



T H E
A M E R I C A N M U S E U M,
Or, UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE,
For J U N E, 1790.

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C O N T E N T S.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Mr. Theodore Dwight is informed that the verses he mentions, were given to the editor with his name prefixed.

Biographical sketches of dr. Franklin, intended for the present number, are postponed, in order to render them more complete.

N. W.'s communications will be highly acceptable.

Italian sonnets on general Washington and dr. Franklin—shall appear as soon as possible.

The verses signed L. are too incorrect for publication.

The meteorological observations made at Warrentown, North Carolina, are too lengthy for insertion. Had they been all made at the same hours of each day, the result would have been taken, and inserted. But the variation of the hours renders a just result impossible.

The constitution of the American medical society has been unavoidably postponed. It shall appear in our next.

Letter from a Philadelphia merchant to an American in London, shall also appear in our next.

DIRECTIONS TO THE BOOKBINDERS.

The appendixes to this volume, are to be taken apart from each number, and bound together at the end of the volume. The signatures of the first appendix, are [a] [b] [c] [d] [e] [f]: those of the second are [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F]; those of the third are [AA] [BB] [CC] [DD] [EE] [FF]: those of the fourth are [aa] [bb] [cc] [dd] [ee] [ff]. The binders are particularly requested to pay attention to these directions; and to observe that the appendix to the sixth volume is to be taken apart in the same manner.

Meteorological observations made at Philadelphia, May 1799.

Days	Barometer. Phosphoric & English foot				Thermom. Fahrenheit D 18 0				Anemo- meter. Prevail. wind.		Weather.	
	In.	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{1}{100}$	$\frac{1}{1000}$	In.	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{1}{100}$	$\frac{1}{1000}$				
1	30	3	8	30	2	6	45	5	63	7	SW	clear, cloudy,
2	30	2		30		4	50		78	3	SSW	clear, overcast,
3	29	10	8	29	9	9	63		79	2	SSW	overcast,
4	30		5	30	1	12	63	5	66	9	NW	overcast, and rain,
5	30	2	13	30		1	55	8	74	3	SE	overcast,
6	30		10	30			52	2	64	6	N	overcast, rain,
7	30	1	12	30	3	13	45	5	63	5	NE	overcast, fair,
8	30	6	6	30	5	12	41		65	3	ESE	clear, cloudy,
9	30	5	13	30		5	48	9	70	2	SE	overcast,
10	30	4	4	30	2	12	50		82	6	SW	clear, cloudy,
11	30	2	12	30	2	3	65	7	90	5	SW.NE	clear, thunder, [rain,
12	30	1	14	30		1	60	8	90	5	NE.SE	cloudy, warm, thunder
13	30		2	29	11	12	59		81		NE.E	overcast, new moon,
14	30	1	2	29	10	14	54	5	78	1	NW.W	clear,
15	29	10	6	29	8	13	52	2	79	2	NW	clear, windy,
16	29	9	4	29	9	7	51	1	74	7	NW	cloudy,
17	29	10	4	29		11	52	2	69	1	NW.E	cloudy,
18	30	1	10	30		1	47	7	73	6	W.SW	clear,
19	30	1	8	30		14	54	5	72	5	SSW.SE	overcast, small rain,
20	29	10	9	29	8	14	53	4	66	9	SE.S	rainy, overcast,
21	29	7	9	29	6	11	59		79	2	NW.W	cloudy, clear,
22	29	7	3	29	7	8	59		72	5	NW	cloudy, calm, clear,
23	29	8	3	29	7	5	60	1	81	5	W.NW	clear,
24	29	8	4	29	7	3	62	4	86		W	cloudy,
25	29	9	8	29		10	64	6	75	9	NE	clear,
26	29	11	9	29	10	12	60	1	86		SW	clear and warm, rain,
27	29	10	13	29	10	2	65	7	81	5	E.W	clear, thunder, rain,
28	29	11	5	30	1	5	61	2	65	7	NW.NE	clear, rainy, overcast,
29	30	1	4	30	1	3	54	5	62	4	E	overcast, rainy,
30	30	1	5	30	1	11	56	7	63	5	E	rainy, overcast,
31	29	10	10	29		10	60	1	77		E.SW	rainy, flying clouds,

RESULT.	Barometer.				Thermometer.				NW and	
	8th greatest elevat.	30	6	6	8th greatest deg. cold	41	11th greatest deg. heat	90	5	clear, variable,
	21ft least elevat.	29	6	11	Variation,	11	11	49	5	and
	Variation,				Mean degree,			65	3	rainy.
	Mean elevation,	30		3						

EXPLANATION OF THE ABOVE TABLE.

“As the height of the barometer is never just or exact but when Reaumur's thermometer, placed at the centre of the tube of the barometer, marks the freezing point or 32d degree on Fahrenheit's scale; in order, therefore, to rectify this column of $\frac{8}{16}$ in the barometer, it will be necessary to subtract as many sixteenths of a line from the height of the mercury, as Reaumur's thermometer, placed at its centre, marks degrees above the freezing point; and to add as many as shall appear under or below the said point of congelation.

"The cypher, placed at the head of the 4th column, is the point at which the scale separates both in Farenheit's and Reaumur's scale.

"All the degrees followed by 0 in that column, are degrees under the 0 of Fahrenheit: but if no 0 follow, they are degrees above Fahrenheit's 0.

"The variation is the difference of the highest and lowest elevation of the barometer, and of the greatest degree of heat and cold in every month.

"The mean degree, or mean elevation, of both thermometer and barometer, is found by adding the highest and lowest observation in each together, and dividing them by 2: but if the degrees of one observation be followed by 0, they must be subtracted from the other, and the remainder divided by 2: if nothing remain, the temperature of the day will be 0. The same rule is observed, to discover the temperature of the month and year."



Observations on the weather and diseases for May 1790.

A Considerable portion of April was very wet; this month, however, has been very dry; there having been but 7 days in which any rain fell, in the whole month. The weather was clear, calm, and pleasant: several very warm days, however, were felt. The thermometer, on the 11th, was up to 90° 5. The barometer was in general high, 29 0 11 being the lowest point, and 30. 0 3 its mean elevation. Accounts from Albany inform us of there being a very violent storm, at that place, on the 3d inst. which did considerable damage to several public and private buildings.

During this month, some children were inoculated for the small pox. These, however, were few in number, as the greatest part of those who had not had the disease, had received it in the course of the preceding month. After the complaint was over, the patients were always recommended to be purged once or twice: where this, however, happened to be neglected, disagreeable abscesses in various parts of the body, and troublesome sore eyes, were often the consequences. In the preparation of the body, some practitioners still continued to employ mercury; and although that medicine is supposed to render the disease light by promoting an equable and free perspiration, or possessing some antivariolous properties; yet as far as my experience goes, it is by no means decisive in favour of it; for from the closest attention paid to that subject, not the least advantage was observed to be obtained by those who took mercury, over others who used jalap, rhubarb,

magnesia, or the butternut pill, all of which I have given with equal success. I am therefore disposed to believe, that the good effects, supposed to be derived from mercury, in the dose usually given in the small pox, depend solely upon the evacuation of the intestines, produced by it, an effect to be equally well obtained by the other purgatives mentioned, and which have this advantage attending their use, that no danger can be apprehended from the patients' exposing themselves freely to the cold air, and drinking cold drinks, which are of so much consequence, in order to prevent or lessen the inflammatory state of the system, and thereby have the disease mild, neither of which, however, can be done, if mercury be used, without risk being run of their sustaining injury by it. Does it therefore evince either wisdom or propriety to continue a practice originating from a false theory, and from which no benefit, but on the contrary danger is often derived?



Extracts from the last will and testament of his excellency Benjamin Franklin.

WITH regard to my books, those I had in France and those I left in Philadelphia, being now assembled together here, and a catalogue made of them, it is my intention to dispose of the same as follows:

My history of the academy of sciences, in sixty or seventy volumes quarto, I give to the philosophical society of Philadelphia, of which I have the honour to be president. My collection in folio, of *Les arts & les metiers*, I give to the American philosophical society, established in New England, of which

I am a member. My quarto edition of the same *arts & metiers*, I give to the library company of Philadelphia. Such and so many of my books, as I shall mark in the said catalogue, with the name of my grandson Benjamin Franklin Bache, I do hereby give to him; and such and so many of my books, as I shall mark in the said catalogue, with the name of my grandson William Bache, I do hereby give to him: and such as shall be marked with the name of Jonathan Williams, I hereby give to my cousin of that name. The residue and remainder of all my books, manuscripts, and papers, I do give to my grandson William Temple Franklin. My share in the library company of Philadelphia I give to my grandson Benjamin Franklin Bache, confiding that he will permit his brothers and sisters to share in the use of it.

I was born in Boston, New England, and owe my first instructions in literature to the free grammar schools established there. I therefore give one hundred pounds sterling to my executors, to be by them, the survivors, or survivor of them, paid over to the managers or directors of the free schools in my native town of Boston, to be by them, or the person or persons, who shall have the superintendence and management of the said schools, put out to interest, and so continued at interest for ever; which interest annually shall be laid out in silver medals, and given as honorary rewards annually, by the directors of the said free-schools, for the encouragement of scholarship, in the said schools, belonging to the said town, in such manner as to the discretion of the select men of the said town shall seem meet.

Out of the salary, that may remain due to me, as president of the state, I give the sum of two thousand pounds to my executors, to be by them, the survivors, or survivor of them, paid over to such person or persons as the legislature of this state, by an act of assembly, shall appoint to receive the same, in trust, to be employed for making the river Schuylkill navigable.

During the number of years I was in business as a stationer, printer, and postmaster, a great many small sums became due to me, for books, advertisements, postage of letters, and other matters, which were not collected, when, in 1757, I was sent by the assembly to England as their agent—and by subsequent appointments continued there till 1775—when, on my return, I was immediately engaged in the affairs of congress, and sent to France in 1776, where I remained nine years, not returning till 1785: and the said debts not being demanded in such a length of time, are become in a manner obsolete; yet are, nevertheless, justly due. These, as they are stated in my great folio ledger E. I bequeath to the contributors of the Pennsylvania hospital, hoping that those debtors, and the descendants of such as are deceased, who now, as I find, make some difficulty of satisfying such antiquated demands, as just debts, may however be induced to pay or give them as charity to that excellent institution. I am sensible that much must inevitably be lost: but I hope something considerable may be recovered: it is possible, too, that some of the parties charged may have existing old unsettled accounts against me; in which case the managers of the said hospital will allow and deduct the amount or pay the balance, if they find it against me.

I request my friends, Henry Hill, esq. John Jay, esq. Francis Hopkinson, esq. and Mr. Edward Duffield, of Bonfield, in Philadelphia county, to be the executors of this my last will and testament, and I hereby nominate and appoint them for that purpose.

I would have my body buried with as little expense or ceremony as may be.

July 17, 1788.

CODICIL.

I, Benjamin Franklin, in the foregoing, or annexed last will and testament named, having further considered the same, do think proper to make and publish the following codicil or addition thereto—

It having long been a fixed political

opinion of mine, that in a democratical state, there ought to be no offices of profit, for the reasons I had given, in an article of my drawing in our constitution, it was my intention, when I accepted the office of president, to devote the appointed salary to some public use; accordingly, I had already, before I made my will in July last, given large sums of it to colleges, schools, building of churches, &c. and in that will, I bequeathed two thousand pounds more to the state, for the purpose of making the Schuylkill navigable: but understanding since, that such a sum will do but little towards accomplishing such a work, and that the project is not likely to be undertaken for many years to come—and having entertained another idea, which I hope may be more extensively useful, I do hereby revoke and annul that bequest, and direct that the certificates I have, for what remains due to me of that salary, be sold towards raising the sum of two thousand pounds sterling, to be disposed of, as I am now about to order.

It has been an opinion, that he who receives an estate from his ancestors, is under some kind of obligation to transmit the same to his posterity: this obligation does not lie on me, who never inherited a shilling from any ancestor or relation. I shall, however, if it is not diminished by some accident before my death, leave a considerable estate among my descendants and relations. The above observation is made merely as some apology to my family, for my making bequests, that do not appear to have any immediate relation to their advantage.

I was born in Boston, New England, and owe my first instructions in literature to the free grammar schools, established there. I have, therefore, considered those schools in my will.

But I am also under obligations to the state of Massachusetts, for having, unasked, appointed me formerly their agent in England with a handsome salary, which continued some years: and although I accidentally lost, in their service, by transmitting governor Hut-

chinson's letters, much more than the amount of what they gave me, I do not think that ought in the least to diminish my gratitude. I have considered that among artificers, good apprentices are most likely to make good citizens; and having myself been bred to a manual art, printing, in my native town, and afterwards assisted to set up my business in Philadelphia by kind loans of money from two friends there, which was the foundation of my fortune, and of all the utility in life, that may be ascribed to me—I wish to be useful even after my death, if possible, in forming and advancing other young men, that may be serviceable to their country in both those towns.

To this end I devote two thousand pounds sterling, which I give, one thousand thereof to the inhabitants of the town of Boston, in Massachusetts, and the other thousand to the inhabitants of the city of Philadelphia, in trust to and for the uses, intents, and purposes herein after mentioned and declared.

The said sum of one thousand pounds sterling, if accepted by the inhabitants of the town of Boston, shall be managed, under the direction of the select men, united with the ministers of the oldest episcopalian congregational and presbyterian churches, in that town, who are to let out the same upon interest at five per cent per annum, to such young married artificers, under the age of twenty-five years, as have served an apprenticeship in the said town, and faithfully fulfilled the duties required in their indentures, so as to obtain a good moral character from at least two respectable citizens, who are willing to become their sureties in a bond with the applicants for the repayment of the monies so lent, with interest, according to the terms herein after prescribed, all which bonds are to be taken for Spanish milled dollars, or the value thereof in current gold coin: and the manager shall keep a bound book or books, wherein shall be entered the names of those, who shall apply for, and receive the benefit of this institution, and of their sureties, together with the sums

lent, the dates and other necessary and proper records, respecting the business and concerns of this institution: and as these loans are intended to assist young married artificers in setting up their business, they are to be proportioned by the discretion of the managers, so as not to exceed sixty pounds sterling to one person, nor to be less than fifteen pounds.

And if the number of applyers so entitled, should be so large, as that the sum will not suffice to afford to each as much as might otherwise not be improper, the proportion to each shall be diminished, so as to afford to every one some assistance. These aids may, therefore, be small at first, but as the capital increases by the accumulated interest, they will be more ample. And in order to serve as many as possible in their turn, as well as to make the repayment of the principal borrowed, more easy, each borrower shall be obliged to pay with the yearly interest, one tenth part of the principal; which sums of principal and interest so paid-in, shall be again let out to fresh borrowers. And as it is presumed, that there will be always found in Boston virtuous and benevolent citizens, willing to bestow a part of their time in doing good to the rising generation, by superintending and managing this institution gratis, it is hoped, that no part of the money will at any time lie dead, or be diverted to other purposes, but be continually augmenting by the interest, in which case there may in time be more than the occasion in Boston shall require: and then some may be spared to the neighbouring or other towns in the said state of Massachusetts, which may desire to have it, such towns engaging to pay punctually the interest and the proportions of the principal annually to the inhabitants of the town of Boston. If this plan is executed and succeeds as projected, without interruption, for one hundred years, the sum will then be one hundred and thirty-one thousand pounds, of which I would have the managers of the donation to the town of Boston, then lay out at their discretion one hundred thousand

pounds in public works, which may be judged of most general utility to the inhabitants: such as fortifications, bridges, aqueducts, public buildings, baths, pavements, or whatever may make living in the town more convenient to its people, and render it more agreeable to strangers, resorting thither for health, or a temporary residence. The remaining thirty-one thousand pounds I would have continued to be let out on interest in the manner above directed, for another hundred years, as I hope it will have been found that the institution has had a good effect on the conduct of youth, and been of service to many worthy characters and useful citizens. At the end of this second term, if no unfortunate accident has prevented the operation, the sum will be four millions and sixty-one thousand pounds sterling, of which I leave one million and sixty-one thousand pounds to the disposition and management of the inhabitants of the town of Boston, and three millions to the disposition of the government of the state, not presuming to carry my views farther.

All the directions herein given respecting the disposition and management of the donation to the inhabitants of Boston, I would have observed respecting that to the inhabitants of Philadelphia; only as Philadelphia is incorporated, I request the corporation of that city to undertake the management agreeable to the said directions: and I do hereby vest them with full and ample powers for that purpose; and having considered that the covering its ground plat with buildings and pavements, which carry off most of the rain, and prevent its soaking into the earth, and renewing and purifying the springs, whence the water of the wells must gradually grow worse, and in time be unfit for use, as I find has happened in all old cities: I recommend, that at the end of the first hundred years, if not done before, the corporation of the city employ a part of the hundred thousand pounds, in bringing by pipes the water of Wissahickon creek into the town, so as to supply the inhabitants, which I apprehend may be

done without great difficulty, the level of that creek being much above that of the city, and may be made higher by a dam. I also recommend making the Schuylkill completely navigable. At the end of the second hundred years, I would have the disposition of the four million and sixty one thousand pounds divided between the inhabitants of the city of Philadelphia and the government of Pennsylvania, in the same manner as herein directed with respect to that of the inhabitants of Boston and the government of Massachusetts. It is my desire, that this institution should take place, and begin to operate within one year after my decease, for which purpose due notice should be publicly given, previous to the expiration of that year, that those, for whose benefit this establishment is intended, may make their respective applications: and I hereby direct my executors, the survivors, or survivor of them, within six months after my decease, to pay over the said sum of two thousand pounds sterling to such persons as shall be duly appointed by the select men of Boston, and the corporation of Philadelphia, to receive and take charge of their respective sums of one thousand pounds each for the purposes aforesaid. Considering the accidents, to which all human affairs and projects are subject, in such a length of time, I have perhaps too much flattered myself with a vain fancy, that these dispositions, if carried into execution, will be continued without interruption, and have the effects proposed: I hope, however, that if the inhabitants of the two cities, should not think fit to undertake the execution, they will at least accept the offer of these donations, as a mark of my good will, token of my gratitude, and a testimony of my earnest desire to be useful to them, even after my departure. I wish, indeed, that they may both undertake to endeavour the execution of the project, because I think that though unforeseen difficulties may arise, expedients will be found to remove them, and the scheme be found practicable. If one of them accepts the money with the conditions, and the other refuses, my will then

is, that both sums be given, to the inhabitants of the city, accepting; the whole to be applied to the same purposes and under the same regulations directed for the separate parts: and if both refuse, the money of course remains in the mass of my estate, and it is to be disposed of therewith, according to my will, made the seventeenth day of July, 1788.

My fine crab-tree walking stick, with a gold head curiously wrought in the form of the cap of liberty, I give to my friend and the friend of mankind, gen. Washington. If it were a sceptre, he has merited it, and would become it.



Prices of several articles in Philadelphia, on the 15th day of May 1767, and on the same day of the year 1790.

	1767	1790
FLOUR per cwt.	16/8	34/0
Tobacco, 15/ to 30/	16/ to 60/	
Rice,	17/	22/6
Wheat per bushel	6/	13/
Flaxseed,	6/	4/6
Beef, per barrel,	55/	45/ to 60/
Pork,	75/	55/ to 67/6
Pitch,	16/	22/6
Tar,	12/	13/6
Turpentine,	22/	17/6
Muscov. sug. cwt.	50/	57/6 to 70/
Ship bread, p. cwt.	16/6	26/
Middling do.	28/	45/
W. I. rum p. gal.	2/8	4/4
N. England, do. do.	2/	3/



Anecdote of dr. Franklin.

DURING the administration of Robert Walpole, the transportation of convicts to this country was regarded as a very great grievance. Dr. Franklin wrote to the minister the thanks of the colonists for the maternal care of Britain to this country, so strongly manifested in this instance; and as a satisfactory proof of American gratitude, sent him a collection of rattlesnakes, which he advised him to have introduced into his majesty's gardens at Kew, in order that they might propagate, and increase—assuring him they would be as beneficial to his majesty's English dominions, as the British rattlesnake convicts had been to America.

To the printers of the Museum.

GENTLEMEN,

If the following cursory remarks, on the state of American manufactures and commerce, contain any useful information, you are requested to give them a place in your valuable repository. I am, gentlemen, your humble servt.

W. BARTON.

THE great importance, considered in a national point of view, of encouraging manufactures and the useful arts, in this extensive and growing republic, is now so generally acknowledged, as to admit of no controversy. Many able pens have been employed, in demonstrating the good policy of the measure: and the essays we have made, in the establishment and progress of divers valuable branches of manufacture, within three or four years past, already evince the practicability of our succeeding upon a more enlarged scale. Experiment has justified the theories of those writers, who have uniformly asserted, that the institution of manufactories in the united states, would be so far from impeding the progress of agricultural improvements, that they would mutually benefit each other—turn our commerce into a profitable channel—and eventually promote the wealth and prosperity of the country at large.

It cannot but afford a great degree of satisfaction to the well-wishers of the union, when they observe the spirited exertions which have been made by our citizens, since the peace, to institute many new and extensive manufactures; and the rapid advances towards perfection, in those heretofore established in several of the states. Among the most important of our manufactures, may be reckoned the following: ship-building—flour—malt liquors—fabrics of wool, flax, hemp, and cotton—iron and steel, under various modifications; a principal one of which, is the article of nails—leather, and the numerous factories of this material—paper, and the printing of books, &c.—pasteboard (in-

cluding playing cards)—parchment—pot and pearl ashes*—tobacco and snuff—beaver hats of a very superior quality, and hats of other kinds—cabinet ware and carpenters' work—thread, cotton, and worsted hosiery—wool and cotton cards—cables and cordage—coaches, chariots, and carriages of other kinds—clocks and watches—printing types—brass-founders' ware—pewterers' and tin-plate workers' ware, copper smiths' ware—plumbers' work—silver-plate and jewellers' ware—glass—potters' ware—gunpowder—cheese and butter—callico, linen and cotton printing—indigo—oil†—lumber§—tar, &c. soap and candles—glue—silk—refin'd sugars—starch, and hair powder—whips and canes—book-binding—brushes of all kinds—surveyors' compasses, with a variety of mathematical and optical instruments, and mechanics' tools—musical instruments of various sorts—divers kinds of drugs—distilled liquors—cider, &c. &c. &c.

NOTES.

* The value of pot and pearl ashes exported from Boston, in the year 1787, is estimated at 103,383½ dollars. In the following year, there were exported from New York, 13,124 barrels of pot-ash; which, at a very low valuation, was worth 200,000 dollars.

† Foreign snuff was imported in very considerable quantities, before the revolution; but now the country is amply supplied with this article by our own manufacturers. Anderson (in his history of commerce) asserts, that before the war, the annual import of tobacco into Great Britain, from Virginia and Maryland, amounted to 96,000 hogshheads; of which 13,500 were consumed in that kingdom, and the remaining 82,500 were exported from thence to other parts of Europe. This trade alone employed 330 ships, and 3,960 seamen.

‡ The oil exported from Boston, in the year 1787 amounted to 229,626½ dollars, in value.

§ The lumber of all kinds exported from Boston, in the year 1787, is estimated at 214,367 dollars value.

Some of these* materials, which are themselves the product or fabric of manufactories, give employment to workmen in various branches of business. Thus, ship-building employs (besides the builder) carpenters, sail-makers, smiths, painters, carvers, plumbers, &c. Leather, (comprehending the several kinds of this article) is wrought up into shoes and boots, saddlery, breeches and gloves, coverings of trunks and books, &c. Paper and pasteboard are used by the printer, paper-hanging maker, book-binder, card-maker, &c. And, in this manner, the product of one manufacture serves as a material, in the fabrication of others; thus furnishing employment and a comfortable subsistence to a numerous body of valuable citizens.

The materials, employed in the greater part of our manufactories, are almost wholly the product of this country. These, if exported in their crude or unwrought state, would yield comparatively small returns. The labour and ingenuity bestowed upon the fabric, by the manufacturer, create, in most cases, the greater part of its value: and, therefore, the industry and genius of our mechanics and artisans may be considered as a valuable portion of the productive stock of our country. Their numbers add to the national strength—and their labour to the wealth of the union generally, and of our towns in particular: they defray their proportion of the public expences, and by creating a demand for the product of our farms in a twofold point of view, give additional value to landed property.

Ship-building is a branch of manu-

NOTE.

* In the museum for September, 1787, is a list of raw materials and native productions, which now are or may be readily furnished by the united states of America; and of such articles, and branches of manufactures and the useful arts, as are best adapted to the resources and situation of this country—for home consumption and use, and for exportation.

facture which bids fair to arrive at great perfection in this country. The beauty, cheapness and excellence of the American ships, are too well known, to need any comment. This is a business that appears to be peculiarly well adapted to the American states. Within the country, are to be obtained all the materials—even the sail-cloth; which is now manufactured at Boston, in large quantities, and of a superior quality. Mr. Shaw's ship the *Massachusetts*, of 800 tons burden, designed for the East India trade, was furnished with cordage and sail-cloth from the Boston factory; taking, of the latter article, nearly 12000 yards. Besides this ship, three other Indiamen have been wholly clothed with it; as well as a great number of other vessels, of different descriptions. The sail-cloth made at the Boston factory, is from no. 1 to no. 8. inclusive; and it is expected that 2000 yards, per week, will be supplied from thence.

Breweries are multiplying very rapidly; and spiritous liquors, so destructive of health, are giving way to the increasing use of porter, ale and beer—There are it is said, fourteen breweries in the city of Philadelphia, alone.

The manufacture of woollen cloth is, as yet, quite in its infancy among us: but enough has been done in this way, to shew that much more may be accomplished by industry and perseverance, aided by a little enterprise. Excellent cloth is made in * Connecticut: and

NOTE.

§ The increasing demand for malt-liquors, has induced our farmers to cultivate larger crops of barley; and our breweries may be amply supplied with excellent malt, of home manufacture. Hops, equal to any in the world, are produced in this country.

* Upwards of 5000 yards of woollen cloth were manufactured at Hartford, between the 1st of Sept. 1788, and the 1st of Sept. 1789,—some of which was of so excellent a quality, as to sell for five dollars per yard. See the Museum for Jan. 1790. p. 24.

the woolen manufactory, established at Watertown in Massachusetts, under the direction of mess. Faulkner and co. promises great success. It is hoped our farmers will redouble their attention to the raising of sheep.

The manufacture of cotton is encouraged in several of the states. This commodity is the growth of the southern states; and it cannot be doubted, that they will find it their interest to promote both its culture and manufacture. In the eastern and middle states, it will answer very well to work up even the foreign cotton, into jeans, fustians, corduroys, &c.

The culture of hemp and flax deserves particular attention. From these large supplies of cordage, and a linen cloth of various kinds, may be drawn: and the flaxseed is, besides, an object of considerable importance, as an article of export.

Iron may be deemed one of the staple commodities of this country; as the united states abound with this article, of an excellent quality. This invaluable metal is of such extensive and indispensable use, that it may be justly esteemed one of the greatest sources of wealth we possess: and there is scarcely any material, that employs so great a number of artisans and mechanics, in a variety of manufactures. All the coarse and heavy manufactures of this article may be advantageously carried on among ourselves: besides which, there are many others, † lately introduced, which are found to answer very well. It is supposed, that, in the three states of

Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware, there are manufactured annually, about three hundred and fifty tons of steel, and six hundred tons of plate iron and nail-roads. Nails are becoming an object of export; and this is also the case with wool and cotton cards, and several other articles of American manufacture.

Our fabrics of leather might be rendered much more valuable to the united states, than they are at present, if the farmers would employ oxen more generally in husbandry; and if buckskin breeches were as commonly worn, as their wear is economical—the manufactures of tanned leather are, notwithstanding, very prosperous.

Paper is now supplied in such large quantities, and on so good terms, principally from the paper-mills in the middle states, that the importation of foreign paper is nearly at an end. In Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware, there are sixty-three † paper mills; in which are made, annually, about 250,000 dollars worth of paper. The enterprise and spirit of our printers deserve particular commendation: at the same time that they are promoting the useful manufactures, connected with their own business, they are a principal means of disseminating useful knowledge throughout the union. Newspapers are now established in all our considerable towns: the museum and a magazine are published, monthly in this city; and are well conducted—besides two or three miscellanies of the same

NOTE.

caster in this state, who conducts this branch on a large scale. Locksmiths' work and cutlery are executed by many ingenious workmen, in different parts of the union, particularly in this state.

† 2,400 dollars, per annum, are paid for rags, to supply the paper-mills in Connecticut; and there are annually manufactured in that state, above 5,000 reams of paper, besides pasteboard, presspapers, &c. the value of which is upwards of 9,000 dollars. (See the museum for January, 1790, page 24.)

NOTES.

* In the year 1701, the linen and linen yarn, exported from Ireland, amounted to no more than £53,000 sterling; and, in the year 1771, the amount was £1,895,000 sterling.

† Mill saws, saws of other kinds, and files, are manufactured in the best manner (and, at least, as cheap as they can be imported) by Mr. John Harper of this city. Stirrup-irons, bridle-bits, and other articles of saddlery ware—by Mr. Thomas Bennett, of Lan-

kind, in other parts of the continent: valuable European works are frequently re-printed in America: and Mr. Thomas Dobson, of Philadelphia, is now engaged in re-printing the *Encyclopædia*, upon an improved plan, from the last British edition of that extensive work—The *execution of the undertaking, hitherto, is in such a style, as fully merits the liberal patronage it has obtained from a discerning public. There are actually at press in different parts of the union no less than five or six editions of the bible—one by Messrs. Hodge, Allen, and Campbell, of New York—one by Mr. Collins, of Trenton—one (it is said) by Mr. Thomas, a most excellent printer, at Worcester, Massachusetts, whose performances reflect credit on his profession, as well as on himself, and have deservedly gained him the character of the American Baskerville—one by Mr. Young of this city—and one by the printers of the museum.

Paper-hangings, equal in quality and cheapness to any imported, are manufactured in large quantities by Mr. William Poyntell and Messieurs Le Collay and Chardon, at Philadelphia; by Messieurs Mackay and Dixey, at Springfield in New Jersey; and at other places in the union.

A great progress has been made in the manufacture of hosiery, in this country; and, with proper encouragement, much more may be accomplished in that branch. Mr. Burnaby (in his travels through the middle settlements of North America, in the years 1759 and 1760) notices the high estimation in which the Germantown stockings were then held: and this gentleman mentions his having been credibly informed, that two years before that period, there were manufactured, in that town, sixty thousand dozen pair; the common retail price of which was a dol-

lar per pair. This, however, is conceived to be a mistake—It is probable, that six thousand dozen pair was meant, as a redundant cypher (perhaps an error of the press) makes the difference. Admitting this to be the case—and supposing that stockings of such a quality, manufactured abroad, would have cost the importer six shillings and three pence, or five-sixths of a dollar per pair; the actual saving to the country, by that number, amounted to 60,000 dollars. Besides this, a number of valuable citizens were supported by the manufacture, and the raw materials were supplied from our own farms. The writer of this paper does not know what quantity of hosiery is annually made at Germantown; but great improvements are daily making there, in this manufacture—worsted, cotton, and thread stockings, of an excellent quality and fabric, may be purchased at that place (and twice a week at the market-house in this city) at very reasonable prices.

Wool and cotton cards, of American manufacture, now wholly supply the consumption of the country—they are not only superior in quality to the British but *cheaper. The principal manufacturers of this article are Messrs. Nathan and David Sellers, and Messrs. Westcott and Adgate, of Philadelphia; and Messrs. Giles Richards and Co. of Boston.

Our farmers are directing their attention to dairies: and we are now furnished with large supplies of excellent American cheese.

The establishment of *glass-houses would prove so beneficial to the under-

NOTES.

* Wool cards have been exported from this country to Great Britain: and our manufacturers of this article have underfold the English in their own country. (See the museum for January 1790, page 24.)

* Prior to the year 1746, Ireland imported glass from other countries. At length, the Irish began to make some progress in this manufacture; and, in 1781, they first began to export glass.

NOTE.

* The paper is of American manufacture—the types were cast by Messrs. Baine, of Philadelphia—and the plates are engraved by Mr. Robert Scot, also of this city.

takers, in many situations within the united states—that a very few years will probably place them among our most considerable manufactories.

The great and increasing consumption of window-glass and bottles, in this country, should operate as a powerful motive for encouraging the glass-manufactories already established in some of these states, and for promoting the speedy establishment of similar works in other parts of the union.—The glass manufactory on the Patowmack, it is said, gives employment to five hundred persons.

The printing of calicoes, cottons, and linens, may be expected to increase in proportion as we extend the manufactures of those articles: and the muslins and white calicoes imported from India, will likewise give employment to our callico printers. Mr. John Hewson and Mr. Robert Taylor, both in the neighbourhood of this city, are masterly workmen in this branch: the former obtained a premium from the manufacturing society, for the best specimens of printed goods.

In the state of Pennsylvania there are twenty-one powder-mills, capable of making six hundred and twenty-five tons of powder, per annum. This is retailed at five dollars per quarter, of 25lbs; and is offered for sale in larger quantities, under sixteen dollars per cwt. The English price, after deducting the bounty of $\frac{4}{8}$, is $\frac{75}{8}$ sterling; or, about sixteen dollars and seventy-eight cents, per cwt. Independently of the importance of this article, as a means of national defence, the manufacture of it in this state is worth two hundred thousand dollars per annum. It is said, that the largest gunpowder works existing any where, are those at Frankford near Philadelphia—now the property of Mr. Joseph J. Miller. The mill work is constructed on the model of Mr. Rumsey's improvement of Barker's mill; Mr. Miller having purchased a licence from the patentee.

So much is done by the sugar-refineries at Philadelphia, that although the medium of the annual import of

brown sugar, into this port, is 5,692,842 lbs. the amount of loaf sugar† imported here is only 4,480lbs. This business is also carried on, at other places in the union.

The annual amount of melasses, imported at Philadelphia, averages about 543,000 gallons; a great proportion of which is converted into spirits, in our distilleries: but, in the eastern states, this manufactory is much more extensive; inasmuch that the New England rum is a considerable article of the American commerce. It is not to be expected, that the use of ardent spirits will ever be entirely dispensed with; and, therefore, so long as we continue to import great quantities of West India rum and of brandies for our own consumption, we may with success to our distilleries.

The culture and manufacture of silk are yet in their infancy, with us. In Connecticut, indeed, this valuable article has obtained a respectable footing; through the skill and perseverance of Mr. Nathaniel Aspinwall (who may be truly styled the promoter of the silk-culture in that state) and under the patronage of the venerable and public-spirited Dr. Stiles. The writer of this article has

NOTES.

† From the 18th of March 1784, to the 17th of March 1785, there were imported to Philadelphia 8,406,000lbs. of brown sugar, and 58,675lbs. of loaf sugar. Of the former, were exported 667,687lbs; and, of the latter, 19,800lbs. The import of brown sugar to Philadelphia, from the 1st of November 1786, to 31st of October 1787 (inclusive) amounted to 5,616,000lbs; and of loaf sugar, but 2,362lbs—434,762lbs. of the brown sugar were exported. In the year 1787, 63,721lbs. of loaf-sugar were exported from the port of Boston. The progress that is making in the manufacture of maple sugar, will greatly lessen the demand for foreign sugars.

* The New England rum exported from Boston, in the year 1787, is estimated at 223,380 dollars.

observed, with pleasure, the laudable endeavours of Mr. Aspinwall, to promote the culture of silk in Pennsylvania and New Jersey: this indefatigable person has propagated many thousands of the Italian white mulberry-tree, in the vicinity of this city: and there is good reason to expect, that, in a few years hence, the citizens of this state will derive ample profit from his labours. The mulberry tree, independently of its furnishing the best food for the silk worm—is a valuable timber for ship-building; and, had it no other advantage, would, on that account alone, be worth cultivation: it does not impoverish the soil; and its fruit is desirable on a farm, for poultry and hogs. When the citizens of the southern states, shall conceive a proper idea of the immense emoluments, which they may derive from the culture of silk, in their climate, their interests will undoubtedly impel them to the attainment of advantages so obvious, and so easily acquired.

The article of flour may be considered as a manufacture; and, though among the last noticed, it is, perhaps, one of the most important, even in that point of view. The exports of flour from the port of Philadelphia, for the last four years, amounted to 941,000 barrels; of which quantity, 369,000 barrels were exported in the last year.

The other manufactures which have been enumerated, besides many not particularised, are conducted extensively—employ numerous hands—and save large sums to the nation. There are great numbers of excellent and ingenious* artisans, distributed throughout the union: and it ought to be the pride of

NOTES.

* Among others, I cannot omit mentioning two ingenious artisans, of this city, who merit encouragement: for, although the value of the work executed by them, in their respective branches of business, cannot amount to a great deal: yet, if the demand for their manufactures should increase, they will be enabled to bring up apprentices

every American, (as it is certainly his interest) to give a liberal preference to the fabrics and manufactures of his own country. It would prove a vast source of national wealth, in a country possessed of so many advantages and auxiliary resources.

To the increase and improvement of our manufactures, the favourable turn, which the commerce of this country with foreign nations has taken, within a very few years past, may, in a considerable degree, be attributed. The imports from Great Britain alone, into those provinces which now constitute the united states, averaged, during the term of eleven years before the revolution, (viz. from Christmas 1762, to Christmas 1773) 10,792,906 dollars and sixty-six cents, per annum: and the exports from the same provinces to Great Britain, during the same term, averaged, annually, only 5,562,004 dollars and forty-four cents; leaving a balance against this country, upon that trade, of 5,230,902 dollars and twenty-two cents, per annum. In the debates of the house of representatives, on the 15th instant, Mr. Madison stated the whole of our annual imports from Europe, at 13,506,666 $\frac{2}{3}$ dollars; and from the West Indies, at 4,121,946 $\frac{2}{3}$ dollars; making in the whole, 17,628,613 $\frac{2}{3}$ dollars. The exports from the united states to Europe, he estimated at 14,233,104 $\frac{1}{2}$ dollars; and those

NOTE.

to their trades, and by that means, extend the business.—Mr. John McAlister, whip and cane maker, manufactures large quantities of these articles—superior in taste and workmanship, and inferior in price, to those imported from Europe—His whips are plaited by a machine of his own invention, or, at least, greatly improved by him, in the construction: and both whips and canes are completely finished in his factory. Mr. William Healy, silver plater, is a masterly workman in his branch of business; and his plated work is much more substantial than that which is usually imported.

to the West Indies, at 4,184,675½ dollars; amounting, together, to 18,417,776 dollars and a fraction: which leaves a balance of 789,163 dollars, in our favour.

It appeared in evidence, before the British house of commons, in the year 1775, that, in the year 1764, the four New England provinces employed, in their several fisheries, no less than 45,880 tons of shipping, and 6002 mariners; and, that the produce of their fisheries in the foreign markets, for that year, amounted to £.322,120 sterling*—also, that those fisheries had increased after that period. It was likewise in evidence before that body, in the year 1784, that, before the war, there was a balance of £.300,000 sterling on the West India trade, in favour of the Americans: for, the annual average value of exports from North America to the islands, as estimated at the port of importation—freight included—was stated at £.720,000; while our imports from thence, freight included, were said to be only £.420,000 sterling. Admitting, however, that both of these estimates were just, (although the statement of the American profits on their West India trade, appears greatly over-rated; which was the opinion of several respectable witnesses, who gave their testimony to the British parliament, on the same occasion) we will assume the aggregate of

those profits, as the amount of the balance that arose prior to the war, on the whole foreign commerce of this country, exclusive of its trade with Great Britain: or, in case this should not be thought a sufficient allowance, let us add, £.57,294 sterling, for the profit on our trade with Portugal, &c. And then deduct all these profits (or supposed profits) from the balance formerly against us, on the trade to Great Britain—yet, even in this case, there appears to have been a balance against us, on our whole trade, before the revolution, of about £.497,433 sterling; equal to about 2,210,837 dollars. If, therefore, our European and West India trade now yield a balance, in our favour, of 789,163 dollars (as is asserted, on respectable authority as Mr. Madison) the difference in favour of our present commerce to those countries, is 3,000,000 of dollars per annum, compared with its state at the former period†. From Christmas 1783, to Christmas 1784, the imports into the united states from Great Britain, amounted to 16,213,382 dollars; and our exports, thither, were estimated at no more than 3,285,908 dollars; so that there stood, against this country, the enormous balance of 12,927,474 dollars! In the succeeding year, the imports from Great Britain were lessened 5,955,496½ dollars; and the exports increased 685,628½ dollars: con-

NOTE.

* The fish of all kinds exported from the port of Boston, in the year 1787, amounted, in value, to 642,469 dollars; of which sum, 595,809 dollars were the amount of the shipments to foreign ports. The oil exported from Boston to foreign ports, in that year, is estimated at 150,306 2-3 dollars—The whalebone, in like manner, at 21,933 1-3 dollars, and the spermaceti candles, at 14,200 dollars—Hence it appears that the produce of the New England fisheries exported from Boston only, to foreign markets (in the year 1787), amounted to the value of 382,149 dollars.

NOTE.

† Independently of our commerce with Europe and the West Indies, we now employ a considerable number of large ships in the East-India trade. As we are now enabled to import, directly from Asia, those commodities, which, before the revolution, we were obliged to procure at second-hand (and throughout the medium of monopolizing companies) from Europe; this trade must necessarily be an advantageous one to the united states: for, the most considerable articles imported from the East Indies have, by long use, become in some measure necessities of life.

frequently the adverse balance of the trade with Great Britain, in the year 1785, was less, by 6,641,125 dollars, than in the preceding year. At present, the commerce of the united states is in a flourishing condition. Even an* inconsiderable balance in our favour will soon enrich the country, provided proper measures be adopted to promote a brisk circulation of money, in our internal negotiations; as by this means

NOTE.

* It deserves to be noticed, that notwithstanding the commerce of Great Britain is said to have never been in a more prosperous situation, than since the peace—yet there was a balance against that nation, in the year 1784, of £311,727 sterling; and, in the three following years, the medium of the annual balance in her favour was only £500,183 sterling. In all the former years, up to the year 1700 (excepting 1781) the balance, in favour of that nation, has never been below a million sterling; and, generally, between that sum and six millions. The quick circulation of money in that kingdom, occasioned by their extensive manufactories, great internal trade, and the regular payment of the interest on their public debt, contributes greatly to their national wealth. Sir Josiah Child observes, in his discourse on trade (written about the year 1678) that if the navy debt, &c. were all paid, and if for the future, all the public creditors were to be paid with punctuality—it would much increase the stock of the nation in trade: “such fatal stops,” says he, “being to the body politic, like great obstructions of the liver and spleen to the body natural, which not only produce ill habits, but sometimes desperate and acute diseases, as well as chronic.”

It may be proper to acquaint the reader, that most of the calculations in this paper, relative to the British imports, exports, &c. are deduced from estimates given by Anderson, in his history of commerce, a work replete with important information on that subject.

industry will be enlivened, and all the wheels of the great commercial machine will be put in motion.

The natural riches and resources of this country are, by their own energy, forcing themselves into operation: and, if we continue, by unremitted exertions of industry and economy, to draw forth the means of wealth, which, as a nation, we possess, the united states cannot fail of becoming a great and prosperous empire.

Agriculture, the great basis of commerce, is cultivated by many men, of liberal and enlarged minds, who are introducing among our farmers improved methods of husbandry. The farmer and the manufacturer, besides advancing each other's interest, will jointly promote that of the merchant—for, although our imports may be diminished, the exports will increase; and an extensive trade will be cultivated between the several states, for an interchange of their various goods, products, and manufactures: and this intercourse will have a powerful and happy effect, in cementing more strongly the several parts that compose this great republic. When all these interests are properly combined—and an uniform system for the regulation of our commerce and the * protection of our manufactures, shall have been organised by the general government—then will many of the yet dormant resources of this great country be brought forward, and its means of wealth be rendered efficient.

Philadelphia, May 21, 1790.

NOTE.

* A judicious imposition of protecting duties, would greatly assist, in promoting the success of many of our manufactories; and perhaps the appropriation of bounties, in some instances, might prove very beneficial.

*An effectual cure for the influenza.*

COVER four or five eggs with vinegar or lime juice—and let them remain until the shells be dissolved. Then mix with them with honey, brandy, and sweet oil, of each half a pint. Take a table spoonful every three or four hours.

Letter from Trench Coxe, esq. one of the commissioners from the state of Pennsylvania, at the Annapolis convention, in September 1786, to the commissioners from the state of Virginia.

Gentlemen,

PRIOR to the receipt of the act of Virginia, leading to a general convention of the states, the government of Pennsylvania had in contemplation the assimilation of those commercial systems, which have been adopted, for a time, by the several states. Though difference of circumstances has led to dissimilar regulations, it was thought, that none should be adopted, which might be found to militate against the fundamental and essential principles of the union. In examining the laws of trade, in several of the states, the following facts were found to exist :

1st. That the duty of tonnage, on vessels built in or belonging to the citizens of the other states, is greater than that imposed on vessels belonging to the citizens of the state enacting the law—and equal, in some instances, to the tonnage laid upon most of the foreign nations that have a commercial intercourse with America.

2dly. That the duties imposed upon goods imported in vessels built in or belonging to other parts of the union, are greater than those laid on goods imported in vessels belonging to the enacting state.

3dly. That goods, of the growth, produce, and manufacture of the other states in the union, are charged with high duties upon importation into the enacting state—as great, in many instances, as those imposed on foreign articles of the same kinds.

To procure an alteration of these matters, evidently opposed to the great principles and spirit of the union; the state of Pennsylvania empowered her commissioners to the general convention, to treat with certain commissioners, appointed by the legislature of Maryland, and with others, who, it was understood, would be appointed by the state of Virginia. As you do not conceive your-

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selves authorized to enter upon any discussion of this business, I have thought it my duty to make this communication, and to request that you will do me the honour of reporting it to your legislature.

Having pointed out the circumstances in the commercial laws of the other states, which appear to our government to require re-consideration, it will be necessary to inform you how the laws of Pennsylvania stand in these particulars. They declare as follows :

1st. That all vessels, belonging to citizens of the united states, whether Pennsylvanians or others, shall pay the same duty of tonnage: and they do not discriminate against ships belonging to the other states, in any charge whatever.

2dly. They impose the same duties, on goods imported in ships belonging to the citizens of Pennsylvania, as are laid upon goods imported in ships belonging to citizens of other states in the union.

3dly. They exempt entirely from import all goods, wares, and merchandise of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the united states.

It is easy to see, that the legislature of Pennsylvania was influenced to this kind of conduct, by a regard for the general commerce of the nation; and that federal considerations have led them to extend their care to that great object, without any discrimination in favour of their own citizens.

The communication of these circumstances, not heretofore sufficiently known, and a due consideration of them, will, it is hoped, be attended with the best consequences: and as the proceedings of the general convention must necessarily require considerable time, Pennsylvania, I trust, may confidently expect, that a state of so much wisdom, and of views so enlarged as the commonwealth of Virginia, will concur without delay in measures, which, by blending the interests, must cement the union of the states.

I have the the honour of being, with the most respectful consideration,

Y^{rs} P

gentlemen, your obedient servant,
(Signed) **TENCH COXE,**
commissioner for the state of Penn-
sylvania.

Annapolis the 13th September 1786.

Edmund Randolph,
James Madison, junr.
and George Tucker,
esquires, } commissioners
for the state of
Virginia.

Hartford, March 12, 1790.

TO THE PRINTERS.

Gentlemen,

A Correspondent in your museum for February, wishes to know whether Mr. Belknap purposes to prosecute his history of New-Hampshire. I can inform him that materials are prepared for a second volume; but the writer met with such ill success in the sale of the first volume, that he dares not venture the publication of the second. A great part of the first volume now lies mouldering in sheets, although but one thousand copies were printed, and altho' I am bold in asserting that it is written in a style and manner more purely classical and historical, than any other work that has appeared in America, under the title of history. I mention with regret a circumstance so fatal to American literature: and beg leave in turn to query, why the American poets, some of whom have published works of uncommon merit, and others, who have only retailed a few scraps, should be frequently celebrated and applauded, while a most judicious historian is suffered to be forgotten? W.

W.

To the Editors of the Museum.

The annexed table of the number of births and deaths, in the German Lu-

theran congregation of this city, is accurately made. If you think it worthy of insertion in your valuable repository, it is at your service,

I am, gentlemen, your humble servt.

W. B.

		Births.	Deaths.
In	1774 till 1775	379	156
From	1775 till 1776	338	171
	1776 1777	389	124
	1777 1778	298	169
	1778 1779	303	178
	1779 1780	348	186
	1780 1781	320	158
	1781 1782	323	162
	1782 1783	398	219
	1783 1784	389	215
	1784 1785	426	153
	1785 1786	420	157
	1786 1787	419	150
	1787 1788	425	178
	1788 1789	421	157
	1789 1790	403	167

5999 2704

Statement of the export of flour from the port of Philadelphia, from January 1, to March 31, 1790.

	bls.	half bls.
To Great Britain	9,036	790
Ireland	1,456	119
Spain	10,058	1012
Teneriffe	1,290	220
Portugal	8,419	630
Madeira	590	
B. West Indies	2,027	60
F. West Indies	4,079	327
S. West Indies	258	
Dutch West Indies	2,036	134
Danish do.	1,017	147
United states	1,850	317
	<hr/> 42,116	<hr/> 3756

SELECTED PROSE.

To the honourable the MEMBERS of
the LEGISLATURE of PENN-
SYLVANIA.

The following NOTES, on the subject of
that commonwealth, are most
respectfully inscribed, by
A CITIZEN OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The state of Pennsylvania

is an oblong, of about one hundred and fifty-six miles wide from north to south, by about two hundred and ninety miles in length from east to west. On the east of it lies the Delaware river, dividing it from West Jersey and New

York; on the north New York, and a territory of about a million and a half of acres on lake Erie, which Pennsylvania purchased of congress. On the north west lies lake Erie, on which it has a considerable front and a good port. On the west are the new lands of congress, called the western territory, and a part of Virginia. On the south lie another part of Virginia, Maryland, and the state of Delaware. The contents of Pennsylvania proper, are about twenty-nine million acres, but, including the lake Erie territory, it exceeds thirty million. It lies between $39^{\circ} 43''$ and 42° of north latitude. The bay and river of Delaware are navigable from the sea up to the great falls at Trenton, and have a light-house, buoys, and piers, for the direction and safety of ships. On this river are the small towns of Chester and Bristol, and the city of Philadelphia, which is the capital of the state, and the largest and most populous sea-port and manufacturing town in the united states. The distance of this city from the sea is about sixty miles across the land to the New Jersey coast, and one hundred and twenty miles by the ship-channel of the Delaware. A seventy gun ship may lie before the town, and at many of the wharves, which occupy the whole east front of the city for near two miles, affording every vessel an opportunity of unlading and lading without the expense of lighterage. Rafts of timber, plank, boards and staves, with other articles upon them, can be brought down the Delaware from the county of Montgomery, in New York, two hundred miles above the city, by the course of the river. Some money was expended by the government and landholders in improving the navigation up towards the source, before the revolution: and there has been a survey lately begun, for the purpose of proceeding in the improvement of this and other principal rivers of Pennsylvania, and for making communications by canals in the improved part, and by roads in the unimproved part, of the state. The Pennsylvanians are much inclined to such

enterprises, having found great benefit from them. On the completion of the present plan, the state will be as conveniently intersected by roads as any other of its size in the union, which will greatly facilitate the settlement of its new lands. A slight view of the map of Pennsylvania, in the honourable mr. Jefferson's notes on Virginia, or the rev. mr. Morfe's geography, will shew how advantageously this state is watered by the Delaware and its branches, the Schuylkill, the Juniata, the Susquehanna and its branches, the Ohio, Allegeny, Youghiogeny, and Monongahela. The Patowmack and lake Erie also afford prospects of considerable benefit from their navigation. Nature has done much for Pennsylvania in regard to inland water carriage, which is strikingly exemplified by this fact, that although Philadelphia and lake Erie are distant from each other above three hundred miles, there is no doubt that the rivers of the state may be so improved, as to reduce the land carriage between them nine tenths. In the same way the navigation to Pittsburgh, after due improvement, may be used instead of land carriage for the whole distance, except twenty-three miles—By these routes it is clear, that a large proportion of the foreign articles, used on the western waters, must be transported; and that their furs, skins, ginseng, hemp, flax, pot-ash, and other valuable commodities, may be brought to Philadelphia. The hemp and oak timber for the Russian navy is transported by inland navigation one thousand two hundred miles: and yet hemp is shipped from that kingdom on lower terms than from any other part of the known world. Russia, for some time after the settlement of Pennsylvania by civilized and enlightened people, was in a state of absolute barbarism, and destitute of these improvements. Much therefore is to be expected from the continued exertions of the prudent, industrious, and sensible inhabitants of Pennsylvania, in the course of the present century.

A considerable part of the lands of

this state remains for sale by the public. They are usually paid for in the funded public debts, which are at all times to be bought in the market. With all the charges upon them, to the completion of the title, they will cost the purchaser from one fifth to one third of a Mexican dollar per acre, according to the price of stock or the debts, and the lands he inclines to buy. The ready money is necessary in these cases, because the state does not sell on credit. Purchases, however, can be always made, partly or wholly on credit, from private persons; who take mortgages on the lands they sell to emigrants, and indulge them with a very easy credit. In these cases, the price is higher of course. The Pennsylvanians having no disputes with the Indians about boundaries, and all the lands within the state having been purchased at a fair and open treaty, and there being some settlements westward of Pennsylvania on the new lands of congress, we have little apprehensions from the Indians any where: and in most of our new country there is no danger at all.

Good lands, in the old counties of this state, sell generally at a certain sum for a farm, including the buildings. This, before the war, was, in most of the thick settled counties within a smart day's ride of Philadelphia, from four pounds ten shillings sterling, to thirty-six shillings per acre, according to the quality, unless in situations very near the city or some town, or in cases of very valuable buildings, mills, taverns, or situations for country trade. In one or two counties, remarkable for the richness of the lands, they sold higher, sometimes considerably. Farms cannot now be sold for as good prices or good payments as could then be obtained, owing to the quantity of new lands for sale by this and several other states, and by congress; and owing to several new and profitable uses for money, which did not exist before the revolution. Some poor lands in the old counties sell for still lower prices.

The produce, manufactures, and ex-

ports of Pennsylvania are very many and various; viz. wheat, flour, millings, ship-stuff, bran, shorts, ship-bread, white water biscuit, rye, rye flour, Indian corn or maize, Indian meal, buckwheat, buckwheat meal, bar and pig iron, steel, nail rods, nails, iron hoops, rolled iron tire, gun-powder, cannon ball, iron cannon, muskets, ships, boats, oars, handspikes, masts, spars, ship-timber, ship-blocks, cordage, square timber, scantling, plank, boards, staves, heading, shingles, wooden hoops; tanners' bark, corn-fans, coopers' wares, bricks, coarse earthen or potters' ware, a very little stone-ware, glue, parchment, shoes, boots, seal-leather, upper leather, dressed deer and sheep skins, and gloves and garments thereof, fine hats, many common, and a few coarse; thread, cotton, worsted, and yarn hosiery; writing, wrapping, blotting, sheathing and hanging paper; stationary, playing cards, pasteboards, books; wares of brass, pewter, lead, tinplate, copper, silver and gold; clocks, and watches, musical instruments, snuff, manufactured tobacco, chocolate, mustard-seed and mustard, flaxseed, flaxseed oil, flax, hemp, wool, wool and cotton-cards, pickled beef, pork, shad, herrings, tongues and sturgeon, hams and other bacon, tallow, hogs' lard, butter, cheese, candles, soap, bees wax, loaf-sugar, pot and pearl ashes, rum and other strong waters, beer, porter, hops, winter and summer-barley, oats, spelt, onions, potatoes, turnips, cabbages, carrots, parsnips, red and white clover, timothy, and most European vegetables and grasses, apples, peaches, plums, pears, and apricots, grapes, both native and imported, and other European fruits, working and pleasurable carriages, horses, black cattle, sheep, hogs, wood for cabinet-makers, lime-stone, coal, free-stone and marble.

Some of these productions are fine, some indifferent. Some of the manufactures are considerable, for a young country, circumstanced as this has been; some inconsiderable: but they are enumerated, to shew the general nature of the state, and the various pursuits of

the inhabitants. In addition to them we may mention, that a lead-mine and two or three salt-springs have been discovered in our new country, which will no doubt be worked, as soon as the demand for lead and salt to the westward increaseth. We ought also to notice our great forests for making pot and pearl ashes.

The manufactures of Pennsylvania have increased exceedingly within a few years, as well by master-workmen and journeymen from abroad, as by the increased skill and industry of our own citizens. Household or family manufactures have greatly advanced; and valuable acquisitions have been made of implements and machinery to save labour, either imported, or invented in the united states. The hand-machines for carding and spinning cotton, have been introduced by foreigners, and improved upon: but we have lately obtained the water mill for spinning cotton, and a water mill for flax, which is applicable also to spinning hemp and wool. These machines promise us an early establishment of the cotton, linen, and hempen branches, and must be of very great service in the woollen branch. Additional employment for weavers, dyers, bleachers, and other manufacturers must be the consequence. Paper-mills, gunpowder mills, steel works, rolling and slitting mills, printing figured goods of paper, linen, and cotton, coach making, book printing, and several other branches, are wonderfully advanced: and every month seems to extend our old manufactures, or to introduce new ones.

The advancement of the agriculture of Pennsylvania is the best proof that can be given of the comfort and happiness it affords to its farming, manufacturing, and trading citizens. In the year 1786, our exports of flour were one hundred and fifty thousand barrels: in 1787, they were two hundred and two thousand barrels: in 1788, they were two hundred and twenty thousand barrels: and in 1789 they were three hundred and sixty-nine thousand barrels: which exceed any exports

ever made in the times of the province or in the times of the commonwealth. The produce of flax is increased in a much greater degree: and that of wool is considerably more than it was before the revolution. A new article is likely to be added to the list of our productions, which is a well-tasted and wholesome sugar, made of the maple tree. It has been proved, by many fair and careful experiments, that it is in the power of a substantial farmer who has a family about him, easily to make twelve hundred weight of this sugar every season, without hiring any additional hands, or any utensils, but those that are necessary for his family and farm use. The time, in which it can be made, is from the middle of February to the end of March, when farmers in this country have very little to do, as it is too early to plough or dig. The price of sugar being lower here than in Europe, this article may be reckoned at one hundred Mexican dollars per annum to every careful and skilful farmer, who owns land bearing the sugar maple. Of these there are some millions of acres in Pennsylvania and the adjacent states, and at least one or two millions belonging to this state, for sale, upon the terms mentioned in the preceding part of this paper. It seems also highly probable, that this valuable tree may be transplanted, and thus be obtained by almost any farmer in the state; and that men of property, who will purchase kettles, and hire hands for the above short period, may make larger quantities.

The situation of religion and religious rights and liberty in Pennsylvania is a matter, that deserves the attention of all sober and well-disposed people, who may have thoughts of this country. This state always afforded an asylum to the persecuted sects of Europe. No church or society ever was established here; no tythes or tenths can be demanded: and though some regulations of the crown of England excluded two churches from a share in our government, in the times of the province, that is now done away with

regard to every religious society whatever, except the Hebrew church. But at this time a convention of special representatives of the citizens of Pennsylvania have under consideration all the errors which have inadvertently crept into our constitution and frame of government: and in the act which they have published for the examination of the people, they have rejected the half-way doctrine of toleration, and have established upon firm and perfectly-equal ground, all denominations of religious men. By the provisions of the new code, a protestant, a Roman catholic, and a Hebrew, may elect or be elected to any office in the state, and pursue any lawful calling, occupation, or profession. The constitution of general government of the united states also guarantees this inestimable and sacred right—and it is surely a sacred right; for it belongs to the deity to be worshipped according to the free-will and consciences of his creatures.

We lay no difficulty in the way of any person, who desires to become a free and equal citizen. On the day of his landing, he may buy a farm, a house, merchandise, or raw materials; he may open a work-shop, a counting-house, an office, or any other place of lawful business, and pursue his calling, without any hindrance from corporation rules or monopolising companies, or the payment of any sum of money to the public. The right of electing and being elected (which does not affect his business or his safety) is not granted till the expiration of two years; which prudence requires.

A privilege, almost peculiar to this state, has been granted to foreigners by the legislature of Pennsylvania, that of buying and holding lands and houses within this commonwealth, without relinquishing their allegiance to the country in which they were born. They can sell or bequeath the lands, receive the rents, and, in short, have every territorial and pecuniary right, that a natural-born Pennsylvanian has; but no civil rights. As they profess to owe allegiance to a foreign prince or

government, and reside in a foreign country, where they of course have civil rights, they cannot claim them, nor ought they to desire them here; since no man can serve two masters. If they choose, at any time after the purchase, to come out to this country, and make themselves citizens—or if they choose to give their estates to their children or other persons who will do so, any of them may become citizens to all intents and purposes. This indulgence to purchase is granted for three years from January 1789: and all lands bought by foreigners before January 1792, may be held forever on those terms. Whether a right to make purchases upon those terms will be allowed to foreigners, after that time, is uncertain, and will entirely depend upon the opinion of our then legislature, as to the safety or utility of it.

Useful knowledge and science have been favourite objects of attention here. We have an university, three colleges, and four or five public academies, besides many private academies and free schools, in the city and several of the county towns of this state. Considerable grants of monies, rent charges, and particularly of new lands, have been made for this purpose by our legislature, and very liberal private subscriptions have been added at various times. Though our government and citizens have been always attentive to the important object of useful and liberal knowledge, yet an increased regard for learning has been manifested since the revolution. Rising from a provincial to an independent situation, appears, and very naturally, to have expanded our ideas, and to have given an enhanced value to improvements of the human mind.

Among the natural advantages of Pennsylvania, her almost innumerable mill-seats ought not to be omitted. They are conveniently distributed by providence throughout the state, and afford the means of establishing every species of mill-work and labour-saving machines, to meet the produce and raw materials almost at the farm-

ers' doors. In the present situation of this country, wanting hands for farming, and in the present state of manufactures, when ingenious mechanism is every day and every where invented, to lessen the necessity for manual labour, this natural advantage must appear of inestimable importance. Hemp and flax are among the most profitable productions of our rich midland and new counties, the cream of which is yet to be skimmed. It is therefore a most pleasing fact, that we have in the state the full-sized and complete movements or works of a water-mill and machinery, to fliver, rove, and spin flax and hemp into threads or yarns, fit for linen of 30 cuts to the pound, or any other coarser kind, sheetings, towelling, sail-cloth, oznabrigs, twine, and the strands or yarns for cordage. The same machinery is calculated for the roving or preparing, and spinning combed wool into worsted yarn. We have also the movements and complete machinery of sir Richard Arkwright's water-mill for spinning yarns of cotton. And though the climate of this state is not fit for cultivating that raw material; yet cotton can be raised with profit in every state in our union southward of Pennsylvania, and imported from the East and West Indies.

It is certain, that this extraordinary capacity of our country for mechanical works has either called forth in an unusual degree, the mechanical powers of the human mind, or that providence has bestowed upon the people of this and our sister states an uncommon portion of that talent, which its nature and situation require. Our Rittenhouse and Franklin stand unrivalled in mechanical philosophy: and those, who know our country, are well informed, that to these two great names we could add a considerable list of philosophical and practical mechanicians, in a variety of branches.

So many of the necessary and convenient arts and trades depend upon the plenty and cheapness of fuel, that it appears proper to take notice of this article. Till the revolution, our depen-

dence was almost entirely upon wood fuel, of which, in the most populous places, we have still a great abundance, and in all interior situations immense quantities: but the increase of manufactures has occasioned us to turn our attention to coal. Of this useful fossil, providence has given us very great quantities, in our middle and western country. The vicinity of Wyoming, on the Susquehanna, is one bed of coal, of the open-burning kind, and of the most intense heat. On the head-waters of Schuylkill are some considerable bodies. At the head of the western branch of Susquehanna is a most extensive body, which stretches over the country south-westerly, so as to be found in the greatest plenty at Pittsburg, where the Allegeny and Youghiogeny unite, and form the head of the Ohio. All our coal has hitherto been accidentally found on the surface of the earth, or discovered in the digging of common cellars or wells: so that when our wood-fuel shall become scarce, and the European methods of boring shall be skilfully pursued, there can be no doubt of our finding it in many other places. At present, the ballasting of ships from coal countries abroad, and the coal mines in Virginia, which lie convenient to ship-navigation, occasion a good deal of coal to be brought to the Philadelphia market. From this great abundance and variety of fuel, it results, that Pennsylvania, and the united states in general, are well suited to all manufactories which are effected by fire, such as furnaces, founderies, forges, glass-houses, breweries, distilleries, steelworks, smiths' shops, and all other manufactories in metal, soap-boiling, chandlers' shops, pot ash works, sugar and other refineries, &c. &c.

Ship-building is a business in which the port of Philadelphia exceeds most parts of the world. Masts, spars, timber, and plank, not only from our own state and the other states on the Delaware, are constantly for sale in our market: but the mulberry of the Chesapeake, and the ever-green or live oak, and red cedar of the Carolinas and Geor-

gia, are so abundantly imported, that nine-tenths of our vessels are built of them. No vessels are better than these: and in proof of it, English writers of rank might be quoted, who have published for and against us. A live oak and cedar ship of two hundred tons, carpenter's measurement, can be fitted to take in a cargo for fourteen pounds currency per ton: and there is not a port in Europe, in which an oak ship can be equally well built and fitted for twenty pounds per ton in our money, or twelve pounds sterling. This fact may appear doubtful or extraordinary: but it is certainly true: and it is greatly in favour of our ship carpenters and other tradesmen employed in fitting and building ships, as well as our merchants and farmers, whose interests are so much connected with navigation.

The distance of Philadelphia from the sea, has been made an objection by some, and the closing of our river by the ice, which happens almost every winter. Amsterdam, the greatest port in Europe, is inaccessible in the winter. But it is a fact, that, notwithstanding these objections, our vessels make as many West India voyages as those of the two other principal sea ports of the middle states: and though the river is frozen from three to nine weeks almost every winter, yet there are occasional openings, which give opportunities for fleets of merchantmen to go out and come in. The fine corn and provision country, which lies near Philadelphia, enables the merchants to load their vessels in the winter: and the market is regularly supplied with flour, pork, beef, lumber, staves, iron, and many other of our principal articles of exportation. Little time is therefore lost: and we find that our trade increases. The crop of 1789, and other exports from the harvest of that year to that of 1790, it is supposed, will load one hundred and twenty thousand tons of shipping. We have a very extensive back country; and many large bodies of new land, which must send their produce to the Philadelphia market, are settling fast.

The population of Pennsylvania, by the last accounts taken, was three hundred and sixty thousand men, women and children: but, as some years have since elapsed, it is supposed it will not fall much short of four hundred thousand when the present enumeration shall be completed.

No country in Europe has paid off so much of her public debt, since the late general war, as this state, notwithstanding the past disorders and difficulties of the united states, arising from the weakness of our late general government, and the shocks of an invasive war. She has paid off and sunk a sum equal to her full share of the interest and a considerable part of the principal of her state and federal debts. Yet she has laid no excise or internal duty, but eight pence currency upon spiritous liquors; and has several millions of acres of land yet unfold.

The inhabitants of Pennsylvania are principally descendants of English, Irish, and Germans, with some Scotch, Welsh, Swedes, and a few Dutch. There are also many of the Irish and Germans, who emigrated when young or in the middle time of life: and there is a number of each of those two nations now in legislative, executive, and judicial stations among us. It has ever been the policy of our government, before and since the revolution, and the disposition of our people, to receive all sober emigrants with open arms, and to give them immediately the free exercise of their trades and occupations, and of their religion.

Such is the present situation of things in Pennsylvania, which is more or less the same in several other of the American states, viz, New York, Virginia, the Carolinas and Georgia: but though not so in the rest, the principal difference is, that they are so fully peopled, that there are no new lands of any value unfold; and farming lands, which are improved, are of course dearer than with us. In those states, however, agriculture, commerce, manufactures, the fisheries, and navigation, afford comfortable subsistence and ample rewards

of profit to the industrious and well disposed, amidst the blessings of civil and religious liberty.

Before this paper be concluded, it may be useful to recapitulate the various productions and exports of the united states, which are the sure foundations of a grand scene of agriculture—the resources for an extensive trade—and the materials for a great variety of useful and elegant manufactures. From our new country we have ginseng, and several kinds of skins and furs; in the settled parts of the states, rice, indigo, cotton, silk, tobacco, flaxseed, wheat, rye, barley, oats, spelts, Indian corn, hemp, flax, wool, iron, lead, copper, coal, freestone, limestone, marble, sulphur, saltpetre, a great variety of ship timber, ship plank, masts, spars, tar, pitch and turpentine, pork, beef, cider, fish oil, spermaceti, whalebone, dried fish, pickled fish, hides, leather, black cattle, sheep, cheese, butter, tallow, hops, mustard seed, staves, heading, shingles, boards, plank, scantling, square timber, black walnut, wild cherry and curled maple for cabinet wares, potash, pearl ashes, potters clay, brick clay, &c. &c. with apples, and all the other principal fruits, and potatoes, and all the other principal vegetables. During the late war, considerable quantities of sea-salt were manufactured on our coast, as far north as New Jersey: and this article will no doubt one day become an object of attention. It may be safely affirmed, that no European nation whatsoever unites in its dominions, even including distant colonies, such a variety of important and capital productions; nor can there be any doubt, in the mind of a candid and serious observer, that such a country must rise with common prudence, in agriculture, manufactures and commerce, affording to every industrious and virtuous citizen and emigrant the certain means of comfortable subsistence, and the fairest prospect of establishing a family in life.

The above valuable paper is ascribed to Tench Coxe, esq. EDIT.

VOL. VII. NO. VI.

Thoughts on legislative powers.

THE legislature of every state have authority to act in a three-fold capacity.

1. They have authority to make laws for the good government of the people of the state, and to alter or repeal them as they may think fit.

2. They have authority, as agents for the state, to grant or transfer public property in behalf of the state; and to make contracts binding on the state: but they have no authority to revoke, impair, or alter any such grant or contract, fairly made and obtained, without the consent of the other party.

3. When any question shall come before them, respecting the construction or fulfilment of such contracts, they have authority to decide thereon in a judicial capacity; and are in duty bound to be governed in their judgment by the same principles as a court of law or equity, as the nature of the case may require; nor are the individuals composing the legislature, any more interested in such decision, than the judges of the courts of law. When a state or the united states are plaintiffs in a cause against an individual, the case is to be decided by a court of law: but when an individual has a demand against a state or against the united states, the claimant could not have an adequate remedy in the ordinary courts of law or equity; because their judgment could not be executed against a state or against the united states: therefore when no provision is made by law for the liquidation or satisfaction of such claims, the claimant has no remedy but by a petition of right to the legislature: and such cases often occur. The duty of the legislature in such cases is more fully pointed out and inculcated in the following extract from an election sermon, delivered before the legislature of the state of Connecticut, in May 1787, by the rev. Ezra Stiles, president of Yale college, viz.

“Remember, gentlemen, that while you are examining the rights of individuals, and their claims on one another, or on the public, you drop the

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characters of legislators, and should act by the same fixed rules of law and equity, as the judge on the bench. In causes of a judicial kind, your high character of sovereignty will not excuse an arbitrary decision, or denial of justice, any more than the same may be excused in the lowest executive court.

"In granting favours, you are only to consider, whether they be equitable and consistent with the good of the community: but in doing justice, you have no sovereign discretion. No wise man thinks his life and estate safe in the hand of a tyrant, bound by no restraint of law: excuse me, gentlemen, when I add, that the discretion of a popular assembly, acting by no fixed and known rules of equity, is a different expression, but the same in effect, as the will of a despot. Sovereign power should never be perverted to acts of unrighteousness. Let not therefore the notion of omnipotence, and of being above control, insensibly insinuate itself into your deliberations, and lead to a different determination, from what you would give in a different character. With deference to your high stations, I am warranted with all boldness to assure you, in the fear of God, the Almighty and Eternal Judge, that the consideration of not being accountable to an higher court on earth, should be one of the most forcible motives, to engage you to the greatest uprightness and impartiality, not only between subject and subject, but especially between the subject and the public. Remember, that as there is in this world an appeal from a lower to a higher court; so, when the most sovereign and uncontrolable court on earth gives an unrighteous sentence, and wickedly perverts judgment, there is immediately entered in the high court of heaven, an appeal, which in the great day of general assize, will be called, and must be answered. Then you, my honourable auditors, and all the kings and judges of the earth, shall appear, and give an account of your conduct, while you acted in the character of gods on earth."

Mode of preventing the damage of flour by meal worms.

WE find in the newspapers, an extract of a letter from the West Indies, complaining of the badness of American flour, and of its being spoiled by meal-worms and mites: and the writer wishes to know the cause of it.

Those mites are bred in hot weather, in mills and meal rooms, and in store chests—In the month of June let the miller clean his rooms and chests of all the unmoved meal and bran—in every hole and corner and crevice; and instead thereof, strew fine salt, and make smoke in the mill: then let him dress his mill so as not to heat in grinding, and bolt and pack the flour as soon as may be—the sooner the better, for the mites proceed from an imperceptible, winged insect, which hovers about in still weather: and meal is their agreeable habitation in the silent night.

I once put a bushel of new flour in my meal-trough: and it was spoiled in a few hot nights—but the mites had been there before. Flour, for domestic use, will keep best in good bags, in hot weather—As to the meal-worms complained of, they are not bred in the timber of the cask, as I am informed: if they were, the jarring of the cooper's axe and hammer, and fire and smoke would stop their progress—They breed in old meal and bran, and make their way through worm-holes and bad joints of the casks. There should be smoke made in meal-rooms, a little before sundown, that those winged insects, which may be seen in the rays of the sun, may go forth. When the flour is packed, wash the barrels with strong brine and lime.

A M I L L E R.

Litchfield, March 2, 1790.



Method of preparing land for wheat, which experience has proved to be the surest and best of any ever practised in this country.

IN the winter season, carry on a sufficient quantity of manure; and as soon as the frost is out of the ground, plough it over smooth, furrow it, and

plant it with potatoes. When they are grown to the height of two or three inches, go with a plough, and turn a furrow over them on each side, having a person to follow and weed the hills. About the end of June, turn a cross furrow upon them, and let the person following the plough, mould the hills: and about the twentieth of August, you will find that the tops die: then pull them, for the longer they remain in the earth, the more water they will collect in their substance.

As soon as the potatoes are gathered, turn in your hogs, and let them remain there till the beginning of October. They will by that time have torn up and mixed the ground better than six times ploughing. Then draw off the potatoe tops, and harrow the ground for sowing wheat.

The advantages hereby derived, are, that the potatoes kill every species of weeds and turf: and the hogs, by rooting and turning the soil, in search of the potatoes, effectually destroy all kinds of vermin, which have been left in the ground; besides a considerable saving in their keeping.



On maple sugar.

THE manufactory of maple sugar opens a wide prospect of wealth to the united states. The consumption of sugar, melasses, and rum in this country is very great. Hence the importation of them is very expensive. It appears from calculations, founded upon authentic documents, that upon an average, the annual expense of these articles to the united states is upwards of five millions of dollars. If, then, these substances can be made in sufficient quantities for our own consumption, the saving will be great indeed.

Upon a medium, the annual import of sugar and melasses into the port of Philadelphia is—

Brown sugar,	lbs.	5,692,848
Loaf sugar,		4,480
Melasses,	gallons.	543,900

Supposing Philadelphia to import one fifth of the quantity of these arti-

cles consumed in the united states then the quantities will be

Brown sugar,	lbs.	28,464,240
Loaf sugar,		22,400
Melasses,	gallons.	2,719,500

The medium annual importation of spiritous liquors into the united states is 4,500,000 gallons. Computing the gallon of melasses to be equal in weight to 10lb.—and a half pound of sugar to be equal to one pound of melasses—2,719,500 gallons of melasses may be set down as equal to 13,597,500 pounds of sugar. Though the same proportion will be large for spirits, (since a gallon of melasses by distillation will yield more than a gallon of spirit) it may however be used, 4,500,000 gallons will then, be equal to 22,500,000 pounds of sugar. These, added to the former numbers, will make the annual demand for sugar in the united states, 64,584,140 pounds.

Let us next enquire whether our country be capable of supplying so great a demand. The maple trees commonly yield each five pounds of sugar: and there are usually fifty trees in every acre. Each acre, then, will yield annually two hundred and fifty pounds of sugar. Hence 250,336 acres of maple land will be sufficient to supply the whole united states. The county of Northumberland, in this state, alone contains more than this quantity of sugar lands. A number of other counties in Pennsylvania, and several counties in the state of New York, are each equally capable of supplying our demand. The trees grow also in other parts of the united states. The sugar maple-tree might be cultivated to advantage in places, in which it is not now found. It is about twenty years coming to perfection. It is a beautiful stately tree; and would be extremely ornamental, as well as useful, on every farm. The labour necessary to make maple sugar is very trifling: and it is at a season of the year when little else can be done. Hence the expense is very little: and it may be made much cheaper than West India sugar. Labourers' wages and the first cost of the

boiler are all the expense. Fuel costs nothing. It appears that it can be made for fifteen shillings per cwt. At most, it may be sold in Philadelphia at four dollars per cwt. We can hence afford to undersell West India sugar; and as we are capable of making a sufficient quantity to supply perhaps the whole world, the manufactory of maple sugar becomes an immense source of wealth, not only by saving five millions of dollars annually—but as it is capable of being made a very profitable article of exportation, probably more so than even tobacco or wheat. It is not, perhaps, going too far to say, that in one hundred years, America will be as famous for its exportation of sugar, as it is now for that of wheat. One hundred years ago it would have been more chimerical to assert, that Europe would have had recourse to America for its bread corn.

Specimens of maple sugar have been sent to this city from Montgomery county in New York, Northampton, Northumberland, Huntingdon, and Washington in this state, and Hunterdon, in New Jersey. There seems to be no reason to doubt that this article will become of real importance to the owners and cultivators of maple lands. It cannot be too often recommended to the sugar-makers, not to tap their trees with an axe, but to use a half-inch augre, which is a very useful tool to every farmer, and to plug up the hole at the end of the season.

The measures taken by our legislature to open our western, north-western and northern communications, by land and water, must prove highly beneficial to our trade. Hemp is brought altogether by land from counties of Virginia more remote than our most distant counties: and cattle have been driven from North Carolina to Philadelphia. The proposed roads, and the clearing of the rivers which connect them, must consequently render the driving of cattle, the transportation of flax, hemp, linseed-oil, furs, skins, tallow, butter, cheese, bacon, &c. cheap and easy, before our new counties have much of

them to spare. Virginia has exceeded any state in the union in those useful enterprises—Maryland has done much—South Carolina has discovered her usual sagacity and spirit on this subject—the citizens of Pennsylvania cannot complain that their legislature has treated it with neglect.

Philadelphia, April 19, 67 90.

Extract from an essay upon substitutes for foreign liquors.

THE quantity of foreign liquors, imported into the united states, is very great. The several species, commonly introduced, wines excepted, are unhappily the most injurious to health both of body and mind. Ardent intoxicating spirits, gross and unripened, form the present importations; viz. the rum of Great Britain, Denmark, and Holland—the brandies of France and Spain—and the geneva of Holland. We may compute them at two millions of dollars, to which they certainly amount, besides rum made in the united states of foreign melasses—a distressing sum, indeed, if it were paid even for necessities, which providence had been pleased to withhold from us—a grievous sum, as it is paid (in provisions and other articles of prime necessity or universal value), for a poisonous luxury—an alarming sum, comparing it with any reasonable estimate of our national revenues. When we reflect on this prodigious expense, no argument is necessary to convince us how desirable it is to vary, as far as we can, the kinds of liquors consumed, and to obtain substitutes on less disadvantageous terms. I propose some ideas to these ends for the consideration of my countrymen.

If we suppose the rum, brandy, and geneva, imported as above into the united states, to be worth, on a medium, three shillings and four pence Pennsylvania money, or forty ninetieths of a dollar per gallon—then the quantity, estimated at two millions of dollars, will be four millions five hundred thousand gallons. By a mixture of three parts of

water with one of rum, gin, or brandy, we shall have eighteen millions of gallons of drink, as strong as porter or the stoutest beer. This quantity is equal to five hundred and sixty-two thousand five hundred barrels of those malt liquors, worth, at thirty-three shillings and four pence (or four dollars and forty ninetieths) the sum of nine hundred and thirty-seven thousand five hundred pounds, or two millions five hundred thousand dollars, which immense value would arise from the barley and hops of our farms, and the staves and hoops cut out of our woods. The quantity of barley, necessary to make these five hundred and sixty-two thousand five hundred barrels of stout beer or porter, at four bushels to a barrel, is two millions two hundred and fifty thousand bushels, exclusive of the hops, staves, hoops, and firewood, necessary in the manufactory. How comfortable to the country would such a manufacture be, in which few labourers are wanted, and wherein fire and horses perform so great a part of the work!—the imposts upon foreign liquors appear, in this view of the subject, to be a wholesome and efficient encouragement to agriculture, impelling us to what we ought to do, and very easily can perform. The superior virtues, both moral and political, of a country, which consumes malt liquors, instead of ardent spirits, need only to be mentioned.

In addition to these substitutes for foreign liquors, drawn from native productions, we may add cider and metheglin: of which large quantities can be made, and which will come into more general use, as agriculture advances, and economy prevails. We might mention also the spirits of fruit and grain: but it must be acknowledged that the domestic manufacture of ardent spirits from fruits and grain, threatens this country, no less than foreign liquors, with much public and private evil. Beer and cider would yield the farmer greater benefits; because they are more profitable, and are subject to fewer disadvantages. The friends of internal peace and order, and of

practical religion—the advocates and promoters of American manufactures—the great body of farmers and planters—in short, all classes of our citizens have manifestly an interest in promoting the manufacture and consumption of those valuable articles, beer, porter, cider, and metheglin.

This review of our resources, for the expensive article of liquors, is taken with a design to place the subject properly before us. Its magnitude will inspire us with a disposition to proportionate exertions. Sufficient means present themselves, by which we may be relieved of this immense, this ruinous tribute to foreign nations, some of whom compel us not only to give them in exchange articles of the first intrinsic value, but even to pay them for bringing it to our own ports.



Law case—Paizely and co. vs. Freeman.

A CAUSE was, on Wednesday May 28, 1788, tried at Guildhall, London, before justice Buller, the decision of which the court declared to be of the greatest importance to trade and commerce. The action was brought by messrs. Paizely and co. to recover from mr. Freeman a considerable sum of money, being the value of the amount of a quantity of cochineal, which the plaintiffs stated they had sold to a mr. Faulk, a bankrupt, in consequence of a fictitious credit and false character the defendant had wilfully given him as a merchant. It appeared in evidence, that during the insolvency of Faulk, who was concerned in large speculations, the defendant had given him a colourable credit, and fallacious reputation, representing him as a merchant of responsibility, in which character he obtained goods from various houses to a considerable amount; that Faulk having applied to the plaintiff for the goods in question, a reference was made by the former to the defendant, respecting his character and responsibility; and that the defendant representing him as a person worthy of the highest credit,

the plaintiffs, from that recommendation, trusted him with the goods in question.

Mr. Piggot, as counsel for the defendant, made a most excellent speech, in which he said that no merchant's character would be secure, if a man were liable to be called into a court of justice for giving a fellow-citizen a good character, as the denial of that character, upon application, might lead to the ruin of any tradesman or merchant, however respectable. Mr. Buller summed up the evidence with his usual judgment and precision, accompanying it with many observations upon the importance of the present action to a commercial country. He said, the question for the jury to determine was, whether the defendant had knowingly spoken falsely, by representing Faulk to be in possession of that character, as a responsible merchant, to which he had no claim, and in confidence of which representation, the plaintiffs had trusted him with their goods.

The jury retired for some time, and brought in a verdict for the plaintiff, 427*l.* damages.



Observations on obscurity of birth.

IN a republican and in every free government, where merit, and not favour, is the ladder by which we mount to preferment, "virtue alone is true nobility." Why then do mankind rail at each other for obscurity of birth? Are they not originally descended from the same parents? Have not some of the first generals the world ever produced, been men of obscure birth. A shoemaker's son protected Athens against hosts of armed allies. The son of a blacksmith resisted the all powerful charms of gold, while his eloquence revived the drooping spirits of his countrymen, and made the potent king Philip acknowledge, "he did him more harm, than all the armies and fleets of the Athenians."

But why such obscure examples?—Cincinnatus was a ploughman, and Franklin was a printer. The one was

thrice invested with unlimited authority by his countrymen, and restored the tottering state of Rome. The other disarmed the artillery of heaven of its force, and his mind, like a mirror, has been said, to reflect upon the Deity "a miniature picture of his own works."

It has been said, the poorer class of people are more debauched in their principles—have not the opportunities of gaining knowledge, that the rich have, and of consequence should have no share in the government. Does experience or example warrant the assertion? No, there is no foundation in nature for it. It exists only in the mind of him who uttered it: there let the phantom die.

What amiable—what admirable times have been! when poverty was accounted a virtue—luxury detested—the love of one's country superior to parental affection—and merit the means of preferment alone! But how strangely are the minds of men corrupted! Honesty, that god-like virtue, has been derided: villainy has been encouraged: the amor patriæ has been said, "to be no more than the love of an ass for his stall."

But will a revolution never happen? Shall we never see those happy days again? Yes. They approach fast. America has already astonished the world by the wisdom of her counsels. The golden age approaches with rapidity. The foundation has been laid long ago. The parties and political feuds in the several states, should be considered as so many blessings to the citizens: as yet they have done nothing but good. The new constitution proceeded in a great measure from them; they are blasts, to keep alive the political fire: by them knowledge is disseminated through the states. Vanity and ambition have been already disappointed. Titles have been disgraced, and in this land of liberty are declared to be truly ridiculous to all who wear them.

This is the place, where old age will not be blindly worshipped, unless it be an honourable old age. Knowledge and

virtue will be revered : superstition shall be banished : agriculture shall be respected : the arts and sciences shall flourish. Legislatures will no longer attempt to govern, without being acquainted with government. They will no longer come "*nudi et inerme, nulla cognitione rerum, nulla scientia ornati.*"

Philadelphia, June 8, 1789.

MESS. PRINTERS,

HAVING seen in the papers an account from the Ohio, of an exploit performed by two boys on two Indians, who had made them prisoners, I have transcribed, from Dr. Mather's *Magnalia*, a similar achievement of two women, which I desire you to insert in your museum. The diction is a little altered : but the substance of the story is preserved. Yours, T. B.

"*Dux femina facti.*" Virg.

'On the 15th of March, 1697, the savages made a descent on the town of Haverhill in the state of Massachusetts, murdering and captivating thirty-nine persons, and burning six houses. In one of the houses was Hannah Duffen, who had lain in about a week, attended by her nurse Mary Neff, and seven children beside her new-born infant. As soon as the alarm was given, the husband, who was abroad, hastened home, and sending away the seven children (from two to seventeen years old) towards a garrisoned house, he went in and told his wife of her danger ; the Indians were by that time so near, that despairing to do her any service he hastened after his children on horseback, resolving that he would take up that which in this extremity he should find his affection most set upon, and leave the rest to the care of divine providence. When he overtook his children, such was the agony of paternal affection that he could not distinguish any one from the others : he therefore resolved to live or die with all. A party of Indians came up with him and fired ; he returned the fire, and kept in the rear of his children who walked at the pace of a child of five years old, until by the

signal care of providence, he brought them all to a place of safety.

'In the mean time the Indians attacked the house. The nurse in attempting to escape with the infant, fell into their hands. Finding the woman in bed, they forced her to rise, and after they had rifled the house and burnt it, they carried off the two women to Penicook, and in their way dashed the infant against a tree, and killed it. The two women, with a youth who had been taken sometime before from Worcester, were placed in an Indian family, with whom they resided some weeks ; after which as they were carrying them to a rendezvous of Indians, where they told them they should be stripped and run the gauntlet, one of the women took up a resolution to imitate the action of Jael upon Sisera. The company of Indians was twelve, viz. two men, three women and seven children : they were all sleeping round a fire. Mrs. Duffen communicated her intention to her nurse and the English youth, and all having furnished themselves with the hatchets of the Indians, struck such blows upon their heads, as to kill ten of the twelve. One of the Indian women, though wounded, made her escape, as did one of the boys, whom they intended to bring away with them. They took off the ten scalps, and got safe home, where they received fifty pounds out of the public treasury, besides many presents from private friends. Among others, colonel Nicholson, then governor of Maryland, sent them a very generous token of his favour.'

From the *European Magazine*.

Review of memoirs of the American academy of arts and sciences, to the end of the year 1783.

THE volume before us has a very strong claim to public attention. It is the first production of the first institution of the kind in our quondam transatlantic dominions. But what tends to excite in us a degree of wonder, added to attention, is, that the work consists chiefly of papers written

in the midst of a desolating war. No such academy, we understand, existed there, until the year 1779, when it formally became an incorporated society: Not, however, under the patronage of a king—for long before had America ceased to pay homage to kings, and even to the representatives of kings—but under a sanction more dear to her far—the sanction of her own congress.

Waving, however, all collateral circumstances—all circumstances that are not, so to express it, immediately in point—let us endeavour to analyze the work—as in a particular manner every work of this kind should be—article by article.

In the first paper, we are presented with a method of finding the altitude and longitude of the nonagesimal degree of the ecliptic; to which are added calculations from astronomical observations for determining the difference of meridians between Harvard-hall, in the university of Cambridge, (which belongs to the province of Massachusetts) and the royal observatories of Greenwich and Paris. This article is the production of the rev. Joseph Willard, president of the university, and corresponding secretary of the academy. It is addressed in the form of a letter to the president of the academy, James Bowdoin, L. L. D. The calculations of mr. Willard seem, upon the whole, to be just; and strongly incline us to think, that in his endeavours to ascertain the difference of meridians between Greenwich and Cambridge, as much conclusive evidence is given us as the nature of the subject will admit.

For the second article we are indebted to the ingenious labours of Samuel Williams, F. A. A. Hollis professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in the university of Cambridge; of which it is the author's object clearly to ascertain the latitude. From the observations of this gentleman, upon the magnetic needle, it appears, that the variation commonly increases from the hour of 7 or 8, A. M. until about the

hour of 2 or 3, P. M.—It then generally decreases until 7 or 8 the next morning. According to mr. Williams, it appears that the inclination, or (as it is more technically still expressed) the dip, is subject to greater diurnal alterations than the variation, and that, notwithstanding, they are less regular in their changes. The least inclination our author ever observed was $68^{\circ} 21'$; the greatest $70^{\circ} 56'$.

Article the third exhibits a table of the equations to equal altitudes for the latitude of the university of Cambridge, $40^{\circ} 23' 28''$. This paper is the production of the rev. president of the university; and though we find little novelty in it, we yet discover a powerful spirit of penetration; which, with the industry of mr. Willard, may hereafter be the parent of better fruits.

Article the fifth, astronomical, like its predecessors, relates also to solar and lunar eclipses. It is written by the rev. Phillips Payson, F. A. A. and has upon the whole a tendency to confirm the general opinion, that all our boasted geographical knowledge of America (even that America which once we proudly called our own) remains in a woful state of deficiency.

Article the fifteenth contains a well-penned judicious letter to mr. Caleb Gannett, from Benjamin West, esq. on the extraction of roots.

Article the sixteenth exhibits a method, comprised under two rules, of computing interest at six per cent. per annum, by Philomath; for a full explanation of which, though it has both novelty and conciseness to recommend it, we must refer our readers to the work itself.

In article the seventeenth, we are presented with several ingenious ways of determining what sum is to be insured on an adventure, that the whole interest may be recovered, by Mercator. To gentlemen in the commercial line, this article will be found truly curious, as well as important: but in order to form a competent idea of it, they also must have recourse to the book.

"ed;" and further, that "If you will not hear Reason, she will surely rap you on your knuckles," as poor Richard says."

Thus the old gentleman ended his harangue. The people heard it, and approved the doctrine, and immediately practised the contrary, just as if it had been a common sermon: for the auction opened, and they began to buy extravagantly. I found the good man had thoroughly studied my almanacks, and digested all I had dropt on those topics, during the course of twenty-five years. The frequent mention he made of me, must have tired any one else: but my vanity was wonderfully delighted with it, though I was conscious that not a tenth part of the wisdom, which he ascribed to me, was my own—but rather the gleanings that I had made, of the sense of all ages and nations. However, I resolved to be the better for the echo of it: and, though I had at first determined to buy stuff for a new coat, I went away, resolved to wear my old one a little longer. Reader, if thou wilt do the same, thy profit will be as great as mine.

Thine to serve thee,

RICHARD SAUNDERS.

An important discovery by Dr. Franklin. Extracted from a French newspaper. To the authors of the journal.

Messieurs,

YOU often entertain us with accounts of new discoveries. Permit me to communicate to the public, through your paper, one that has been lately made by myself, and which I conceive may be of great utility.

I was the other evening in a grand company, where the new lamp of messieurs Quinquet and Lange was introduced, and much admired for its splendor: but a general enquiry was made, whether the oil it consumed, was not in proportion to the light it afforded, in which case there would be no saving in the use of it. No one present could satisfy us in this point, which all agreed ought to be known, it being a very desirable thing to lessen, if possible, the expense of lighting our a-

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partments, when every other article of family expense was so much augmented.

I was much pleased to see this general concern for economy: for I love economy exceedingly.

I went home, and to bed, three or four hours after midnight, with my head full of the subject. An accidental sudden noise waked me about six in the morning, when I was surprised to find my room filled with light: and I imagined at first, that a number of those lamps had been brought into it; but rubbing my eyes, I perceived the light came in at the windows. I got up and looked out to see what might be the occasion of it, when I saw the sun just rising above the horizon, from whence he poured his rays, plentifully into my chamber, my domestic having negligently omitted the preceding night to close the shutters.

I looked at my watch, which goes very well, and found that it was but six o'clock; and still thinking it something extraordinary, that the sun should rise so early, I looked into the almanack, where I found it to be the hour given for his rising on that day. I looked forward, too, and found he was to rise still earlier every day till towards the end of June: and that at no time in the year he retarded his rising so long as till eight o'clock. Your readers, who, with me, have never seen any signs of sunshine before noon, and seldom regard the astronomical part of the almanack, will be as much astonished as I was, when they hear of his rising so early; and especially when I assure them that he gives light as soon as he rises; I am convinced of this. I am certain of my fact. One cannot be more certain of any fact, I saw it with my own eyes. And having repeated this observation the three following mornings, I found always precisely the same result.

Yet so it happens, that when I speak of this discovery to others, I can easily perceive, by their countenances, though they forbear expressing it in words, that they do not quite believe me. One indeed, who is a learned natural philosopher, has assured me I must certainly

2 S

be mistaken, as to the circumstance of the light coming into my room; for it being well known, as he says, that there could be no light abroad at that hour, it follows that none could enter from without; and that, of consequence, my windows, being accidentally left open, instead of letting in the light, had only served to let out the darkness: and he used many ingenious arguments to shew me how I might by that means have been deceived. I own, that he puzzled me a little, but he did not satisfy me; and the subsequent observations I made, as above-mentioned, confirmed me in my first opinion.

This event has given rise in my mind to several serious and important reflections. I considered, that if I had not been awakened so early that morning, I should have slept six hours longer by the light of the sun, and in exchange, have lived six hours the following night by candle-light: and the latter being a much more expensive light than the former, my love for economy induced me to muller up what little arithmetic I was master of, and to make some calculations, which I shall give you, after observing, that utility is, in my opinion, the test of value in matters of invention; and that a discovery, which can be applied to no use, or is not good for something, is good for nothing.

I took for the basis of my calculation, the supposition that there are 100,000 families in Paris, and that these families consume in the night half a pound of bougies, or candles, per hour. I think this a moderate allowance, taking one family with another: for though I believe some consume less, I know that many consume a great deal more. Then estimating seven hours per day, as the medium quantity between the time of the sun's rising and ours, he rising during the six following months from six to eight hours before noon—and there being seven hours of course per night in which we burn candles, the account will stand thus:

In the six months between the 20th of March and the 20th of September, there are nights,

Hours of each night, in which we burn candles, 7
Multiplication gives us for the total number of hours, 1,281

These one thousand two hundred and eighty-one hours, multiplied by one hundred thousand, the number of families, give 128,100,000

One hundred twenty-eight millions and one hundred thousand hours, spent at Paris by candle-light, which at half a pound of wax and tallow per hour, gives the weight of 64,050,000

Sixty-four millions and fifty thousand of pounds, which, estimating the whole at the medium price of thirty sols the pound, makes the sum of ninety-six millions and seventy-five thousand livres tournois, 96,075,000

An immense sum! that the city of Paris might save every year, only by the economy of using sun-shine instead of candles.

If it should be said that people are apt to be obstinately attached to old customs, and that it will be difficult to induce them to rise before noon, consequently my discovery can be of but little use; I answer, *nil desperandum*. I believe all who have common sense, as soon as they have learnt from this paper, that it is day-light when the sun rises, will contrive to rise with him; and to compel the rest, I would propose the following regulations:

First. Let a tax be laid of a louis per window, on every window that is provided with shutters to keep out the light of the sun.

Second. Let the same salutary operation of police be made use of to prevent our burning candles, that inclined us last winter to be more economical in burning wood; that is, let guards be placed in the shops of all the wax and

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tallow chandlers, and no family be permitted to be supplied with more than one pound of candles per week.

Third. Let guards also be posted to stop all the coaches, &c. that would pass the streets after sun-set, except those of physicians, surgeons, and midwives.

Fourth. Every morning, as soon as the sun rises, let all the bells in every church be set ringing; and if that is not sufficient, let cannon be fired in every street, to wake the sluggards effectually, and make them open their eyes to see their true interest.

All the difficulty will be in the first two or three days; after which the reformation will be as natural and easy, as the present irregularity: for *ce n'est que le premier pas qui coûte*. Oblige a man to rise at four in the morning, and it is more than probable he shall go willingly to bed at eight in the evening: and having had eight hours sleep, he will rise more willingly at four the morning following.

But this sum of ninety-six millions and seventy-five thousand livres, is not the whole of what may be saved by my economical project. You may observe, that I have calculated upon only one-half of the year, and much may be saved in the other, though the days are shorter. Besides the immense stock of wax and tallow left unconsumed during the summer, will probably make candles much cheaper for the ensuing winter, and continue cheaper as long as the proposed reformation shall be supported.

For the great benefit of this discovery, thus freely communicated and bestowed by me on the public, I demand neither place, pension, exclusive privilege, or any other reward whatever. I expect only to have the honour of it. And yet I know there are little envious minds who will, as usual, deny me this, and say that my invention was known to the ancients, and perhaps they may bring passages out of old books in proof of it. I will not dispute with these people that the ancients might know the sun would rise at certain hours;

they possibly had, as we have, almanacks that predicted it; but it does not follow from thence that they knew he gave light as soon as he rose. This is what I claim as my discovery. If the ancients knew it, it must have been long since forgotten, for it certainly was unknown to the moderns, at least to the Parisians, which to prove, I need use but one plain simple argument. They are as well-instructed, judicious, and prudent a people as exist any where in the world, all professing like myself to be lovers of economy; and from the many heavy taxes required from them by the necessities of the state, have surely an abundant reason to be economical. I say it is impossible that so sensible a people, under such circumstances, should have lived so long by the smoaky unwholesome and enormously-expensive light of candles, if they had really known that they might have had as much pure light of the sun for nothing. I am, &c.

AN ABONNE.



Short account of the women of Egypt.

—page 57.

SUBJECT to custom, whose unalterable laws govern the countries of the east, the women are not admitted into the society of the men, not even at table, where the assemblage of the two sexes produces gaiety and bon mots, and gives a zest to the entertainment. When the rich are desirous of dining with one of their wives, they give her previous notice. She disposes the apartment, prepares the most delicate dishes, and receives her lord with respect, and with the most refined attention. The women of the lower class usually remain standing, or seated in a corner of the room, whilst their husband is at dinner. They frequently present him water to wash himself, and help him at table. These customs, which the Europeans might justly stile barbarous, and against which they might exclaim with reason, appear so natural in this country, that they have no idea of their being different in other climates. Such

is the force of habit over the human mind. A custom established for ages seems to be the law of nature.

Domestic cares leave the Egyptian women a great many leisure moments, which they employ amongst their slaves in embroidering a sash, in making a veil, in drawing designs on stuff to cover a sofa, and in spinning with the distaff.

During the whole time a stranger is in the harem, the husband is not allowed to approach it. It is the asylum of hospitality, and cannot be violated without dangerous consequences. This is a privilege the Egyptian women carefully maintain, and it is rendered dear to them by a very powerful motive. A lover in disguise may be thus introduced into the forbidden place, and it is of the last importance not to be discovered. Death would pay the forfeit of the attempt. Love in this country, where the passions are impetuous, both from the nature of the climate and the obstacles it meets with, is often followed by tragic scenes.

The Turkish women go always under the guard of eunuchs, to take the air on the Nile, and enjoy the prospect of its charming banks. There are handsome apartments in their boats, richly decorated. They are adorned with sculpture, and are agreeably painted. They are distinguishable, from the blinds set down over the windows, and the music that accompanies them.

When they cannot go abroad, they endeavour to enliven their prisons. Towards the setting sun they mount upon the terrace, and enjoy the cool of the evening amidst the flowers which are carefully preserved there. They often bathe themselves, and enjoy, at once, the coolness of the water, the perfume of odouriferous plants, the fresh air, and the sight of a million stars shining in the firmament.

Such is the ordinary life of the Egyptian women. To bring up their children, to employ themselves solely in the affairs of house-keeping, to live retired

NOTE.

|| Haram signifies prohibited place.

in the interior of their family, constitute their duties. To visit and give entertainments to each other, where they often resign themselves to wanton mirth, and to the greatest freedoms, to go on the water, or walk under the shade of orange trees, and to hear the alme, these are their amusements. They deck themselves out with as much art to receive their acquaintance, as the French women do to distinguish themselves in the eyes of the men. Naturally timid and gentle, they become forward, and are hurried away by passion, when once a violent appetite gets possession of their souls. Then neither bolts nor bars, nor the Cerberusses who surround them, are any obstacles to their desires. Death itself suspended over their heads, does not hinder them from contriving means to satisfy their passions, and they are seldom ineffectual.

AT the capture of St. Eustatius, an edict was issued, enjoining every person, under the severe penalty of corporal punishment and banishment, to render in by a certain day an exact inventory of his effects. It happened, that a little before that period, a Frenchman, once very eminent in the commercial world, had been by the calamities often attendant on the uncertainties of that situation, reduced to the deepest distress. He had heard the edict; and, on the day appointed, he was called upon for his inventory. They found him sitting in the attitude of Melancholy—his elbow leaning on a table, while his hand supported his cheek, which was furrowed with the keenest affliction. The noise of persons entering the room awakened him from his reverie; when gently turning his head, and recollecting the errand, he took up a pen from the table, and wrote the following short, but emphatic account of his condition.

Point d'argent, point de biens, point de commerce, point de credit, point de reputation, et seulement un pauvre coeur rompu! No money, no goods, no trade, no credit, no reputation, and only a poor broken heart!

The second part of the valuable specimen of trans-atlantic science now before us, commences with three papers*, written by James Bowdoin, esq. president of the academy. The first of these contains some strictures on dr. Franklin's well-known queries concerning light, with observations subversive of his peculiar ideas upon that subject; which, philosophically considered, is still, it must be confessed, notwithstanding all that has been written "about it and about it," involved in much darkness. In the second, the learned president communicates additional observations on light, and particularly considers the supposed waste of matter in the sun and fixed stars, occasioned by the constant efflux of light from them; and with those observations he blends an ingenious conjecture, in the form of a query, suggesting a mean by which the several systems in question might be preserved from the disorder and final ruin to which they seem liable from that waste of matter, and from the law of gravitation. In the third mr. Bowdoin endeavours to prove, by phenomena and scripture, the existence of an orb, which surrounds the whole visible material system, and which, in his opinion, maybe necessary to preserve it from the destruction, to which, without such a counterbalance, it appears liable from the effects of the said gravitation, universally as it operates in the material world. On this head, the arguments of the author, however ingenious, seem by no means to be satisfactory; nor do we think his hypothesis undeniably fixed on the basis of truth, merely because, in his opinion, it *seems* to have for its sanction the authority of the sacred scriptures; to which, let us observe, en passant, no reference should ever be made in the discussion of subjects purely philosophical.

Article the eighth contains some plausible conjectures, added to several per-

NOTES.

* See American museum, Vol. III. pages 203, 206, 213.

† *Idem*, page 291.

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inent remarks, on the earthquakes of New England, and is the production of professor Williams, F. A. A.

Articles the ninth and tenth are both really curious; and but little do they differ from each other in their object. The former consists of a letter from Daniel Jones, esq. of Hindisdale, to the rev. Joseph Willard†, president of the university of Cambridge, and gives an account of West-river mountain, and the appearance of there having been a volcano in it. From that account we learn, that West-river mountain is situated about twelve miles north of Massachusetts' line, on the east side of, and adjoining to Connecticut river, in the county of Cheshire, and state of New Hampshire, and opposite the mouth of West-river, from which the mountain derives its name; that on the south side thereof, about eighty rods from the summit, there has been an eruption, though perhaps not within the present, nor yet the last century; that peasants in the neighbourhood, having discovered this place, became possessed with an idea of gold dust being in the mountain, and that it melted down into a solid body by the extreme heat thereof, at the time the eruption happened; that accordingly the said peasants having gone to work, in search of the supposed treasure, dug down about seventy or eighty feet, and, in some places, where the rocks would permit, to the width of twenty feet; but that, at the period when the paper before us was written, they were stopped in their career by the rocks, and by the water that issued from the mountain above the hole. In the subsequent paper on this subject (entitled, An account of the eruptions, and the present appearances in West-river mountain), mr. Caleb Alexander of Northfield, in a letter to mr. Caleb Gannet, Rec. Sec. A. A. maintains, that from this extraordinary mountain there have been several eruptions: but he presumes not to aver, that it has ever ex-

NOTE.

† *Idem*, Vol. I. 230 of the first edition, page 204 of the second.

perienced any thing which might with propriety be denominated a volcano. In the next volume of these memoirs we hope and expect to find this point more clearly ascertained.

In article the sixteenth*, Benjamin Lincoln, esq. F. A. A. in a letter to the rev. Joseph Willard, gives an account of several strata of earth and shells on the banks of York river in Virginia; of a subterraneous passage, and the sudden descent of a very large current of water from a mountain near Carlisle; of a spring uncommonly large near Reading in Pennsylvania; as likewise of several remarkable springs both in the states of Pennsylvania and Virginia.

In article the seventeenth, we have an account of large quantities of a fossil substance, of a vitriolic and sulphureous quality, found at Lebanon, in New Hampshire, communicated by the rev. Jeremiah Belknap, F. A. A. in a letter to Samuel Williams, L. L. D. and professor of mathematics in the university of Cambridge.

In article the twenty-fifth†, we are entertained with an ingenious letter from Samuel Dexter, esq. to James Bowdoin, esq. pres. A. A. on the retreat of house swallows in winter. The general opinion is, that this bird, at the expiration of summer, migrates "to distant regions and to warmer climes." From many circumstances, however, it seems probable, that the house-swallow is not a bird of passage; that, on the contrary, it never quits its *natale solum*, but remains where it was produced, during the winter months, like many other animals, in a state of torpor. The object of mr. Dexter in the memoir before us, is to prove, that the house-swallow, far from being inclined to migrate in search of a more genial climate, is actually capable of existing through the winter even amidst the mud at the bottom of a pond. If

this be a fact, and no reason have we to doubt the veracity of the author, the sooner it is confirmed—even circumstantially confirmed—by the observations of other men of science, the more will the chain of inferences to be derived from it give pleasure to every person in whom there is a real attachment to the study of animated nature.

Articles the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth are written by mr. Benjamin Dearborn. In the first he gives a description of a pump engine, or an apparatus to be added to a common pump, to answer the purpose of a fire engine. In the second, we have a similar description of a fire engine, constructed on a new principle. The author seems to be possessed of considerable mechanico-philosophical industry; but, ingenious as his inventions may be, impossible would it be for us to communicate an adequate idea of them to our readers without the assistance of copper-plates.

The twenty-ninth article contains observations upon the art of making steel, by the rev. Daniel Little, F. A. A. This paper is truly the production of a man of genius.

Having now taken a cursory view of the first and second parts of these academical memoirs, we proceed with alacrity to take cognizance, in the like brief manner, of the third part, which is filled with medical papers, as the last was with physical ones.

Article the fourth* states a remarkable case, in which a gun-shot-wound was completely cured in three weeks, merely through the benign assistance of nature. This paper is communicated in a letter to Benjamin Lincoln, esq. F. A. A. from Barbanas Binney, hospital physician and surgeon to the American army in 1782.

Article the seventh is by J. Feron, surgeon-major of his most christian majesty's squadron under monf. de Ternay's command in North America, and of his majesty's marine hospitals at Boston and in Rhode Island, F. M. S.

NOTES.

* Idem, p. 228 first edition, page 202 of the second.

† Idem, vol. II. page 357.

NOTE.

* Idem, vol. VI. 117.

It presents experiments on the waters of Boston, calculated to prove (and, in our opinion, upon satisfactory grounds) that those waters contain a sea salt, with a basis of mineral alkali in a small quantity, a greater quantity of sea-salt with an earthy basis, and a certain quantity of oil, perhaps too a small portion of *sal catharticus amarus*.

Having thus given our readers a general view of the entertainment they have

to expect from the first volume of the memoirs of this infant academy, we dismiss the present article with an anxious desire to see the second, and with a sincere hope, for the honour of science, that the learned and ingenious members will continue to be crowned with that applause to their labours, which is due to the disinterested founders of so important an institution.

Imports into New York, from March 24, 1784, to April 17, 1787.

			£.	s.	d.
Non-enumerated articles,			3,650,636	0	0
Gallons of rum,	3,610,565	at 3s. 6.	631,848	17	6
Madeira wine,	86,608	at 8s.	34,643	4	0
Common ditto,	668,012	at 4s.	133,602	8	0
Porter,	44,327	at 2s.	4,432	14	0
Linseed oil,	21,775	at 6s.	6,532	10	0
Pounds of tea,	1,284,755	at 3s.	191,713	5	0
Coffee,	567,508	at 1s.	28,375	8	0
Chocolate,	3,913	at 2s.	391	6	0
Loaf sugar,	282,303	at 1s.	14,115	3	0
Snuff,	1,370	at 2s.	137	0	0
Manufactured tobacco,	110	at 2s.	11	0	0
Cheese,	107,952	at 9d.	4,048	4	0
Leather,	26,210	at 1s.	1,310	10	0
Cwt. of raisins,	1,052	at 60s. per cwt.	3,156	0	0
Cordage,	7,423	at 60s.	23,269	0	0
New hollow ware,	2,210	at 28s.	3,094	0	0
Dozens of axes and scythes,	1,258	at 20s. per doz.	1,258	0	0
Bottled porter,	13,643	at 15s.	10,232	5	0
Hats,	14,963	at 20s. pr.	14,963	0	0
Pairs of boots,	771	at 30s. pr.	1,156	10	0
Shoes,	96,722	at 6s.	29,016	12	0
Ditto silk,	423	at 10s.	211	10	0
Doz. of playing cards,	3,016	at 12s. per doz.	1,809	12	0
Saddles,	792	at 60s.	2,376	0	0
Tons of hemp,	318	at 60l.	19,080	0	0
Carriages,	6	at 50l.	300	0	0
Cwt. of white rope,	10	at 70s.	35	0	0
Cwt. of yarn,	346	at 70s.	1,211	0	0
Oz. of silver plate,	5,276	at 6s.	1,582	16	0
Ditto gold,	4	at 6l.	24	0	0
Gold watches,	8	at 20l.	160	0	0
Silver ditto,	522	at 3l.	2,610	0	0
Clocks,	76	at 20l.	1,520	0	0
Doz. of bottled wine,	4,893	at 2l.	9,786	0	0
Lbs. of starch and hair powder,	2,998	at 6l.	74	19	0
Bundles of matt,	240	at 8s.	96	0	0
Set of harness,	1	at 10l.	10	0	0

£.4,828,829 13 6

Abstract of duties on the tonnage of foreign and domestic vessels, from the 1st of September to the 31st of December 1789, communicated to the house of representatives of the united states, by the secretary of the treasury.

	Foreign tonnage.	American tonnage.	Total amount of ton.
New Hampshire	dollars 469.50	339.30	808.80
Massachusetts	4,829.37½	3,855.60	8,684.97½
Connecticut	618.08	722.47½	1,340.55½
New York	8,739.87½	1,496.66½	10,236.54
New Jersey	83.50	224.31	307.81
Pennsylvania	11,587.64	1,515.06	13,102.70
Delaware	603	123.96	726.96
Maryland	4,994.05½	1,728.88½	6,722.94
Virginia	11,210.93½	1,423.30½	12,634.24
South Carolina	4,630.59	433.84	5,064.43
Georgia	2,600.17	126.65	2,726.82
Total	50,366.72	11,990.05	62,356.77

Exports from the port of Baltimore, to foreign countries.

From Oct. 1. to Dec. 31, 1788. Jan. 1, to March 31, 1790.

Flour, barrels,	45,625	43,569
Wheat, bushels,	186,094½	41,968
Tobacco, hhds.	4,825	127
Corn, bushels,	10,382	20,599½
Pig iron, tons,	179	49
Peas and beans, bushels,	1,864	1,613
Shingles,	1,015,765	171,199
Scantling, feet,	165,197	15,767
Flaxseed, casks,	1,444	550
Deer skins, packages,	22	
Beeswax, casks,	27	
Ditto, barrels,		20½
Ditto, tierce,		1
Bread, barrels,	3,459	3,108
Ditto, kegs,	894	385
Furs, packages,	15	
Ditto, barrels,	5	
Ginseng, casks,	14	14
Butter, firkins	25	
Beer, hhds.	28	
Ditto, barrels,	14	
Bricks,	16,500	
Beef, barrels,	196	198
Cheese, lbs.	2,390	
Fish, barrels,	339	151
Ditto, boxes,		4
Meal, barrels,	350	1,009
Oats, bushels,		440
Pork, barrels,	243	69
Onions, bunches,	3,305	
Potatoes, bushels,	76	
Whale oil, casks,	23	
Staves,		300,107
Rice, casks,		255
Cotton, bales,	115	15

Diligence, industry, frugality, &c. recommended: being the introduction to one of the last of the almanacks published by Dr. Franklin, in 1735.

Courteous reader!

I HAVE heard, that nothing gives an author so great pleasure as to find his works respectfully quoted by others. Judge, then, how much I must have been gratified, by an incident I am going to relate to you. I stopped my horse lately where a great number of people were collected at an auction of merchants goods. The hour of the sale not being come, they were conversing on the badness of the times: and one of the company called to a plain clean old man with white locks—"Pray, father Abraham, what think you of the times? Will not these heavy taxes quite ruin the country? How shall we ever be able to pay them? What would you advise us to?"—Father Abraham stood up, and replied, "If you would have my advice, I will give it you in short, "for a word to the wife is enough," as poor Richard says." They joined in desiring him to speak his mind; and gathering round him, he proceeded as follows:

"Friends," says he, "the taxes are indeed very heavy: and if those laid on by the government were the only ones we had to pay, we might more easily discharge them: but we have many others, and much more grievous to some of us. We are taxed twice as much by our idleness, three times as much by our pride, and four times as much by our folly; and from these taxes the commissioners cannot ease or deliver us, by allowing an abatement. However, let us hearken to good advice, and something may be done for us; "God helps them that help themselves," as poor Richard says.

I. "It would be thought a hard government that should tax its people one tenth part of their time, to be employed in its service: but idleness taxes many of us much more: sloth, by bringing on diseases, absolutely shortens life.—Sloth, like rust, consumes faster than labour wears, while

"the used key is always bright," as poor Richard says.—"But dost thou love life, then do not squander time, for that is the stuff life is made of," as poor Richard says.—"How much more than is necessary do we spend in sleep? forgetting that "The sleeping fox catches no poultry, and that there will be sleeping enough in the grave," as poor Richard says.

"If time be of all things the most precious, wasting time must be," as poor Richard says, "the greatest prodigality;" since, as he elsewhere tells us, "Lost time is never found again: and what we call time enough, always proves little enough:" Let us then up and be doing, and doing to the purpose; so by diligence we shall do more with less perplexity. "Sloth makes all things difficult, but industry all easy:" and "he that riseth late, must trot all day, and shall scarce overtake his business at night: while Laziness travels so slowly, that Poverty soon overtakes him. Drive thy business, let not that drive thee: and early to bed, and early to rise, makes a man healthy, wealthy, and wise," as poor Richard says.

"So what signifies wishing and hoping for better times? We may make these times better, if we bestir ourselves. "Industry need not wish: and he that lives upon hope, will die fast." There are no gains without pains: then help hands for I have no lands," or, if I have, they are smartly taxed. "He that hath a trade, hath an estate: and he that hath a calling, hath an office of profit and honour," as Poor Richard says: but then the trade must be worked at, and the calling well followed, or neither the estate nor the office will enable us to pay our taxes. If we are industrious, we shall never starve; for, "At the working man's house, Hunger looks in, but dares not enter," Nor will the bailiff or the constable enter, for, "Industry pays debts, while despair increases them." What though you have found no treasure, nor has any rich relation left you a legacy, dili-

"gence is the mother of good luck;
 "and God gives all things to industry.
 "Then plough deep, while sluggards
 "sleep, and you shall have corn to sell
 "and to keep."—"Work while it is
 "called to-day; for you know not how
 "much you may be hindered to-mor-
 "row. "One to-day is worth two to-
 "morrow," as *poor Richard* says; and
 "farther, "Never leave that till to-
 "morrow, which you can do to-day."
 "If you were a servant, would you not
 "be ashamed that a good master should
 "catch you idle? Are you then your own
 "master? Be ashamed to catch yourself
 "idle, when there is so much to be done
 "for yourself, your family, and your
 "country. Handle your tools without
 "mittens; remember, that "The cat
 "in gloves catches no mice," as *poor*
Richard says. It is true, there is much
 "to be done, and perhaps you are
 "weak-handed: but stick to it steadily,
 "and you will see great effects: for,
 "Constant dropping wears away
 "stones: and by diligence and pati-
 "ence the mouse ate in two the cable:
 "and little strokes fell great oaks."

"Methinks I hear some of you say,
 "Must a man afford himself no lei-
 "sure?" I will tell thee, friend, what
poor Richard says: "Employ thy
 "time well, if thou meanest to gain
 "leisure; and, since thou art not sure
 "of a minute, throw not away an hour."
 "Leisure is time for doing something use-
 "ful: this leisure the diligent man will
 "obtain, but the lazy man never: for,
 "A life of leisure and a life of laziness
 "are two things. Many, without la-
 "bour, would live by their wits only,
 "but, they break for want of stock: "
 "whereas industry gives comfort, and
 "plenty, and respect. "Fly pleasures,
 "and they will follow you. The dili-
 "gent spinner has a large shift: and
 "now I have a sheep and a cow, every
 "body bids me good-morrow."

II. "But with our industry we must
 "likewise be steady, settled, and care-
 "ful, and oversee our own affairs with
 "our own eyes, and not trust too much
 "to others; for, as *poor Richard* says,
 "I never saw an oft-removed tree,

"Nor yet an oft-removed family,
 "That throve so well as those that set-
 "tled be."
 "And again, "Three removes are as
 "bad as a fire;" and again, "Keep
 "thy shop, and thy shop will keep
 "thee;" and again, if you would have
 "your business done, go; if not, send."
 "And again,
 "He that by the plough would thrive,
 "Himself must either hold or drive."
 "And again, "The eye of a master
 "will do more work than both his
 "hands:" and again, "Want of care
 "does us more damage than want of
 "knowledge:" and again, "Not to
 "oversee workmen, is to leave them
 "your purse open: trusting too much
 "to others' care is the ruin of many,"
 "for, "In the affairs of this world, men
 "are saved, not by faith but by want
 "of it:" but a man's own care is pro-
 "fitable, for, "If you would have a
 "faithful servant, and one that you
 "like, serve yourself. A little neglect
 "may breed great mischief; for want
 "of a nail the shoe was lost: for want
 "of a shoe the horse was lost: and for
 "want of a horse, the rider was lost:"
 "having been overtaken and slain by
 "the enemy; all for want of a little
 "care about a horse-shoe nail."

III. "So much for industry, my
 "friends, and attention to one's own busi-
 "ness; but to these we must add frugality,
 "if we would make our industry
 "more certainly successful. A man
 "may, if he knows not how to save as
 "he gets, keep his nose all his life to
 "the grindstone, and die not worth a
 "groat at last. "A fat kitchen makes a
 "lean will;" and
 "Many estates are spent in the getting,
 "Since women for tea forsook spinning
 "and knitting,
 "And men for punch forsook hewing
 "and splitting."
 "If you would be wealthy, think of
 "saving, as well as of getting. The
 "Indies have not made Spain rich, be-
 "cause her outgoes are greater than her
 "incomes."
 "Away, then, with your expensive
 "follies, and you will not have so

much cause to complain of hard times, heavy taxes, and chargeable families; for

Women and wine, game and deceit,
Make the wealth small, and the want
"great."

And farther, "what maintains one vice, would bring up two children."

You may think, perhaps, that a little tea or a little punch now and then, diet a little more costly, clothes a little finer, and a little entertainment now and then, can be no great matter; but remember, "many a little makes a mickle." Beware of little expenses; "A small leak will sink a great ship,"

as *poor Richard* says; and again, "who dainties love, shall beggars prove;" and moreover, "Fools make feasts, and wise men eat them."

Here you are all got together to this sale of fineries and nick-nacks. You call them goods; but, if you do not take care, they will prove evils to some of you. You expect they will be sold cheap, and, perhaps, they may for less than they cost; but, if you have no occasion for them, they must be dear to you. Remember what *poor Richard* says, "Buy what thou hast

no need of, and ere long thou shalt sell thy necessities." And again,

"At a great pennyworth pause awhile."

He means, that perhaps the cheapness is apparent only, and not real; or the bargain, by straitening thee in thy business, may do thee more harm than good. For in another place he says, "many have been ruined by

"buying good pennyworths." Again,

"It is foolish to lay out money in a purchase of repentance;" and yet

this folly is practised every day at auctions, for want of minding the almanack. Many a one, for the sake

of finery on the back, has gone with a hungry belly, and half starved his family; "silks and satins, scarlets

and velvets, put out the kitchen fire,"

as *poor Richard* says. These are not the necessaries of life; they can scarcely

be called the conveniences; and yet only because they look pretty,

how many want to have them? By

these, and other extravagancies, the genteel are reduced to poverty, and

forced to borrow of those whom they formerly despised, but who, through

industry and frugality, have maintained their standing; in which case it

appears plainly, that "A ploughman on his legs is higher than a gentle-

man on his knees," as *poor Richard* says. Perhaps they have had a small

estate left them, which they knew not the getting of; they think "it is day,

and will never be night;" that a little to be spent out of so much is not

worth minding; but "Always tak-

ing out of the meal-tub, and never putting in, soon comes to the bot-

tom," as *poor Richard* says; and then "When the well is dry, they

know the worth of water." But this they might have known before, if

they had taken his advice: if you would know the value of money, go

and try to borrow some; for "He that goes a borrowing, goes a sor-

rowing," as *poor Richard* says; and, indeed, so does he that lends to such

people, when he goes to get it in again. *Poor Dick* farther advises, and

says, "Fond pride of dress is sure a very curse;

"Ere fancy you consult, consult your purse."

And again, "pride is as loud a beggar as want, and a great deal

more saucy." When you have bought one fine thing, you must buy ten

more, that your appearance may be all of a-piece: but *poor Dick* says,

"It is easier to suppress the first desire, than to satisfy all that follow it:"

And it is as truly folly for the poor to ape the rich, as for the frog to swell,

in order to equal the ox.

"Vessels large may venture more, But little boats should keep near shore."

It is, however, a folly soon punished: for, as *poor Richard* says, "Pride,

that dines on vanity, sups on con-

tempt: Pride breakfasted with plenty, dined with poverty, and supped with infamy." And, after all, of

‘ what use is this pride of appearance, for which so much is risked, so much is suffered ? It cannot promote health, nor ease pain : it makes no increase of merit in the person : it creates envy : it hastens misfortune.

“ But what madness must it be to *run in debt* for these superfluities ? We are offered, by the terms of this sale, six months’ credit ; and that, perhaps, has induced some of us to attend it ; because we cannot spare the ready money, and hope now to be fine without it. But ah ! think what you do when you run in debt : you give to another, power over your liberty. If you cannot pay at the time, you will be ashamed to see your creditor ; you will be in fear when you speak to him ; you will make poor, pitiful, sneaking excuses ; and, by degrees, come to lose your veracity, and sink into base downright lying ; for, “ the *second vice* is lying—the *first* is running in debt,” as *poor Richard* says ; and again to the same purpose, “ Lying rides upon Debt’s back : ” where—as a free-born American ought not to be ashamed or afraid to see or speak to any man living. But poverty often deprives a man of all spirit and virtue. “ It is hard for an empty bag to stand upright.” What would you think of that prince, or of that government, who should issue an edict forbidding you to dress like a gentleman or gentlewoman, on pain of imprisonment or servitude ?—Would you not say that you were free, have a right to dress as you please, and that such an edict would be a breach of your privileges, and such a government tyrannical ? And yet you are about to put yourself under that tyranny, when you run in debt for such dress ! Your creditor has authority, at his pleasure, to deprive you of your liberty, by confining you in jail for life, or by selling you for a servant, if you should not be able to pay him. When you have gotten your bargain, you may, perhaps, think little of payment : but as *poor Richard* says, “ creditors have better memories than

“ debtors ; creditors are a superstitious sect, great observers of set days and times.” The day comes round before you are aware, and the demand is made before you are prepared to satisfy it : or, if you bear your debt in mind, the term, which at first seemed so long, will, as it lessens, appear extremely short. Time will seem to have added wings to his heels as well as shoulders. “ Those have a short lent, who owe money to be paid at Easter.” At present, perhaps, you may think yourselves in thriving circumstances, and that you can bear a little extravagance without injury : but

“ For age and want save while you may,

“ No morning sun lasts a whole day.”

Gain may be temporary and uncertain, but ever, while you live, expense is constant and certain : and, “ It is easier to build two chimnies, than to keep one in fuel,” as *poor Richard* says ; so, “ Rather go to bed supperless, than rise in debt.”

“ Get what you can, and what you get hold :

“ ’Tis the stone that will turn all your lead into gold.”

And when you have gotten the philosopher’s stone, sure you will no longer complain of bad times or the difficulty of paying taxes.

IV. ‘ This doctrine, my friends, is reason and wisdom : but, after all, do not depend too much upon your own industry, and frugality, and prudence, though excellent things : for they may all be blasted without the blessing of heaven : and, therefore, ask that blessing humbly, and be not uncharitable to those that at present seem to want it, but comfort and help them. Remember Job suffered, and was afterwards prosperous.

And now, to conclude, “ Experience keeps a dear school ; but fools will learn in no other,” as *poor Richard* says, and scarcely in that ; for, it is true, “ We may give advice, but we cannot give conduct : ” however, remember this, “ They that will not be counselled, cannot be help-

Letter of William Penn to his friends in London.—P. 259.

XXVII. **T**HE first planters in these parts were the Dutch, and soon after them the Swedes and Finns. The Dutch applied themselves to traffic—the Swedes and Finns to husbandry. There were some disputes between them some years—the Dutch looking upon them as intruders upon their purchase and possession, which were finally ended in the surrender, made by John Rizeing, the Swedish governor, to Peter Styresant, governor for the states of Holland, anno 1655.

XXVIII. The Dutch inhabit mostly those parts of the province that lie upon or near to the bay; and the Swedes the freshes of the river Delaware. There is no need of giving any description of them, who are better known there than here: but they are a plain, strong, industrious people, yet have made no great progress in culture or propagation of fruit trees, as if they desired rather to have enough than plenty or traffic. But, I presume the Indians made them the more careless, by furnishing them with the means of profit, to wit, skins, and furs, for rum, and such strong liquors. They kindly received me, as well as the English, who were few, before the people concerned with me came among them. I must needs commend their respect to authority, and kind behaviour to the English: they do not degenerate from the old friendship between both kingdoms. As they are people proper and strong of body, so they have fine children, and almost every house full; rare to find one of them without three or four boys, and as many girls; some six, seven, and eight sons: and I must do them that right, I see few young men more sober and laborious.

XXIX. The Dutch have a meeting-place for religious worship at Newcastle; and the Swedes three, one at Christiansa, one at Tenecum, and one at Witoco, within half a mile of this town.

XXX. There rests that I speak of the condition we are in, and what set-

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tlement we have made, in which I will be as short as I can: for I fear, and not without reason, that I have tried your patience with this long story. The country lieth bounded on the east, by the river and bay of Delaware, and eastern sea. It hath the advantage of many creeks, or rivers rather, that run into the main river or bay; some navigable for great ships, some for small craft. Those of the most eminency are Christiansa, Brandywine, Skilpot, and Schuylkill; any one of which has room to lay up the royal navy of England; there being from four to eight fathom water.

XXXI. The lesser creeks or rivers, yet convenient for sloops and ketches of good burden, are Lewis, Mespilion, Cedar, Dover, Cranbrook, Fevertham, and George's, below; and Chichester, Chester, Toacawny, Pemmapeck, Portquessin, Neshimenck, and Pennbury in the freshes; many lesser that admit boats and shallops. Our people are mostly settled upon the upper rivers, which are pleasant and sweet, and generally bounded with good land. The planted part of the province and territories is cast into six counties, Philadelphia, Buckingham, Chester, Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex, containing about four thousand souls. Two general assemblies have been held, and with such concord and dispatch, that they sat but three weeks, and at least seventy laws were passed, without one dissent in any material thing. But of this more hereafter, being yet raw, and new in our gear: however, I cannot forget their singular respect to me in this infancy of things, who by their own private expenses so early considered mine for the public, as to present me with an impost upon certain goods imported and exported; which, after my acknowledgment of their affection, I did as freely remit to the province and the traders to it. And for the well government of the said counties, courts of justice are established in every county, with proper officers, as justices, sheriffs, clerks, constables, &c. which courts are held every two months. But

2 T

to prevent law-suits, there are three peace-makers chosen by every county-court, in the nature of common arbitrators, to hear and end differences between man and man : and Spring and Fall there is an orphan's court in each county, to inspect and regulate the affairs of orphans and widows.

XXXII. Philadelphia, the expectation of those that are concerned in this province, is at last laid out, to the great content of those here, that are any ways interested therein. The situation is a neck of land, and lieth between two navigable rivers, Delaware and Schuylkill, whereby it hath two fronts upon the water, each a mile, and two from river to river : the Delaware is a glorious river ; but the Schuylkill being a hundred miles boatable above the falls, and its course northeast, toward the fountain of the Susquehanna (that tends to the heart of the province, and both sides our own) it is like to be a great part of the settlement of this age. I say little of the town itself, because a platform will be shewn you by my agent, in which those who are purchasers of me, will find their names and interests. But this I will say for the good providence of God, that of all the many places I have seen in the world, I remember not one better seated : so that it seems to me to have been appointed for a town, whether we regard the rivers, or the conveniency of the coves, docks, springs, the loftiness and soundness of the land and air, held by the people of these parts to be very good. It is advanced, within less than a year, to about four score houses and cottages, such as they are, where merchants and handicrafts are following their vocations as fast as they can, while the countrymen are close at their farms. Some of them got a little winter corn in the ground last season, and the generality have had an handsome summer crop, and are preparing for their winter corn. They reaped their barley this year in the month called May ; the wheat in the month following ; so that there is time in these parts for another crop of divers things, before the winter season. We are daily in hopes of shipping to

add to our number ; for blessed be God, here is both room and accommodation for them ; the stories of our necessity being either the fears of our friends, or the scarecrows of our enemies : for the greatest hardship we have suffered, hath been salt meat, which, by fowl in winter and fish in summer, together with some poultry, lamb, mutton, veal, and plenty of venison the best part of the year hath been made very passable. I bless God, I am fully satisfied with the country and entertainment I can get in it : for I find that particular content which hath always attended me, where God, in his providence, hath made it my place and service to reside. You cannot imagine that my station can be at present free of more than ordinary business, and as such, I may say, it is a troublesome work : but the method things are putting in, will facilitate the charge, and give an easier motion to the administration of affairs. However, as it is some men's duty to plough, some to sow, some to water, and some to reap—so it is the wisdom as well as the duty of a man to yield to the mind of providence, and cheerfully, as well as carefully, embrace and follow the guidance of it.

XXXIII. For your particular concern, I might entirely refer you to the letters of the president of the society : but this I will venture to say, your provincial settlements, both within and without the town, for situation and soil, are without exception. Your city-lot is a whole street, and one side of a street from river to river, containing near one hundred acres, not easily valued, which is besides your 400 acres in the city-liberties, part of your twenty thousand acres in the country. Your tannery hath such plenty of bark—the saw-mill for timber, and the place of the glass-house are so conveniently posited for water-carriage—the city-lot for a dock—and the whalery for a sound and fruitful bank, and the town Lewis by it to help your people—that by God's blessing the affairs of the society will naturally grow in their reputation and profit. I am sure I have not turned my back upon

any offer that tended to its prosperity: and though I am ill at projects, I have sometimes put in for a share with her officers, to contenance and advance her interest. You are already informed what is fit for you farther to do: whatsoever tends to the promotion of wine, and to the manufacture of linen in these parts, I cannot but wish you to promote it: and the French people are most likely in both respects to answer that design. To that end, I would advise you to send for some thousands of plants out of France, with some able vigneron, and people of the other vocation. But because I believe you have been entertained with this and some other profitable subjects by your president, I shall add no more, but to assure you, that I am heartily inclined to advance your just interest, and that you will always find me,

Your kind, cordial friend,

W. PENN.

Philadelphia, the 16th of the 6th month, called August, 1683.



Letter from Mr. Noah Webster to the rev. Dr. Stiles, president of Yale college, on the remains of the fortifications in the western country. Concluded from Vol. VI. page 234.

THE other mode of burying the dead, was to deposit a vast number of bodies, or the bones which were taken from the single scattered graves, in a common cemetery, and over them raise vast *tumuli*, or barrows, such as the mount at Muskingum, which is three hundred and ninety feet in circumference, and fifty feet high. The best account of these cemeteries, may be found in Mr. Jefferson's notes on Virginia, which will appear the most satisfactory to the reader, in his own words.

"I know of no such thing existing as an Indian monument; for I would not honour with that name, arrow-points, stone-hatchets, stone-pipes, and half-shapen images. Of labour, on the large scale, I think there are no remains, as respectable as would be a common

ditch for the draining of lands, unless it be the barrows, of which many are to be found all over this country. These are of different sizes, some of them constructed of earth, and some of loose stones. That they were repositories of the dead, has been obvious to all; but on what particular occasion constructed, was matter of doubt. Some have thought they covered the bones of those who had fallen in battles, fought on the spot of interment. Some ascribe them to the custom, said to prevail among the Indians, of collecting, at certain periods, the bones of all their dead, wherever deposited at the time of death. Others, again, supposed them the general sepulchre for towns, conjectured to have been on or near these grounds; and this opinion was supported by the quality of the lands in which they were found, (those constructed of earth being generally in the softest and most fertile meadow grounds, on river sides); and by a tradition, said to be handed down from the aboriginal Indians, that when they settled in a town, the first person who died, was placed erect, and earth put about him, so as to cover and support him; that when another died, a narrow passage was dug to the first, the second reclined against him, and the cover of earth replaced; and so on. There being one of these in my neighbourhood, I wished to satisfy myself, whether any, and which of these opinions were just: for this purpose, I determined to open, and examine it thoroughly. It was situated on the low grounds of the Rappahannock, about two miles above its principal fork, and opposite to some hills, on which had been an Indian town. It was of a spheroidal form, of about forty feet diameter at the base; and had been of about twelve feet altitude, though now reduced by the plough to seven and a half; having been under cultivation about a dozen years. Before this, it was covered with trees of twelve inches diameter; and, round the base, was an excavation of five feet depth and width, from whence the earth had been taken, of which the hillock was formed. I

first dug superficially in several parts of it; and came to collections of human bones, at different depths, from six inches to three feet below the surface. These were lying in the utmost confusion, some vertically, some obliquely, some horizontally, and directed to every point of the compass, entangled and held together in clusters, by the earth. Bones of the most distant parts were found together; as, for instance, the small bones of the foot, in the hollow of a scull: many skulls were sometimes in contact, lying on the face, on the side, on the back, top, or bottom, so as, on the whole, to give the idea of bones emptied promiscuously from a bag or basket, and covered over with earth, without any attention to their order. The bones, of which the greatest numbers remained, were skulls, jaw-bones, teeth, the bones of the arms, thighs, legs, feet, and hands. A few ribs remained, some vertebræ of the neck and spine, without their processes, and one instance, only, of the bone which serves as the base to the vertebral column (the *os sacrum*)."

After making some remarks on the state of putrefaction in which the bones appeared, and on the discovery of the bones of infants, Mr. Jefferson goes on: "I proceeded, then, to make a perpendicular cut through the body of the barrow, that I might examine its internal structure. This passed about three feet from its centre, was opened to the former surface of earth, and was wide enough for a man to walk through and examine its sides.

"At the bottom, that is, on the level of the circumjacent plain, I found bones; above these a few stones brought from a cliff, a quarter of a mile off, and from the river one eighth of a mile off. Then a large interval of earth—then a stratum of bones—and so on. At one end of the section, were four strata of bones, plainly distinguishable; at the other, three; the strata in one part not ranging with those in another. The bones, nearest the surface, were least decayed. No holes were discovered in any of them, as if made with bullets,

arrows, or other weapons. I conjectured, that in this barrow might have been a thousand skeletons. Every one will readily seize the circumstances above related, which militate against the opinion, that it covered the bones only of persons fallen in battle; and against the tradition, also, which would make it the common sepulchre of a town, in which the bodies were placed upright, and touching each other. Appearances certainly indicate, that it has derived both origin and growth from the accustomed collection of bones, and deposition of them together; that the first collection had been deposited on the common surface of the earth; that a few stones were put over it; and then a covering of earth; that the second had been laid on this; had covered more or less of it, in proportion to the number of bones; and was then also covered with earth; and so on. The following are the particular circumstances, which give it this aspect: 1. The number of bones. 2. The strata in one part having no correspondence with those in another. 3. The different states of decay in these strata, which seem to indicate a difference in the time of inhumation. 4. The existence of infant bones among them.

"But, on whatever occasion they may have been made, they are of considerable notoriety among the Indians: for a party passing, about thirty years ago, through the part of the country where this barrow is, went through the woods directly to it, without any instructions, or enquiry; and having staid about it some time, with expressions, which were construed to be those of sorrow, they returned to the high road, which they had left about half a dozen miles, to pay this visit; and pursued their journey. There is another barrow, much resembling this, in the low grounds of the south branch of the Shenandoah, where it is crossed by the road leading from the Rock-fish Gap to Staunton. Both of these have, within these dozen years, been cleared of their trees, and put under cultivation; are much reduced in their height; and spread in width, by the plough, and will proba-

bly disappear in time. There is another on a hill, in the blue ridge of mountains, a few miles north of Wood's Gap, which is made up of small stones thrown together. This has been opened, and found to contain human bones, as the others do. There are also others, in other parts of the country."

From this account of Mr. Jefferson, to whose industry and talents, the sciences and his country will ever be indebted, we may fairly conclude, that the mounts at Muskingum are the work of the native Indians. It is, however, necessary to notice two or three particulars, in the appearance of those at Muskingum, which are not discovered (or not mentioned by Mr. Jefferson) in the structure of that which he examined. These are the isinglass, the earthenware, the charcoal, and the calcination of the bones by fire. As to the first, it is well known, that the isinglass is found only in particular parts of America; and that the savages in other parts could not obtain it. Mr. Jefferson mentions no discovery of earthenware; but it was used by the Indians in every part of America. The piece you once shewed me, Sir, is a specimen of what is found, wherever there has been an Indian town. Pieces of it are dug up frequently in the meadows, on Connecticut river. It appears to be formed of pure clay, or of shells and cement hardened by fire, and, as we might naturally suppose, without glazing. By sections of vessels, which remain, it is evident they were wrought with great ingenuity, and into beautiful and convenient forms.

The charcoal and calcination of some bones are a proof, that there has existed, among the savages of America, a custom of burning the dead, or their bones after the dissolution of the flesh. It does not appear that this custom was general: but it is not at all surprising to find that such a practice has existed in this country; since it has been frequent among the uncivilized nations on the eastern continent.

The natural deductions from the foregoing facts, are these, that the

mounts or barrows in every part of America were the cemeteries of the native Indians—of these there were large settlements at the mouth of the Muskingum, where the fortifications are discovered—but that the original construction, or the improvement of the walls of earth, must be ascribed to Ferdinand and his body of Spaniards.

After all, I must admit a possibility, that the last conclusion is not well founded: and it must perhaps require clearer proof than can now be obtained, to render this account of the construction of the forts, satisfactory to most enquirers. I am sensible, Sir, that you have entertained an opinion, that the story of Madoc, the Welsh prince, may be true; and that it is possible the fortifications at Muskingum may be the work of his colony. Of the truth of this conclusion, there is perhaps no direct evidence: and yet collateral evidence may be obtained, that it is not chimerical. There is such a surprising affinity between the Indian mounts and the barrows or cemeteries which remain in England, but particularly in Wales and Anglesey, the last retreats of the original Britons, that we can hardly resolve it into a common principle of analogy that subsists between nations in the same stage of society: but incredulity itself will acknowledge the probability, that the primitive inhabitants of Britain and America had a common stock, from which they were derived, long since the age of the first parent: not that I believe North America to be peopled so late as the twelfth century, the period of Madoc's migration: but supposing America to have been settled two or three thousand years before that period, a subsequent colony might pass the Atlantic, and bring the Roman improvements in fortification.

Waving further conjectures, I beg leave to describe the analogy between the barrows in England and Wales and in America. This will be striking, and cannot fail to entertain a curious reader, because it is attended with positive proofs.

In England, Scotland, Wales, and the island of Anglesey, there are numbers of monuments erected by the ancients: but the most remarkable are generally found in the two latter, whither the old Britons retreated from their Roman and Saxon conquerors: and Anglesey, the ancient Mona, is supposed to have been the chief seat of the druids. The remains of the most consequence are the cromlechs, the tumuli, and the cumuli, or carnedds. Cromlech, if the word is derived from the British roots *krom laech*, signifies a bending stone.* This is the common opinion, as Rowland observes.† If we trace the origin to the Hebrew, the root of the old British‡, we shall find it not less significative: for *ærem luach* signify devoted stone or altar. These cromlechs consist of large stones, pitched on end in the earth, as supporters, upon which is laid a broad stone of a vast size. The supporters stand in a bending posture, and are from three to seven feet high. The top-stone is often found to be of twenty or thirty tons weight, and remains to this day on the pillars. Numbers of these are found in Wales and Anglesey: but none is more remarkable, than that in Wiltshire, called Stone henge, for a full description of which I must beg leave to refer you to Camden's *Britannia*, vol. I. page 119. These cromlechs are doubtless works of great antiquity: but for what purpose they were erected, at such an im-

NOTES.

* Camden's *Britannia*, volume II, page 759.

† *Mona antiq. restaur.* page 47.

‡ That the primitive Britons may claim a very direct descent from the ancient inhabitants of Syria and Phenicia, whose languages were but branches from the same common stock, the Hebrew, may be made to appear probable by a comparison of their customs; but may be almost demonstrated by a collation of the old British language with the Hebrew roots. This belongs to another treatise now preparing for the press.

menſe expenſe of time and labour as was neceſſary to convey ſtones of thirty tons weight a conſiderable diſtance, and raiſe them ſeveral feet, is not eaſily determined. The probability is, that they were altars for ſacrifice: as pieces of burnt bones and aſhes are found near them. They might alſo be uſed in other ceremonies, under the druidical ſyſtem, as the ratification of covenants, &c. As this kind of monument is not found in America, I will wave a further conſideration of it—obſerving only, that it was an ancient practice, among the eaſtern nations, to raiſe heaps of ſtones, as witneſſes of agreements, and to ſacrifice upon them, as a ſolemn ratification of the act of the parties. Many inſtances of this ceremony are mentioned in the old teſtament. The covenant between Jacob and Laban was witneſſed by a heap of ſtones, which ſerved alſo as a boundary between their reſpective claims. “And Jacob offered ſacrifice upon the mount,” that is the heap, “and called his brethren to eat bread.” Gen. xxxi. 54. A ſimilar cuſtom ſeems to have prevailed among the primitive Britons.

But the tumuli, barrows, or mounts of earth, which remain in multitudes in England and Wales, are conſtructed exactly in the manner of the barrows, deſcribed by Mr. Jefferſon and Mr. Heart. One of theſe in Wiltſhire, Camden thus deſcribes. “Here Selbury, a round hill, riſes to a conſiderable height; and ſeems, by the faſhion of it, and the ſliding down of the earth about it, to have been caſt up by men's hands. Of this ſort there are many in this country, round and copped, which are called burrows or barrows; perhaps raiſed in memory of the ſoldiers ſlain there. For bones are found in them: and I have read, it was a cuſtom among the northern people, that every ſoldier, who ſurvived a battle, ſhould bring a helmet full of earth towards the raiſing of monuments for their ſlain fellows.

NOTE.

|| *Britannia*, volume I, page 127.

This is said to be the largest and most uniform barrow in the county, and perhaps in England: and I regret, that the height and circumference are not mentioned. I am, however, informed verbally, by a gentleman who has visited England, that some of these tumuli appear to have been nearly 100 feet high†. There are also in the same county, several kinds of barrows of different sizes—some surrounded with trenches—others not—some with stones set round them—others without any; the general figure of them is nearly circular, but a little oval.

In Pembrokeshire, in Wales, Camden informs us‡, “there are divers ancient tumuli, or artificial mounts for urn-burial, whereof the most notable I have seen, are these four, called *krigeu kemaes*, or the barrows of *kemaes*. One of these, a gentleman of the neighbourhood, out of curiosity, and for the satisfaction of some friends, caused lately to be dug; and discovered therein five urns, which contained a considerable quantity of burnt bones and ashes.” If there is any difference between these barrows, and those at Muskingum, it is this, that in Wales the bones were lodged in urns: probably this was the fate of the bodies of eminent men only; or it proves a greater degree of improvement in Britain, than appears among the American savages.

In Caermardhinshire, there is a barrow of a singular kind. It is called, *krvg y dyrn* (probably the king's barrow)*. The circumference at bottom is sixty paces, and its height about six yards. It rises by an easy ascent to the top, which is hollow. This is a heap of earth, raised over a *carnedd*, or pile of stones. In the centre of the cavity, on the top, there is a large flat stone, about nine feet by five; beneath this

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† One as large as that, is said to be found at Grave creek, about 80 miles above Muskingum.

‡ Volume II. page 763.

* Camden, volume II, page 751.

was found a *kist-van*, a kind of stone chest, four feet and a half by three, made up of stones, and within and about it were found a few pieces of brick and stones. This might have been the tomb of a druid, or prince.

The *cumuli* of stones, or *carnedds*, as they are called by the Welsh, from *keren nedh*, a *coped heap*, are scattered over the west of England and Wales; and appear to have been raised in the manner of our Indian heaps, and for the same purpose; viz. to preserve the memory of the dead. Every Indian in this country, who passes one of these heaps, throws a stone upon it. Rowland remarks, that the same custom exists among the vulgar Welsh to this day: and if I mistake not, Camden takes notice of the same practice. Rowland says, “in these *coel ceithic*, (certain festivals) people use, even to this day, to throw and offer each one his stone, though they know not the reason. The common tradition is, that these heaps cover the graves of men, signal either for eminent virtues, or notorious villanies, on which every person looked on himself obliged as he passed by, to bestow a stone, in veneration of his good life, or in detestation of his villainy.” This practice now prevails in Wales and Anglesey, merely as a mark of contempt.

The *carnedds* in America answer exactly the description of those in Wales: and the practice of throwing upon the heap each man his stone as he passes by, exists among the Indians, in its purity; that is, as a mark of respect.

It is said by authors, that mounts and piles of stones are found likewise in Denmark and Sweden: but in construction they differ from those found in Britain. Yet from the foregoing descriptions, taken from authentic testimony, it appears, that between the barrows in England and America, in the manner of construction, and the purposes to which they were applied, there is an analogy, rarely to be traced in works of such consequence, among nations whose intercourse ceased at Bi-

bel—an analogy that we could hardly suppose would exist among nations descended from different stocks. This analogy, however, without better evidence, will not demonstrate the direct descent of the Indians from the ancient Celts or Britons. But as all the primitive inhabitants of the west of Europe were evidently of the same stock, it is natural to suppose they might pass from Norway to Iceland, from Iceland to Greenland, and from thence to Labrador: and thus the North American savages may claim a common origin with the primitive Britons and Celts. This supposition has some foundation, and is by no means obviated by Cooke's late discoveries in the Pacific ocean.

These are, however, but conjectures. Future discoveries may throw more light upon these subjects. At present, a few facts only can be collected, to amuse a contemplative mind, and perhaps lead to enquiries which will result in a satisfactory account of the first peopling of America, and of the few remains of antiquity which it affords.

Your candour and friendship, joined with a taste for such investigations, will, I flatter myself, apologize for my presumption in writing this to a gentleman of known skill and eminent acquaintance with antiquities, and who is well qualified to furnish me with an extensive knowledge of these subjects. I was drawn, without design, into an enquiry, which has produced the foregoing statement of facts: and as it was your wish to have them laid before the public, I shall submit the merit of the attempt to solve a difficult question, respecting the remains of antiquity in America, to the impartial decision of those whom I ever wish to gratify.

I have the honour to be, rev. sir,
with great respect,

your most obedient

humble servant,

NOAH WEBSTER.

—♦♦♦♦♦—

The maid of Switzerland. By Miss Anne Blower.—Page 219.

"BY means of that singular incident, which introduced me to

you, I became sensible of the cruel sacrifice I had made of my liberty to the contemptible motives of interested ambition. On the first sight of my lovely cousin, my whole soul was devoted to her, and enchanted with the irresistible and unaffected simplicity of her character, and that air of ingenuousness and candour she possessed, the artless and bewitching graces of her person, as far removed from the coarseness of the rustic as from the affected delicacy and false refinement of the fine lady. Thus charmed, I involuntarily gave myself up to a passion as pure as it was tender. Lost in the pleasing labyrinth of love, I was not sensible of my error, till I had inadvertently betrayed myself to Julia: and that knowledge, instead of displeasing, seemed to inspire her with favourable sentiments for me. I could not, however, conquer myself so far as to disclose to Julia immediately my situation: my heart, fondly enamoured, imprudently indulged itself in the rapturous pleasure of a reciprocal assurance of love. Too late, my heart smote me for the perfidy I had unwittingly committed. In a paroxysm of anguish and despair, I hastened to communicate to you my unfortunate situation, and the resolution I had formed, of flying forever from the presence of my too-lovely cousin. Neither could I leave you, dear madam, without first deprecating your just resentment for the injury I have done you, though unintentionally. Impressed with contrition, I intreat your forgiveness of an involuntary fault: and if the sense of my misery can soften your resentment, be assured it is as great, as my passion is hopeless."

Surprised and perplexed, madame de Clemengis, on Valmont's ceasing, remained for some moments silent; recovering, however, "Valmont," said she, "I can sooner pardon your promising to love my daughter, so circumstanced, than your dissingenuity in concealing it thus long. Though both are indefensible, the one is certainly more excusable than the other, inasmuch as our passions are not always always in

our own power: but honour ought ever to controul our conduct. And"

"I see," cried Valmont, despondingly interrupting her, "I see it is in vain to hope for your pardon: farewell then, madam, and believe me, the thought of having given you pain is as afflictive as the severity of that fate which deprives me of happiness forever."

Affected by his last words, and the grief expressed in his countenance, madame de Clemengis recalled him as he was leaving her, with the most earnest assurances of her total forgetfulness of every thing that had passed, with one condition only, "Never to attempt a clandestine correspondence with his cousin;" to which he solemnly consenting, she embraced him tenderly, and having already taken leave of Julia, he instantly left the house in a state of mind better imagined than described.

How strong were the emotions of Julia, on being made acquainted with Valmont's situation! wounded to the soul, she endeavoured to appear composed and indifferent. Madame de Clemengis saw through, but pardoned the natural finess, and perceived with concern, how deeply she was affected by the intelligence. The truth was, she felt it as a disappointment herself. Finding a disorder she had had from her youth increase daily to an alarming height, so as to threaten a speedy dissolution, she felt a thousand anxieties for the fate of her daughter, when death should deprive her of her only protector—having fondly flattered herself that the predilection Valmont had discovered, might have produced an union, which would have relieved her of part of the solicitude she felt at the thought of leaving her. But now the image of Julia's unprotected and friendless state perpetually presented itself. She ardently wished to secure her some protector, when that should happen, which every day rendered more probable. Her confidence in the honour of Valmont remained unshaken: yet he, in the eye of the world, did not

seem so proper a guardian to youth and beauty as one of maturer years. His father, the marquis, she recollected, though of a cold and haughty character, had ever expressed the greatest regard for his brother, and for several years in his letters continually solicited him to return to the world. But the constancy, with which mons. de Clemengis adhered to his solitude, caused a coolness which time rather increased than diminished; and at his death all connexion seemed lost. Madame de Clemengis imagined, however, the orphan remains of one so nearly related, must interest him, in spite of any former pique he might still retain. And who could more properly become the guardian of Julia, than her uncle, a man of rank and honour? Convinced of this, she hesitated not, but instantly wrote to Valmont, requesting him to inform his father of the uncertain state of her health, and to interest him to honour with his protection his orphan niece. This task performed, her mind became easier; and she endeavoured to dissipate the gloom her total loss of health had spread on Julia.

In a little time, when she began to expect an answer from Valmont, she was surprised with his presence. Valmont exclaimed: "My dear madam how has your letter afflicted me! After acquainting my father with the contents, impatient to see you, I hastened hither. But, good heavens! you are even worse than your letter made me imagine." "Valmont," said she, "I am convinced I shall not be long here; but do not acquaint Julia with my apprehensions; already oppressed with sorrow, to be informed of the truth, would reduce her to despair. Let us then prepare her for the event by degrees."

Valmont now informed her, his father would be happy to receive and protect his niece; and that, impatient to see her, he would have accompanied him to Switzerland, had not his attendance at court obliged him to remain in Paris. At this moment Julia entered: Valmont advanced to salute her: but how was his susceptible heart wounded by

the sight of her wan and melancholy countenance! After continuing some weeks with them, during which madame de Clemengis suffered under the most cruel disorder, with a patience and resolution that would have done honour to the most stoical contemner of pain, Valmont saw with grief how nearly her end approached. Sensible of it herself, she one morning desired them to draw near her bed: "My dear children," said she, embracing them, "convinced that I shall shortly leave you, I wish to say a few words ere death snatches me from the sight of objects so dear to my heart. Julia, my dear Julia, regard the last desires of your mother: let me see you exert that reason you are possessed of, to combat your sorrow at this separation: recollect it will not be forever: we shall surely meet again never more to part. Why then this unavailing grief at the dispensations of providence, to which all must submit? rouse then that noble soul you are possessed of, to vanquish the despair that overwhelms you." Julia, whose grief was unutterable, remained silent. "Valmont," continued madame de Clemengis, "I know you love my daughter: she regards you too with tenderness—since fate has placed an insuperable bar to your union, be a brother to her: Julia will love you with the affection of a sister. I believe your honour inviolate: may it ever remain so! And if you should for an instant deviate from those principles you at present possess, let the remembrance of the confidence I repose in you now, preserve you in the line of rectitude." Valmont threw himself on his knees: "How your words afflict, yet charm me! may I never forfeit the favourable opinion, or the treasure you bequeath me, by becoming unworthy of either. Oh, Julia!" he continued, taking her hand, and embracing it with eagerness, "since cruel fortune denies me the happiness of becoming your husband, let me embrace the title of your brother. With transport I assume the precious character; and heaven be witness of the fidelity

with which I shall perform the fraternal part."

Madame de Clemengis now growing faint, desired to be left alone: Julia could not be prevailed on to leave her, but sat by her bed, the image of silent woe, watching with painful anxiety every emotion of her mother. Some days elapsed, when with the most perfect resignation—the most acute sufferings, madame de Clemengis breathed her last. For some moments, Julia was not sensible of her loss; but when she discovered the truth, she uttered the most piercing cries, and throwing herself on the body, would not be separated from it.

In vain did Valmont endeavour to console her—in vain did he strive to assuage her grief: she regarded him not; but, deaf to the voice of consolation, listened to nothing but her despair. By degrees, however, he drew her from the object of her sorrow, he soothed her grief, by participating it, and mingled his tears with hers. In time, she became more composed. Perceiving her melancholy was not likely to be soon dissipated, in a place where every object reminded her of her loss, he hastened her departure, alleging, his father was impatient for his return. Julia, having no just objection to make, mildly acquiesced; but parted with the fondest regret from her native fields, wherein she had spent the blissful hours of early youth; nor could she refrain from casting a "lingering look," as they journeyed along, on that romantic spot that now formed the tomb of her parents. Valmont endeavoured to draw her attention from objects too interesting to her sensibility, by describing to her Paris, and the manners of the Parisians. She listened with the utmost sweetness and complacency to his descriptions. His remarks pleased and interested her. She found herself amused by his conversation, and part of her former vivacity returned. Valmont was delighted with so favourable a change, and flattered himself her spirits would in a short time be wholly restored. On

their arrival at Paris, she was immediately introduced to the marquis. He received her with politeness and respect: but the natural coldness and hauteur of his temper prevented his expressing either tenderness or affection at the sight of so near a relation. Already depressed in her mind, this chilling interview almost annihilated her. By no means happy at the thoughts of living with a man of the marquis's disposition, she rejoiced at his proposing to her, some time after her arrival, boarding in a convent, as the most eligible situation for a young woman without female protectors. As nothing could be more agreeable to her inclinations, than such a proposal, she gladly acceded to it; and in a short time was placed in one of the most respectable convents in Paris. Valmont was by no means pleased with this arrangement, apprehensive, from the melancholy Julia still retained, she might be induced to think of taking the veil; dreading a resolution that would forever deprive him of all hope of being united to her, the distant idea of which he still fondly cherished. His fears were not groundless—Julia, pleased with the respect and attention the lady abbess and the nuns paid her, and charmed with their bland and placid manners, listened with eager pleasure to the flattering picture they drew of the peace and happiness of a monastic life, exempt from the cares and anxieties of the world. Retirement and repose were the only blessings she now coveted, and the only prospect that now pleased her melancholy imagination. Though not unexpected, yet Valmont was driven to despair, on being assured of her design; to dissuade her from her resolution he found impossible, though he employed all the rhetoric of a lover, joined to the influence of a brother. Not insensible to his ardent conjurations, nor unmoved by his tender intreaties, yet he could not prevail on her to alter her purpose. Possessed with a desire of ending her days in the convent, she closed her ears, and guarded her heart from the power

of Valmont's persuasions, with a caution and reserve that deeply wounded him.

Hopeless of changing her determination, he left her, almost distracted. Several times he was on the point of soliciting his father to use his influence to dissuade her from her resolve: but he knew that father too well, not to be fearful he would be more disposed to encourage than disapprove an inclination that would ease him of all farther solicitude. The agitation of his mind, occasioned by the fear of not being able to prevent a step he could not bear to think of, threw him into a fever that endangered his life. Julia had already entered her noviciate: but as the time approached, when she must make her profession, she found her resolution relax. Valmont's grief was ever before her eyes: his tender affection, his constant and honourable passion, and the despair that overwhelmed him, were images that continually presented themselves. How then were they strengthened, when informed he was ill, and that his life was despaired of? A thousand times did she repent of her rashness; and, had not pride withheld her, would instantly have declined taking the veil, to have restored Valmont to health.

The marquis was soon made acquainted with the situation of his son's heart, as he frequently in his delirium called on the name of Julia, and uttered such exclamations, as fully informed those around him how passionately he adored her. Anxious for the life of an only son, and fearing, as Valmont ardently wished to see her, any opposition might increase his disorder, the marquis sent a messenger to Julia, to request her presence immediately. She instantly obeyed the summons, and flew to the chamber of her lover. Though the fever had not yet left him, and he was still delirious, he knew her on her entrance: and this proof of her regard appeared to have more efficacy in calming his disordered mind, than all the skill of the physicians.

From the constant care and attention of Julia, and the judgment with which she administered his medicines—for he would receive them from no hand but hers—he soon discovered favourable symptoms. His fever in a short time abated, and left only the weakness usual in such cases. Julia now thought of returning to the convent, but was prevailed on to defer her design, as the marquis joined his entreaties to those of his son, to induce her to stay; nor would the latter suffer her to depart, till he had gained her promise to lay aside all thoughts of taking the vows. Julia had been some time in the convent, after her return, without having heard from either the marquis or Valmont. Anxious to know what could occasion this unusual neglect, and fearing she knew not what she waited with impatience for some intelligence; when one morning Valmont appeared at the grate, habited in deep mourning: she hastily enquired if the marquis was well? guessing at the cause of her alarm by the question, he informed her it was not his father for whom he wore sable, but madame de Valmont, whose sudden death was occasioned by the fright and ill treatment she received from robbers who attacked her carriage as she was returning late, or rather early, from an assembly where she had spent the night. “And now, Julia,” continued Valmont, “since fate has removed every obstacle, you will not surely refuse to become mine, nor by delay longer deprive me of the happiness I have so long languished for!”

Julia, confused and astonished at the surprising intelligence, for some time could make no answer, but recovering herself, with some confusion she replied: “Though providence had so unforeseenly removed one obstacle, she did not see they were the nearer being united; for there still remained another: “your father, I am persuaded, will never give his consent to our marriage, and without that we can never be united. Valmont you cannot doubt my affection; but”——“Affection!” reiterated he, “no, Julia, you never loved me, or

you could not thus with cold and idle scruples oppose an union to which heaven now seems favourable. As to my father, having once sacrificed my happiness to his authority, he surely cannot expect another offering to his caprice.” “Valmont,” returned Julia, “you do me wrong: my cold scruples, as you are pleased to term them, are not so unreasonable as you imagine: but the cruel doubts you entertain, groundless as unjust, I know not how to pardon. I own and assent to what you say on the tyranny of your father: yet I still think he has a claim to your respect, if not to your obedience: and the compliment of asking his consent is surely due.” Valmont intreated Julia’s pardon, for the impetuosity of his temper; and assented to the propriety of informing his father, which, on leaving her, he immediately did. The marquis, knowing he could no longer expect that blind submission to his authority he had formerly exacted, replied, with his usual *sang froid* and indifference, “he might do as he thought proper.” Happy, that his wishes were not opposed, he hastened to claim the hand of his Julia, to whom, on the expiration of his mourning, he was united in the festive bands of Hymen, whose rosy fetters they still wear with ease and pleasure.

—◆◆◆◆—
Anecdote.

A NEGRO fellow being strongly suspected to have stolen goods in his possession, was taken before a certain justice of peace in Philadelphia, and charged with the offence. The fellow was so hardened as to acknowledge the fact, and, to add to his crime, had the audacity to make the following speech: “massa justice, me know me got dem tings from Tom dere—and me tinke Tom teal dem too—but what den, massa? dey be only a piccaninny cork-screw and a piccaninny knife—one cost sixpence and tudda a shilling—and me pay Tom for dem honestly, massa.”

‘A very pretty story truly—you knew they were stolen, and yet allege in excuse,

you paid honestly for them—I'll teach you better law than that, firrah! don't you know, Cefar, the receiver is as bad as the thief? you must be severely whipt, you black rascal you!

"Very well, massa?—If de black rascal be wipt for buying tolen goods, me hope de white rascal be wipt too for same ting, when me catch him, as well as Cefar." "To be sure," rejoined his worship. "Well den," says Cefar, "here be Tom's massa—hold him fast, constable, he buy Tom as I buy de piccaninny knife and de piccaninny cork-screw. Heknow very well poor Tom be tolen from his old fadder and mudder; de knife and the cork-screw have neder."

Whether it was that his worship, as well as Tom's master, were smote in the same instant with the justice or the severity of Cefar's application, we know not: but after a few minutes pause, Cefar was dismissed, and the action discharged.



Account of the climate of Pennsylvania, and its influence upon the human body.

By Benjamin Rush, M. D. Concluded from Vol. VI. page 254.

THE air, when dry in Pennsylvania, has a peculiar elasticity, which renders the heat and cold less insupportable, than the same degrees of both are in moister countries. It is in those cases only, when summer-showers are not succeeded by north-west winds, that the heat of the air becomes oppressive and distressing, from being combined with moisture.

From tradition, as well as living observation, it is evident, that the waters in many of the creeks in Pennsylvania have diminished considerably within these last fifty years. Hence many mills, erected upon large and deep streams of water, now stand idle in dry weather: and many creeks, once navigable in large boats, are now impassible, even in canoes. This diminution of the waters has been ascribed to the application of a part of them to the purpose of making meadows.

The mean elevation of the barometer in Philadelphia, is about thirty inches.

The variations in the barometer are very inconsiderable, in the greatest changes of the weather, which occur in the city of Philadelphia. During the violent and destructive storm, which blew from the south-west on the 11th of November, 1788, it suddenly fell from 30 to 29 $\frac{1}{8}$. Mr. Rittenhouse informs me, that long and faithful observations have satisfied him, that the alterations in the height of the mercury, in the barometer, do not precede, but always succeed changes in the weather. It falls with the south and south-west, and rises with the north and north-west winds.

The quantity of water, which falls in rain and snow, one year with another, amounts to from 24 to 36 inches. But to complete the account of variable qualities in the climate, it will be necessary to add, that our summers and autumns are sometimes marked by a deficiency, or by an excessive quantity of rain. The summer and autumn of 1782 were uncommonly dry. Nearly two months elapsed without a single shower of rain. There were only two showers in the whole months of September and October. In consequence of this dry weather, there was no second crop of hay. The Indian corn failed of its increase in many places, and was cut down for food for cattle. Trees newly planted, died. The pasture fields not only lost their verdure, but threw up small clouds of dust, when agitated by the feet of men, or beasts. Cattle in some instances were driven many miles to be watered, every morning and evening*. The earth became so inflammable in some places, as to burn above a foot below its surface. A complete consumption of the turf, by an accidental fire, kindled in the adjoining state of New Jersey, spread terror and distress through a large tract of country.

NOTE.

* It was remarked, during this dry weather, that the sheep were uncommonly fat, and their flesh well tasted, while all the other domestic animals languished from the want of grass and water.

Crabs, which never forsake salt or brackish water, were caught more than a mile above the city of Philadelphia, in the river Delaware, which is sixty miles above the places in which they are usually found. Springs of water and large creeks were dried up in many parts of the state. Rocks appeared in the river Schuylkill, which had never been observed before, by the oldest persons then alive. On one of them were cut the figures 1701. The atmosphere, during part of this dry weather, was often filled, especially in the mornings, with a thin mist†, which, while it deceived with the expectation of rain, served the valuable purpose of abating the heat of the sun. I am sorry that I am not able to furnish the mean heat of each of the summer months. My notes of the weather enable me to add nothing further upon this subject, than that the summer was "uncommonly cool."

The summer of the year 1788 afforded a remarkable instance of excess in the quantity of rain, which sometimes falls in Pennsylvania. Thirteen days are marked with rain in July in the records of the weather kept at Springmill. There fell, on the 18th and 19th of August, seven inches of rain in the city of Philadelphia. The wheat suffered greatly by the constant rains of July, in the eastern and middle parts of the state. So unproductive a harvest in grain, from wet weather, had not been known, it is said, in the course of the last seventy years. The heat of the air, during these summer months, was very moderate. Its mean temperature at Springmill was 67.8 in June, 74.7 in July, and only 70.6 in August.

It is some consolation to a citizen of Pennsylvania, in recording facts, which seem to militate against our climate, to reflect, that the difference of the weather in different parts of the state, at

NOTE.

† A similar mist was observed in France by Dr. Franklin, in the summer of 1782. The winter, which succeeded it, was uncommonly cold in France, as well as in Pennsylvania.

the same season, is happily accommodated to promote an increase of the same objects of agriculture: and hence a deficiency of crops has never been known in any one year throughout the whole state.

The aurora borealis and meteors are seen occasionally in Pennsylvania. In the present imperfect state of our knowledge of their influence upon the human body, it would be foreign to the design of this history of our climate to describe them.

Storms and hurricanes are not unknown in Pennsylvania. They occur once in four or five years: but they are most frequent and destructive in the autumn. They are generally accompanied by rain. Trees are torn up by the roots; and the rivers and creeks are sometimes swelled so suddenly, as to do considerable damage to the adjoining farms. The wind, during these storms, generally blows from the south-east and south-west. In the storms, which occurred in September 1769, and in the same month of the year 1785, the wind veered round contrary to its usual course, and blew from the north.

After what has been said, the character of the climate of Pennsylvania may be summed up in a few words. There are no two successive years alike. Even the same successive seasons and months differ from each other every year. Perhaps there is but one steady trait in the character of our climate, and that is, it is uniformly variable.

To furnish the reader with a succinct view of the weather in Pennsylvania, that includes all the articles that have been mentioned, I shall here subjoin a table containing the result of meteorological observations made for one year, near the river Schuylkill, in the neighbourhood of Philadelphia, by an ingenious French gentleman*, who divides his time between rural employments and useful philosophical pursuits. This table is extracted from the *Columbian magazine* for February, 1788. The height of Spring mill above the city of Philadelphia, is supposed to be about 70 feet.

* Mr. Legeaux.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, made at SPRINGMILL, 13 miles NNW of Philadelphia. Result of the year 1787.

MONTH.	THERMOMETER.		BAROMETER.	WIND.	DAYS.					WEATHER.
	of Fahrenheit, mean degree.	de Reaumur, degrés moyens.			(of aur. boreal.	of rain.	of thunder.	of snow.	of temp.	
	D. $\frac{1}{10}$	D. $\frac{1}{10}$	in. ptes. $\frac{1}{10}$						in. ptes. $\frac{1}{10}$	
January	35 1	1 4	29 9 9	Variable, till.	7	3	1	4	3 10 10	Fair, till, cold, and snow.
February	33 8	4 8	29 9 9	N E	3	3	3	2	3 7 3	Fair, overcast.
March	45 1	5 8	29 9 7	W	6	6	3	3	2 4 2	Fair, windy.
April	54 3	9 9	29 9 6	Sill, S W	3	2	1	2	1 2 13	Fair, and very dry.
May	61 2	13 3	29 9 2	Sill, WSW	14	6	6	2	4 11 4	Foggy, cold and wet.
June	70 7	17 2	29 8 2	WNW	9	1	1	1	1 10 4	Very fair and growing weather.
July	72 2	17 9	29 9 10	W. WSW vari.	1	5	2	2	3 1 11	Fair and overcast.
August	74 5	18 9	29 10 6	W	11	4	4	1	5 2 3	Very fair and cloudy.
September	64 7	14 5	29 10 4	WNW	6	6	1	1	2 7 8	Fair weather.
October	51 1	8 5	29 11 9	WNW variable	1	4	1	1	7 7 10	Foggy, fair and dry weather.
November	45 1	5 8	29 11 1	Sill, variable	5	5	1	1	2 6 10	Very fair.
December	34	9 9	29 7 7	WNW	1	1	1	1	9	Very fair and very dry.
10 Feb. greatest D. of cold.										
10 Feb. D. du plus Gr. froid.										
8 Mar. greatest elevation.										
3 July greatest D. of heat.										
3 July D. de chaud.										
2 Febr. least elevation.										
Variation.										
91 1										
Variation.										
91 1										
Temperature.										
53 5										
9 6										
Mean elevat.										
29 9 9										

RESULT.

Very fair, dry, abundant in every thing, and healthy.

THE YEAR 1787.

TEMPERATURE

OF

It is worthy of notice, how near the mean heat of the year, and of the month of April, in two successive years, are to each other in the same place. The mean heat of April, 1787, was $54^{\circ} 3$, that of April, 1788, was $52^{\circ} 2$. By the table of the mean heat of each month in the year, it appears that the mean heat of 1787 was $53^{\circ} 5$ at Springmill.

The following accounts of the climates of Pekin and Madrid, which lie within a few minutes of the same latitude as Philadelphia, may serve to shew how much climates are altered by local and relative circumstances. The account of the temperature of the air at Pekin, will serve further to shew, that with all the advantages of the highest degrees of cultivation, which have taken place in China, the winters are colder, and the summers warmer there than in Pennsylvania, principally from a cause which will probably operate upon the winters of Pennsylvania for many centuries to come, viz. the vicinity of an uncultivated north-west country.

"Pekin, lat $39^{\circ} 54'$, long. $116^{\circ} 29'$ W.

"By five years observations, its annual mean temperature was found to be $55^{\circ} 5$.

January	$20^{\circ} 75$	July	$84^{\circ} 8$
February	32	August	83
March	48	Septem.	63
April	59	October	52
May	72	Novem.	41
June	$83, 75$	Decem.	27

"The temperature of the Atlantic, under this parallel, is 62: but the standard of this part of the globe is the North Pacific, which is here 4 or 5 degrees colder than the Atlantic. The yellow sea is the nearest to Pekin, being about 200 miles distant from it: but it is itself cooled by the mountainous country of Corea, which interposes between it and the ocean, for a considerable part of its extent. Besides, all the northern parts of China (in which Pekin lies) must be cooled by the vicinity of the mountains of Chi-

nese Tartary, among which the cold is said to be excessive.

"The greatest cold usually experienced during this period, was 5° , the greatest heat, 98° : on the 25th of July 1773, the heat arose to 108° and 110° : a N. E. or N. W. wind produces the greatest cold; a S. or S. W. or S. E. the greatest heat*."

"Madrid, lat. $40^{\circ} 25'$ long. $3^{\circ} 20'$ E.

"The usual heat in summer is said to be from 75 to 85° ; even at night it seldom falls below 70° ; the mean height of the barometer is 26.96. It seems to be about 1900 feet above the level of the sea†."

The above accounts are extracted from Mr. Kirwan's useful and elaborate estimate of the temperature of different latitudes.

The history, which has been given of the climate of Pennsylvania, is confined chiefly to the country on the east side of the Allegany mountain. On the west side of this mountain the climate differs materially from that of the south-eastern parts of the state, in the temperature of the air, in the effects of the winds upon the weather, and in the quantity of rain and snow, which falls every year. The winter seldom breaks up on the mountains before the 25th of March. A fall of snow was once perceived upon it, which measured an inch and an half, on the 11th day of June. The trees, which grow upon it, are small: and Indian corn is with difficulty brought to maturity even at the foot of the east side of it. The south-west winds, on the west side of the mountain, are accompanied by cold and rain. The soil is rich, consisting in many places of near a foot of black mould. The roads in this country are muddy in winter—but seldom dusty in summer. The arrangement of the strata of the earth on the west side, differs materially from their

NOTES.

* "6 Mem. Scav. Etrang. p. 528."

† "Mem. Par. 1777, p. 146."

arrangement on the east side of the mountain. "The country," says Mr. Rittenhouse, in a letter to a friend in Philadelphia,* "when viewed from the western ridge of the Allegany, appears to be one vast, extended plain. All the various strata of stone seem to lie undisturbed in the situation in which they were first formed, and the layers of stone, sand, clay, and coal, are nearly horizontal."

The temperature of the air, on the west, is seldom so hot, or so cold, as on the east side of the mountain. By comparing the state of a thermometer examined by doctor Bedford at Pittsburgh, 234 miles from Philadelphia, it appears, that the weather was not so

cold within twelve degrees in that town, as it was in Philadelphia, on the 5th of February, 1788.

To shew the difference between the weather at Springmill and in Pittsburgh, I shall here subjoin an account of it, in both places, the first taken by Mr. Legeaux, and the other by doctor Bedford. This account is unfortunately confined only to the first fifteen days in April 1788: but it affords a good specimen of the difference of the weather, on the two sides of the mountain in every month of the year. It is remarkable, that in five days out of seven, the rain which fell, was on the same days in both places.

Meteorological observations, made at Springmill, 13 miles NNW of Philadelphia. Month of April, 1788.

Day	Far.	Wind	Rain.	thun.	Weather,
1	58	1 W			overcast, fair
2	46	9 calm			overc. windy
3	40	3 changea.	1		overc. rainy.
4	51	3 SW			overcast,
5	51	1 E			overcast, fair
6	55	7 calm	1		overc. rainy
7	51	3 NE	1		overc. rainy
8	42	1 E	1		rainy
9	63	5 W			overc. windy
10	46	7 W			fair,
11	53	8 W			very fair,
12	44	5 calm	1		overc. rainy
13	60	5 SW			very fair, [ny
14	50	2 E	1		fair, overc.rai-
15	58	1 SW	1		foggy, rainy.

Meteorological observations made at Pittsburgh, 234 miles from Philadelphia Month of April, 1788

Day	Far.	Wind	Rain.	thun.	Weather,
1	46	SW	1		cloudy,
2	42	NE b N			clear,
3	43	SE	1		cloudy,
4	64	calm,			clear,
5	80	SE b S	1	1	cloudy,
6	52	SW	1		cloudy,
7	48	NE b N			cloudy,
8	66	SE b S	1	1	cloudy,
9	56	NW b N			cloudy,
10	60	SW			clou.w.wnd.
11	62	calm.			clear, [wind
12	67	SW			cloudy with
13	62	calm.			clear,
14	60	variable,	1		cloudy,
15	50	W			cloudy,

From a review of all the facts which have been mentioned, it appears that the climate of Pennsylvania is a compound of most of the climates in the world. Here we have the moisture of Britain in the spring, the heat of Africa in summer, the temperature of Italy, in June, the sky of Egypt in the autumn, the cold and snows of Norway, and the ice of Holland in the winter, the tempests (in a certain degree) of the West Indies in every season, and

the variable winds and weather of Great Britain in every month of the year.

From this history of the climate of Pennsylvania, it is easy to ascertain what degrees of health, and what diseases prevail in the state. As we have the climates, so we have the health, and the acute diseases, of all the countries that have been mentioned. Without attempting to enumerate the diseases, I shall only add a few words upon the time and manner in which they are produced.

I. It appears, from the testimonies of many aged persons, that pleurisy and
2 X

NOTE.

* Columbian Mag. for Oct. 1786.
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inflammatory disorders of all kinds, are less frequent now than they were forty and fifty years ago.

II. It is a well-known fact, that intermitting and bilious fevers have increased in Pennsylvania, in proportion as the country has been *cleared of its wood*, in many parts of the state.

III. It is equally certain, that these fevers have lessened or disappeared, in proportion as the country has been *cultivated*.

IV. Heavy rains and freshes in the spring seldom produce fevers, unless they be succeeded by unseasonably warm weather.

V. Heavy rains, or frost, in the autumn, alike check the progress of fevers in Pennsylvania.

VI. The same state of the atmosphere, whether cold or warm, moist or dry, continued for a long time without any material changes, is always healthy. Acute and inflammatory fevers were in vain looked for in the cold winter of 1779, 80. The dry summer of 1782, and the wet summer of 1783, were likewise uncommonly healthy, in the city of Philadelphia. These facts extend only to those diseases which depend upon the sensible qualities of the air. Diseases from miasmata and contagion are less influenced by the uniformity of the weather. The autumn of 1780 was very sickly in Philadelphia, from the peculiar situation of the grounds in the neighbourhood of the city, while the country was uncommonly healthy. The dry summer and autumn of 1782 were uncommonly sickly in the country, from the extensive sources of morbid exhalations, which were left by the diminution of the waters in the creeks and rivers. The city of Philadelphia owed its peculiar healthiness during these two seasons, to its being nearly surrounded by tide water.

VII. Diseases are often generated in one season, and produced in another. Hence we frequently observe fevers of different kinds to follow every species of the weather, which has been mentioned in the last observation.

VIII. The fevers, which accompany

or follow a warm summer, are bilious and remitting. In proportion as the cool weather advances, they put on the type of doctor Cullen's typhus mitior. After a very cold winter, I have twice seen pleuritis in the spring, accompanied by the symptoms of the bilious fever. In one of those epidemics, the pulse, on the fifth day, in several cases became irregular, and stopped after every third or fourth stroke. This complication of typhus with synocha, is not peculiar to Pennsylvania. I have been informed that fevers of even a putrid kind frequently succeed long and cold winters in Russia and Sweden. They have been ascribed, by a Russian physician, to extreme cold producing the same sedative effects as extreme heat upon the human body.

IX. The excessive heat in Pennsylvania has sometimes proved fatal, to persons who have been much exposed to it. Its morbid effects discover themselves by a difficulty of breathing, a general languor, and, in some instances, by a numbness and an immobility of the extremities. The excessive cold in Pennsylvania has more frequently proved fatal, but it has been chiefly to those persons who have sought a defence from it, by large draughts of spirituous liquors. Its operation in bringing on sleepiness, previously to death, is well known. On the 5th of February, 1788, many people were affected by the cold. It produced a pain in the head: and, in one instance, a sickness at the stomach, and a vomiting appeared to be the consequence of it. I have frequently observed, that a greater number of old people die, during the continuance of extreme cold and warm weather, than in the same number of days, in moderate weather.

X. May and June are usually the healthiest months in the year.

XI. The influence of the winds upon health, depends very much upon the nature of the country over which they pass. Winds, which pass over mill-dams and marshes in August and September, generally carry with them the seeds of fevers.

XII. The country in the neighbourhood of Philadelphia is much more sickly than the central parts of the city, after the 20th of August.

XIII. The night air is always unwholesome from the 20th of August, especially during the passive state of the system in sleep. The frequent and sudden changes of the air from heat to cold, (exclusive of its insensible qualities) render it unsafe at any time to sleep with open windows.

XIV. Philadelphia became unusually sickly after the year 1778, during the late war, in consequence of the meadows being overflowed to the southward of the city, and of the cutting down of the trees by the British army, which formerly sheltered the city from the exhalations of the grounds to the north and north-west. From the repairs of the banks of the meadows, which exclude tides and freshes—from the cultivation of the grounds to the westward of the city, which were formerly covered with filth, or with stagnating waters—and lastly, from the more regular cleaning of the streets, and the enclosure of a large and offensive canal, which crossed two of the principal streets near the centre of the city, Philadelphia, from having been formerly the most sickly, has become one of the healthiest cities in the united states.

XV. Valetudinarians always enjoy the most health in Pennsylvania in the summer and winter months. The spring, in a particular manner, is very unfavourable to them.

I shall conclude the account of the influence of the climate of Pennsylvania upon the human body, with the following observations.

1. The sensations of heat and cold are influenced so much by outward circumstances, that we often mistake the degrees of them, by neglecting to use such conveniences as are calculated to obviate the effects of their excess. A native of Jamaica often complains less of the heat, and a native of Canada of the cold, in their respective countries, than they do, under certain circum-

stances, in Pennsylvania. Even a Pennsylvanian frequently complains less of the heat in Jamaica, and the cold in Canada, than in his native state. The reason of this is plain. In countries, where heat and cold are intense and regular, the inhabitants guard themselves by accommodating their houses and dresses to each of them. The instability and short duration of excessive heat and cold in Pennsylvania, have unfortunately led its inhabitants, in many instances, to neglect adopting customs, which are used in hot and cold countries to guard against them. Where houses are built with a southern or south-western front exposure, and where other accommodations to the climate are observed in their construction, the disagreeable excesses of heat and cold are rendered much less perceptible in Pennsylvania. Perhaps the application of the principles of philosophy and taste to the construction of our houses within the last thirty or forty years, may be another reason why some old people have supposed that the degrees of heat and cold are less in Pennsylvania than they were in former years.

2. The number, height, and vegetable productions of the mountains in Pennsylvania, afford a favourable prognosis of the future healthiness of the state. Exclusive of the beneficial effects of these mountains in producing salutary winds and gentle rains, they will serve as a perpetual and inexhaustible store-house of that pure species of air, which has of late been proved to constitute the vital part of common air.

3. The variable nature of the climate of Pennsylvania does not render it necessarily unhealthy. Doctor Huxham has taught us, that the healthiest seasons in Great Britain have often been accompanied by the most variable weather. His words upon this subject convey a reason for the fact. "When the constitutions of the year are frequently changing, so that by the contrast, a sort of equilibrium is kept up, and health with it; and that especially if persons be careful to guard them-

"selves well against these sudden changes*." Perhaps no climate or country is unhealthy, where men acquire from experience, or tradition, the arts of accommodating themselves to it. The history of all the nations in the world, whether savage, barbarous, or civilized, previously to a mixture of their manners by an intercourse with strangers, seems to favour this opinion. The climate of China appears, in many particulars, to resemble that of Pennsylvania. The Chinese wear loose garments of different lengths, and increase or diminish the number of them, according to the frequent and sudden changes of their weather : hence they have very few acute diseases amongst them. Those inhabitants of Pennsylvania, who have acquired the arts of conforming to the changes and extremes of our weather, in dress, diet, and manners, escape most of those acute diseases which are occasioned by the sensible qualities of the air : and faithful enquiries and observations have proved, that they attain to as great ages as the same number of people in any part of the world.



An account of the discovery of Vinland, or America, by the Icelanders, in the eleventh century : taken from Mallet's northern antiquities. Concluded from Vol. VI. page 162.

NOTHING memorable occurred the next year. The Skrelingues again offered their commodities, and again begged arms in exchange. These being always denied, one of them stole a hatchet, and returned highly pleased to his companions. Eager to try the new instrument, he gave a violent blow to one of his comrades, and killed him on the spot. All, who were present, stood silent with astonishment, till one, whose shape and air bespoke him to be a person of some authority among them, took up the instrument, and after closely examining it, threw it

with the utmost indignation as far as he could into the sea.

After staying there three years, Thorfin returned home, with a valuable cargo of raisins and other merchandize ; the fame of which spreading through the north, the incitements of curiosity and gain drew several adventurers to Vinland. The author of the chronicle, called the manuscript of Flatey, relates, that after several voyages, Thorfin ended his days in Iceland, where he had built a very fine house, and lived in splendor, as one of the first lords of the country ; that he had a son named Snorro, born in Vinland ; that his widow went on a pilgrimage to Rome after his death, and having at her return devoted herself entirely to religion, died in a monastery in Iceland, near a church erected by her son. The same author adds, that this account is confirmed by Thorfin himself, and mentions the facts, as well known to all the world. Another manuscript relates the same circumstances only with some inconsiderable variations.

But to return to the new colony, where Thorfin had without doubt left some of his people : two brothers, named Helgue and Finbog, Icelanders by birth, going to Greenland, were persuaded to fit out two vessels, and undertake a voyage to this new country. Freidis, the daughter of Eric Rufus, accompanied them ; but this woman, unworthy to belong to so illustrious a family, imposed upon the two brothers, and during their stay in Vinland, raised such disturbances, as ended in the massacre of thirty people. Freidis, not daring to stay after this bloody scene, fled to Greenland, to her brother Leif, where she spent the residue of her days, hated and despised by all mankind. Helgue and Finbog were among the unfortunate victims ; and it is probable, that those who escaped, settled in the country.

This is the substance of what we find in the ancient Icelandic writers, concerning the discovery of Vinland ; and as they only mention it occasionally, this accounts for their silence in respect

NOTE.

* Observations on the air and epidemic diseases, vol. I. p. 5.

to the sequel. There is reason to suppose, that the people of the north continued to make voyages to Vinland for a long time : but as nothing particular occurred afterwards, historians deemed it sufficient to mention such circumstances, as related to its first discovery and settlement. Yet the Icelandic chronicles sometimes speak of Vinland afterwards. There is one of them in particular (which the critics esteem very authentic) that makes express mention of a Saxon priest, named John, who, after having served a church in Iceland for the space of four years, passed over to Vinland, with an intention of converting the Norwegian colony : but we may conclude his attempt did not succeed, since we find he was condemned to death. In the year 1121, Eric, a bishop of Greenland, went over there, on the same errand, but we know not with what success. Since that time, Vinland seems by degrees to have been forgotten in the north ; and that part of Greenland, which had embraced christianity, being lost, Iceland also fallen from its former state, and the northern nations being wasted by a pestilence, and weakened by internal feuds, all remembrance of the discovery was at length utterly obliterated : and the Norwegian Vinlanders themselves having no further connexion with Europe, were either incorporated into, or destroyed by their barbarian neighbours. Be this as it may, the testimony of our ancient chronicles is strongly corroborated by the positive testimony of Adam of Bremen, a well-esteemed historian, who lived in the very age, when the discovery was made. Adam was a virtuous ecclesiastic, who received all he relates from the mouth of Swain II. king of Denmark, who had entertained him during the long abode he made in that kingdom. These are his own words : " The king of Denmark hath informed me, that another island has been discovered in the ocean that washes Norway or Finmark, which island is called Vinland, from the vines which grow there spontaneously : and we learn, not by fabulous hearsay, but

" by the express report of certain Danes, that fruits are produced there without cultivation." Hence we see, that this was not only admitted as a certain fact in Greenland, Iceland and Norway, but the fame of it was also spread abroad in Denmark ; and we may add in England, Normandy, and undoubtedly much further. Ordericus Vitalis, the historian of the Normans and English, reckons Vinland, along with Greenland, Iceland, and the Orkneys, as countries under the dominion of the king of Norway, and whose commerce increased his revenues. What Adam of Bremen immediately adds after the foregoing passage, merits likewise some attention, as it indicates the strong propensity of the Norwegians for maritime enterprises, and (what we should little expect from so unenlightened a people) for expeditions that had even no other end but to make new discoveries : " In advancing farther towards the north," says he, we meet with nothing but a boundless sea, covered with enormous pieces of ice, and hid in perpetual darkness." (He certainly means those almost continual fogs, so well known to such as frequent the seas of North America.) " Harold, prince of Norway, lately was very near having a fatal proof of this, when, being desirous of knowing the extent of the northern ocean, he tried to discover it with several vessels ; but the limits of the world being hidden from their sight by thick darkness, they were with difficulty preserved from destruction, in that vast mass of waters." We see, notwithstanding this figurative manner of speaking, that Harold had formed some great design, concerning which, history leaves us in the dark, and without doubt, he was not the only one of his age and nation, whose enterprises of this kind are buried in oblivion. Fame, as well as all other sublunary things, is governed by chance : and without her assistance, the attempt, made by Alfred the great, to discover a north-east passage to the Indies, would have still remained unknown to us. In all ages,

the Europeans seem to have had a wonderful propensity, peculiar to themselves, for great and daring enterprises. Hence we may foresee, that the glory of pervading the whole globe is reserved for them. And doubtless, the time will come, when they will explore and measure the vast countries of Terra Australis, will cruise beneath the poles, and will securely and freely, in every sense of the expression, sail round the world.

To return to our subject. The discovery of a distant country, called Vinland, and the reality of a Norwegian colony's settling there, appear to be facts so well attested on all sides, and related with circumstances so probable, as to leave no room for any doubt. But to settle the geography of the country, where this happened, is not an easy matter. To succeed in an enquiry of this kind, we should know what part of America lies nearest to Greenland; by what nations it is inhabited; what are their languages and traditions; as also the customs and produce of their countries; branches of knowledge these, which we shall but very imperfectly learn from the books hitherto published. Nevertheless, tho' we may not be able to ascertain exactly the situation of Vinland, we have sufficient room to conjecture, that this colony could not be far from the coasts of Labrador, or those of Newfoundland, which are not far from it: nor is there any circumstance in the relations of the ancient chronicles, but what may be accounted for on such a supposition.

The first difficulty that must be obviated, is the short space of time that appears to have been taken up in passing to this country from Greenland. To this end we must observe, that the Norwegians might set sail from the western, as well as from the eastern coast of that country, since they had settled on both sides of it. Now it is certain, that Davis's strait, which separates Greenland from the American continent, is very narrow in several places: and it appears from the journal taken by the learned mr. Ellis, in his voyage to Had-

son's Bay, that his passage from cape Farewell, which is the most southern point of Greenland, into the entrance of the bay, was but seven or eight days easy sail with a wind indifferently favourable. The distance between the same cape and the nearest coast of Labrador is still much less. As it cannot be above two hundred French leagues, the voyage could not take up above seven or eight days, even allowing for the delays that must have happened to the ancients, through their want of that skill in navigation, which the moderns have since acquired. This could therefore appear no such frightful distance to adventurers who had newly discovered Greenland, which is separated from Iceland at least as far. This reasoning is still farther enforced, when we reflect, that the distance of Iceland itself, from the nearest part of Norway, is double to that above-mentioned.

In effect, the history of the north abounds with relations of maritime expeditions of far greater extent than was necessary for the discovery of America. The situation of Greenland, relative to this new country, not being sufficiently known, is the only circumstance that can prejudice one against it: but, when we have mastered the greater objection, why should we make any difficulty of the less? We should cease to be surprised at those same men crossing a space of two hundred leagues, which was the distance between them and America, whose courage and curiosity had frequently prompted them to traverse the ocean, and who had been accustomed to perform voyages of three or four hundred leagues, before they quitted their former settlements. We may, indeed, suppose, that when they made incursions into England, France, Spain, or Italy, they were directed by the coasts, from which they were never far distant: but how can the rapidity of their motions be accounted for, if they never lost sight of land? How could so imperfect a kind of navigation serve to convey into England such numerous fleets as sailed from Denmark and Norway? How were

Iceland, the isles of Faro, Shetland, and Greenland explored? There is nothing, then, in the distance of America, that can render it unlikely to have been discovered by the Norwegians. Let us see if there be not other greater difficulties.

The relations, handed down to us in the chronicles, and the name affixed to this new-discovered country, agree in describing it as a soil where the vine spontaneously grows. This circumstance alone has served with many people to render the whole account suspected: but, on a closer view, we shall find it so far from overthrowing, that it even confirms the other parts of the relation. I shall not evade the difficulty (as I might) by answering, that very possibly the Norwegians might be so little acquainted with grapes, as to mistake currants for them, which, in the northern languages, are called *viin-bær**, or vineberries; and of which in several places they make a kind of fermented liquor: but I can assert, on the faith of the most credible travellers, that not only in Canada the vine grows without cultivation, and bears a small well-tasted fruit; but that it is also found in far more northern latitudes, and even where the winters are very severe. The evidence of mr. Ellis may here render all others needless. This curious and sensible observer met with the same kind of vine about the English settlements in Hudson's Bay; the fruit of which he compares to the currants of the Levant. Now Labrador is not far from thence: it lies partly in the same, and partly in a more southern latitude, and their several productions seem to be much alike. Besides, as the Europeans never penetrated very far into the country, it would not prove that there were no vines there, even if they had not met with any. But we have room to expect greater discoveries on this subject

NOTE.

* *Viin-bær*, or rather *Win-ber*, is a general name in the north for gooseberries, currants, and grapes.

from mr. Calm, a Swedish botanist, educated under Linnæus, who some years since made a curious progress through Canada, with a view to its natural history and productions. According to him, the colony of Vinland was in the island of Newfoundland, which is only separated from the continent of Labrador by a narrow strait of a few leagues, called, *Belle-isle*.

As to the other circumstances of the relation, the account, given by the ancient chronicles, agrees in all respects with the reports of modern voyagers. These tell us, that the native savages of those countries, from the frequent use they make of them in fishing, can in a short time collect together a vast number of canoes; that they are very skilful with their bows and arrows; that on the coasts they fish for whales, and in the inland parts live by hunting; so that their merchandise consists of whalebone and various kinds of skins and furs; that they are very fond of iron or hardware, especially arms, hatchets, and other instruments of like sort; that they are very apt to rob strangers; but are otherwise cowardly and unwarlike.

If to this picture you add, that they are for the most part of a middle stature, and little skilled in the art of war, it is no wonder that the Norwegians, the largest, strongest, and most active people of Europe, should look upon them with contempt, as a poor, weak, degenerate race. It is remarkable, that the name they gave them, of *Skrelingues*, is the same with which they denoted the Greenlanders, when they first discovered them. In reality, these Greenlanders and the *Eskimaux* seem to have been one people; and this likeness between them, which has so much struck the moderns, could not have fail of appearing in a stronger light to the Norwegians, who were still better able to compare them together. "I believe," says mr. Ellis, "that the *Eskimaux* are the same people with the Greenlanders; and this seems the more probable, when we consider the narrowness of Davis's strait and the va-

gaqond strolling life we find all this this nation accustomed to lead wherever we meet with them." This is also the opinion of Mr. Egede, who knew the Greenlanders better than any body. He observes, that according to their own accounts, Davis's strait is only a deep bay, which runs on, narrowing towards the north, till the opposite American continent can be easily discerned from Greenland; and that the extremity of this bay ends in a river, over which, wandering savages, inured to cold, might easily pass from one land to the other, even if they had no canoes.

The result of all this seems to be, that there can be no doubt, but that the Norwegian Greenlanders discovered the American continent; that the place, where they settled, was either the country of Labrador, or Newfoundland: and that their colony subsisted there a good while. But then this is all we can say about it with any certainty. To endeavour to ascertain the exact site, extent and fortune of the establishment would be a fruitless labour.



Anecdotes.

A CERTAIN English Philosopher pretended in opposition to Dr. Franklin, that blunt conductors were the only safe ones. The king of Great Britain, during the war, changed the sharp conductors of his palace into blunt ones, as though he disdained to owe his safety to an enemy's invention. This he persisted in, notwithstanding the Royal Society's public condemnation of the pretended improvement—This anecdote caused the following epigram:

While you, great George, for safety hunt,
And sharp conductors change for blunt,
The nation's out of joint.
Franklin a wiser course pursues:
And all your thunder, fearless views,
By keeping to the point.



SOON after the peace, a merchant, in Wilmington, North Carolina, wrote to one of the principal shippers

in London, an order to send out thirty thousand *Black Jacks*. The writing being indifferent, the gentleman thought it meant *Black Jacks*: and although the order appeared a little romantic, he used his utmost endeavours to comply with it. After rumaging London, Birmingham, and Sheffield, he could only glean up ten thousand; which he dispatched, with an apology, that he could not then complete the order, but was in hopes in a short time he should be able to send the remainder.



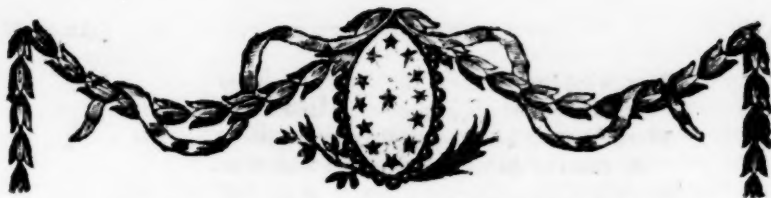
American longevity.

THERE are now living in the town of Woodstock thirty two persons, (who, should four of them continue a few months, would be eighty years old, and upwards; two of them ninety, and eight of them eighty eight years old) whose ages added together make two thousand six hundred and ninety-eight years: and in the first society of said town, there are now living of the above number eighteen persons, whose ages added together make one thousand five hundred and twenty two years; and thirteen of that number whose ages added make one thousand one hundred and eighteen years; and twelve of the thirteen, whose ages added make one thousand and twenty-six years: and computing all the years that the above number of persons have lived above the common age of man, they amount to four hundred and sixty-three years.

There have died in the said first society in Woodstock, within about eleven years past, one hundred and thirteen persons, twenty-one of whom were seventy years old and upwards, and thirteen of the number eighty years old and upwards. May not the aged now living, adopt the language of the psalmist, and say, "I have been young, and now am old—yet have I not seen the righteous forsaken, nor his seed begging bread;" and also add his prayer, "Now also, when I am old and grey-headed, O God, forsake me not."

A TOWN-CLERK.

Woodstock, (Connct.) Jan. 1, 1790



A P P E N D I X I.
P O E T R Y.

ORIGINALS.

For the American Museum.

EULOGIUM ON RUM.

ARISE ! ye pimpled, tipling race, arise !
From ev'ry town and village tavern come !
Shew your red noses, and o'erflowing eyes,
And help your poet chant the praise of rum.
The cordial drop, the morning dram, I sing,
The mid-day toddy, and the evening sling.

Hail, mighty rum ! and by this general name
I call each species—whiskey, gin, or brandy :
(The kinds are various—but the effect the same ;
And so I choose a name that's short and handy :
For, reader, know, it takes a deal of time,
To make a crooked word lie smooth in rhyme.)

Hail, mighty rum ! thy song-inspiring merit
Is known to many a bard in these our days :
Apollo's drink, they find, is void of spirit—
Mere chicken-broth—insipid as their lays :
And, pleas'd, they'd give a riv'let—aye a sea
Of tuneful water, for one quart of thee !

Hail, mighty rum ! how won'drous is thy pow'r !
Unwarm'd by thee, how would our spirits fail,
When dark December comes, with aspect four,
And, sharp as razor, blows the northern gale !
And yet thou'rt grateful in that sultry day,
When raging Sirius darts his fervid ray.

Hail, mighty rum ! to thee the wretched fly ;
And find a sweet oblivion of their woes ;
Lock'd in thy arms, as in the grave, they lie—
Forget their kindred—and forgive their foes—
And Lethe's stream, (so much extoll'd by some,
In ancient times) I shrewdly guess, was rum.

Hail, mighty rum ! what can thy pow'r withstand !
E'en lordly reason flies thy dreadful face :
And health, and joy, and all the lovely band
Of social virtues, shun thy dwelling place :
(For in whatever breast it rears its throne,
Like Turkish monarchs, rum must rule alone.)

When our bold fathers cross'd th' Atlantic wave,
And here arriv'd—a weak defenceless band,

Pray, what became of all the tribes so brave—

The savage owners of this happy land ?

Were they sent headlong to the realms below,

“ By doom of battle ? ” friend, * I answer no.

Our fathers were too wise to think of war :

They knew the woodlands were not quickly past :

They might have met with many an ugly fear—

Lost many a foretop—and been beat at last.

But Rum, assisted by his son, Disease,

Perform'd the business with surprising ease.

And would our western brethren be less proud, or,

In other words, throw by the gun and drum—

For ducks and squirrels, save their lead and powder,

And send the tawny rogues some pipes of rum—

I dare predict, they all would gladly suck it ;

And every mother's son soon *kick the bucket*.

But lo ! th' ingratitude of Adam's race !

Tho' all these clever things to rum we owe—

Gallons of ink are squirted in his face ;

And his bruised back is bang'd with many a blow :

Some hounds of note have rung his funeral knell,

And ev'ry puppy joins the gen'ral yell.

So have I seen (the simile is fine ;

And wonderfully pat, tho' rather old)

When rising Phœbus shot his rays benign,

A flock of sheep come skipping from the fold ;

Some restless sheep cries baa ; and all the throng,

Ewes, rams, lambs, wethers, bellowing pour along.

But fear not, rum, tho' fiercely they assail,

And none but I, the bard, thy cause defend,

Think not thy foes—tho' num'rous—shall prevail,

Thy pow'r diminish, or thy being end :

Tho' spurn'd from table, and the public eye,

In the snug closet safely shalt thou lie.

And oft, when Sol's proud chariot quits the sky,

And humbler Cynthia mounts her one-horse chair,

To that snug closet shall thy vot'ry fly ;

And, rapt in darkness, keep his orgies there ;

Lift the full bottle, joyous, to his head,

Then great as Cæsar, reel sublime to bed.

S.

Burlington, December 7th, 1789.

For the American Museum.

MR. CAREY,

Baltimore, Jan. 16, 1790,

THE perusal of a small book lately printed by you, has revived an intention, which I have often formed, of communicating to the public an original composition of the celebrated Mr. Pope, with which I became acquainted near forty years,

NOTE.

* This alludes only to Jersey, Pennsylvania, &c.

ago. I was a student at that time in a foreign college ; and had the happiness of conversing often with a most respectable clergyman, of the name of Brown, who died some time after, aged a bout ninety. This venerable man had lived in England, as domestic chaplain, in the family of the mr. Caryl, to whom mr. Pope inscribes the Rape of the lock, in the beginning of that poem ; and at whose house, he spent much of his time, in the early and gay part of his life. I was informed by mr. Brown, that seeing the poet often amuse the family with verses of gallantry, he took the liberty one day of requesting him to change the subject of his compositions, and to devote his talents to the translating of the Latin hymn, or rythmus, which I find in the 227th page of the collection of prayers and hymns, lately printed by you. The hymn begins with these words, O Deus ego amo te, * &c. and was composed by the famous missionary, Francis Xavier, whose apostolical and successful labours in the east, united with his eminent sanctity of life, procured him the title of the apostle of the Indies.

Mr. Pope appeared to receive his proposition with indifference : but the next morning, when he came down to breakfast, he handed mr. Brown a paper with the following lines, of which I took a copy, and have since retained them in my memory. Many other students in the same college have been long in possession of them, as well as myself : and I have often been surpris'd to find, that they had never found a place in any collection of that great poet's works. SENEX.

Translation.

THOU art my God, sole object of my love,
Not for the hope of endless joys above ;
Not for the fear of endless pains below,
Which they who love thee not, must undergo.

For me, and such as me, thou deign'dst to bear
An ignominious cross, the nails, the spear :

NOTE.

* *Oratio, a sancto Xaverio composita.*

O Deus ! ego amo te ;
Nec amo te, ut salves me ;
Aut quia non amantes te,
Æterno punis igne.
Tu, tu, mi Jesu, totum me,
Amplexus es in cruce.
Tulisti clavos, lanceam,
Multamque ignominiam ;
Innumeros dolores,
Sudores et angores,
Ac mortem ; et hæc propter me—
Ac pro me peccatore.

Cur igitur non amem te,
O Jesu amantissime ?
Non ut in cælo salves me,
Aut ne æternum damnes me ;
Nec præmii ullius spe :
Sed sicut tu amasti me,
Sic amo, et amabo te ;
Solum quia rex meus es,
Et solum quia Deus es. Amen.

But when, estrang'd from freedom's glorious cause,
 Neglecting honour, and its sacred laws,
 Impell'd by motives of the basest kind,
 Which mark the vicious, mean, degen'rate mind—
 To virtue lost, and callous to disgrace—
 The traitor hiding with the hero's face—
 His canker'd heart, to sordid views a slave,
 To mammon yielding all that freedom gave,
 Enleagu'd with friends of that detested tribe—
 Whose god is gold, whose saviour is a bribe—
 Could basely join, his country to betray,
 And thus restore a ruthless tyrant's sway—
 On freedom's sons impose the galling yoke,
 And crush each foe to vice beneath the stroke ;
 Not all his laurels, in the field obtain'd,
 Not that which Philip's son by conquest gain'd,
 Not all that once adorn'd great Cæsar's brow,
 Nor all that Washington may challenge now—
 Could save a wretch, whom crimes like these debase
 So far beneath the rank of human race :
 But stung with keen remorse, his guilty soul
 In vain shall seek repose from pole to pole ;
 Perpetual anguish shall torment his breast,
 And hellish demons haunt his troubled rest ;
 Not even death shall shield his hated name,
 For still the caitiff shall survive to fame,
 By fate's decree—who thus pronounc'd his lot :
 " Too bad to die, too base to be forgot—
 " Thy crimes succeeding ages shall proclaim,
 " And Judas be forgot in Arnold's name."

† T.

October, 1780.

*To colonel Lovelace of the British guards.**

HA I L, gallant chieftain ! whose renowned name
 Without a rival fills the trump of fame ;
 Whose matchless feats shall shine in glory's page :
 Thyself the wonder of th' applauding age ;
 Whose praise is chanted by that heav'nly choir,
 Where Phœbus with the muses joins his lyre ;
 Forgive an earthly bard the bold design,
 And deign, for once, in mortal verse to shine.

Hail, Lovelace, hail, great master of that art
 Which joins to valour, valour's better part :
 Who know't by instinct whether danger's nigh,
 And whether prudence bids to fight, or fly ;

NOTE.

* He counterfeited death, at the battle of Guilford, when colonel Washington's regiment made the memorable attack upon the guards, and cut through them twice : in this situation, his sword and watch were taken from him by a continental soldier, who supposed him dead. A day or two after he sent into our camp to purchase his watch, which it seems was an old family piece. Colonel Washington had previously bought it, and refused to part with it,

And when with subtle wiles to cheat the foe,
 And, by dissembling, ward the fatal blow ;
 By feigning death, arise again to life,
 When danger's over from the doubtful strife.
 What though the rebel snatch'd thy passive steel !
 Too well you counterfeit, to seem to feel ;
 The marks of death, imprinted with such force,
 Had turn'd a bear with loathing from thy corse.
 Not e'en that chief, whose gallant feats, of old,
 In Shakespeare's memorable page are told,
 With happier talent could dissemble death,
 Or yielded sooner to the loss of breath,
 Than thou, when battle rag'd on Guilford's plains,
 Which many a luckless Briton's blood distains.

Hear then the high reward the muse decrees—
 For high rewards attend on feats like these—
 While mimic heroes tread the buskin'd stage,
 Be thou the living Falstaff of the age.

† T.



Address inscribed under a lady's skull, in a gentleman's garden, in England.

BLUSH not, ye fair, to own me—but be wise,
 Nor turn from sad mortality your eyes ;
 Fame says (and Fame alone can tell how true)
 I—once—was lovely, and belov'd, like you.

Where are my vot'ries—where my flatterers now ?
 Fled, with the subject of each lover's vow.
 Adieu the rose's red and lily's white,
 Adieu those eyes, that made the darkness light ;
 No more, alas ! those coral lips are seen,
 Nor longer breathes the fragrant gale between.

Turn from your mirror ; and behold in me
 At once what thousands can't, or dare not see ;
 Unvarnish'd, I the real truth impart,
 Nor here am plac'd but to direct the heart.
 Survey me well, ye fair ones ; and believe,
 The grave may terrify, but can't deceive.

On beauty's fragile base no more depend ;
 Here youth and pleasure, age and sorrow, end :
 Here drops the mask ; here shuts the final scene ;
 Nor differs grave threestore from gay fifteen :
 All press alike to that same goal—the tomb,
 Where wrinkled Laura smiles at Chloe's bloom.

When coxcombs flatter, and when fools adore,
 Here learn the lesson, to be vain no more :
 Yet virtue still against decay can arm ;
 And even lend mortality a charm.



Address inscribed under a gentleman's skull, in the same garden as the foregoing.

WHY start ?—the case is yours—or will be soon,
 Some years, perhaps—perhaps another moon ;

Life, at its utmost length, is still a breath,
And those, who 'longest dream, must wake in death.

Like you, I once thought ev'ry bliss secure,
And gold of ev'ry ill the certain cure;
Till, sleep'd in sorrow, and besieg'd with pain,
Too late I found all earthly riches vain.
Disease with scorn threw back the sordid fee:
And Death still answer'd—what is gold to me?

Fame, titles, honours, next I vainly sought;
And fools, obsequious, nurs'd the childish thought:
Circled with brib'd applause and purchas'd praise,
I built on endless grandeur endless days:
But Death awoke me from my dream of pride;
And laid a prouder beggar by my side.

Pleasure I courted; and obey'd my taste;
The banquet smil'd, and smil'd the gay repast:
A loathsome carcase was my constant care;
And worlds were ransack'd but for me to share.
Go on, vain man, in luxury be firm;
Yet know—I feasted, but to feast a worm!

Already, sure, less terrible I seem,
And you, like me, can own that life's a dream.
Farewel! remember! nor my words despise—
The only happy are the early wise.



Corydon : a pastoral.

OUR flocks shun the heat of the day;
To the grove, see, for shelter they creep:
Come, listen to Corydon's lay;
Ye shepherds, with Corydon weep.
Once, wanton and gay as the bee,
From flowret to flowret that roves,
My heart was so light, and so free,
And I laugh'd at the swains and their loves.

But Phyllis appear'd on the plain,—
Ye shepherds, the charmer you've seen;—
Her praise is the theme of each swain;
She's the fairest that trips on the green.
No rose-bud, that blushes at morn,
With Phyllis for sweetness can vie:
The dew-drop, that shines on the thorn,
Is faint, when compar'd to her eye:

Those lambkins around us that play,
They are not more gentle than she;
She's mild as the season in May;
Her manners are artless and free.
Of her glances, ye shepherds, beware:
They have wounded poor Corydon's heart:
Her smiles how enchanting they are!
They both rapture and anguish impart.

As I sat, where the rivulet strays,
 By the side of yon' deep-shade and grove,
 She came ; and I could not but gaze :
 I gaz'd ; and I could not but love.
 How oft' in yon' woodland retreat,
 Has my pipe breath'd a sorrowful strain !
 Kind echo the notes would repeat ;
 Nor Phyllis the song would disdain :

But when to the charmer I'd try,
 The woes of my heart to unfold,
 On my lip, the soft accents would die ;
 I said—" she will think me too bold ;"
 For small are the fields that are mine,
 And the flocks that I own, are but few :
 Yet a fortune I ne'er could repine,
 For her favours I never could sue.

I know not the flatterer's tale ;
 I know not the language of art ;
 Will such with my Phyllis prevail—
 Or the language that flows from the heart ?
 Ah ! could she not know by my sighs
 The woes my fond heart that oppresses ?
 Yes, sure she has read in my eyes,
 What language is weak to express.

Where now are the days of delight,
 When I rose with the first of the dawn—
 Saw the lark rise to welcome the light,
 And brush'd o'er the dew-sprinkled lawn ?
 How bounded my bosom with joy,
 When spring clad with verdure the ground,
 When flowrets of each various dye
 Shed beauty and fragrance around !

The morn all its sweets may display ;
 But with rapture I taste them no more :
 The warblers may sing on the spray ;
 But my peace they can never restore !
 If Phyllis is not by my side,
 The trees seem all stript of their bloom,
 The meadows disrob'd of their pride,
 No flow'r breathes around its perfume !

All lost are the sweets of the vale—
 All clouded the face of the sky ;
 The roses they fade, and look pale ;
 The lillies they droop and they die :
 But when she appears on the plain,
 How chang'd, how enliven'd the scene !
 How sweet from the grove is the strain,
 How gay is the daisy-deck'd green !
 How smiles all the landscape around !
 Not a flowret but fairer it blows ;
 Not a tree but with verdure is crown'd,
 Not a stream but more limpid it flows.

And shall I, then, so cruel prove,
 Your little ones to force away?
 No, no: together live and love.
 See, here they are—take them, I pray.
 Teach them in yonder wood to fly:
 And let them your soft warbling hear,
 'Till their own wings can soar as high,
 And their own notes may sound as clear.
 Go, gentle birds; go, free as air!
 While oft again in summer's heat,
 To yonder oak I will repair,
 And listen to your songs so sweet.



Ode to charity. By Mr. Low.—Sung at a masonic meeting, in New-York,
 June 24, 1789.

RECITATIVE.

FROM regions of immortal bliss above,
 Impart thy genial emanations, Love!
 Soul of our order, patron of this day!
 Inspire our hearts, and prompt the solemn lay.

AIR.

Come, Beauty of th' eternal Sire!
 Whose justice we adore,
 Whose pow'r and wisdom we admire—
 Thy smile attracts us more!
 Faith may command the visual ray,
 Futurity to scan:
 And Hope, by Fancy led astray,
 May picture heav'n to man!
 But thou, blest Charity! canst give
 Compassion's thrill divine:
 From thee we heav'nly joys derive,
 For joy and heav'n are thine!

CHORUS.

And when Faith and Hope shall fade,
 When heav'n's portals are display'd—
 When, with transports vast and new,
 Things ineffable we view—
 Then (religion's source and aim)
 Charity shall fan the flame:
 Love divine shall be our theme—
 Love—eternal and supreme!
 This, this alone our constant heav'n shall prove,
 The God of heav'n in everlasting love!



Ode sung in Boston, June 1, 1789, at the artillery election.

FROM Britain's sea-girt isle,
 Where Flora's richest smiles
 Luxuriant glows—
 To this, then, desert waste—
 By savages possess'd—

To be with freedom blest,
 In calm repose,
 Our enterprizing fires,
 Warm'd with fair Freedom's fires,
 Advent'rous came.
 Here they their dwelling made,
 Their standard here display'd ;
 Beneath the wide woods' shade,
 Set up their claim.

By faithless foes compel'd
 To tread the sanguine field,
 Unskil'd in war,
 This institution made
 To teach its martial trade,
 To wield the shining blade,
 The foe to dare.

While the same martial fire,
 That did their breasts inspire,
 Our bosoms warms—
 May we, with equal zeal,
 Pursue the public weal,
 Nor fear the bloody steel,
 If call'd to arms !

Illustrious founders, hail !
 This day your patriot zeal,
 Your sons proclaim.
 Your names we venerate ;
 Your glory emulate ;
 And tell our sons how great,
 Their grandfathers' fame.

Hark ! the loud trumps proclaim
 WASHINGTON's glorious name,
 Charge ! fill again,
 Fill the bowl—fill it high,
 First-born son of the sky,
 May his glory never die !
 Heaven shout—amen.



On general Washington.

ON the white cliffs of Albion, reclining late Fame,
 Whose glories her accents no longer proclaim ;
 Her voice, which was wont to ascend to the skies,
 In half-utter'd whispers and murmurings, dies.

Abash'd at the change, she prepares to retire
 From the realms, which no longer her notes could inspire—
 When Liberty, passing, accosted the dame ;
 Snatch'd her trumpet ; and strait to Columbia came.

Her voice in a moment was heard through the land :
 And each gallant hero obey'd the command :
 But Washington, foremost to bend at her shrine,
 Gain'd a wreath from the goddess, who hail'd him divine.

While Liberty thus sounds the trumpet of Fame,
 All the earth shall attend and re-echo his name :
 Future ages with wonder his virtues shall hear :
 For his glory nor envy nor time shall impair. May, 1780. †. T.



ORIGINAL POETRY.

To a lady—with a basket of evergreens, gathered in December.

NOT from the gay parterre, or blooming field,
 Spring the green plants, which now their honours yield,
 To deck the parlour, where, in neat attire,
 My Celia sits before the chearful fire.
 The field and garden have resign'd their bloom,
 To pale-ey'd winter's desolating gloom :
 Such are the charms of beauty and of birth,
 Priz'd high by votaries of wealth and mirth ;
 They glitter in prosperity's bright ray ;
 But, in affliction, wither and decay.

Yet the deep forest's venerable shade
 Preserves its verdant honours undecay'd.
 While the majestic pine and balmy fir
 With spreading odours fill the ambient air—
 This humble shrub, this plant and creeping vine,
 To deck the ground in comely order join.
 Though simple be their form, nor do they dare,
 In beauty, with the tulip to compare,
 The gay carnation, or the blushing rose,
 When summer's heats their lovely forms disclose ;
 Yet, clad in one unvaried, modest dye,
 They chilling blasts and pinching frosts defy.
 Their verdure and balsamic breath remain,
 Alike in summer's and in winter's reign.

Such is the mind, with heav'nly virtue fill'd,
 Though in the vale of poverty conceal'd ;
 Though void of outward gaiety and show,
 Enwrap't in shades, and overborne by woe,
 Its bloom and worth still undecay'd remain,
 And from adversity new vigour gain.



FOR THE AMERICAN MUSEUM.

*Lines supposed to have been written by a lady, under the influence of a strong but
 unfortunate attachment.*

WHEN by tender cares oppress'd,
 Pensive, thoughtful, and distress'd—
 When sorrow furrows up the heart,
 And Fancy points Affliction's dart—
 When Melancholy's shades begloom,
 And Hope seems bending o'er her tomb,
 Ah ! where shall wretched mortals fly,
 Or how escape from misery ?
 Teach, oh ! teach me, pow'rs above,
 How these feelings to remove—

How to heal a canker'd breast,
 How to gain a moment's rest :
 See me languish—hear me sigh,
 Have you no blest cure on high ?
 Grows no heav'nly plant above,
 To heal a bosom, pierc'd by love ?
 Pity you can surely give :
 Heav'nly pity will relieve ;
 'Twill serve to mitigate the smart—
 But will it—can it heal the heart ?
 God of love, what would you more ?
 I own your plenitude of pow'r ;
 Your empire's boundless as the day ;
 No creature can resist your sway :
 Heroes you rule, and kings controul ;
 And reign supreme from pole to pole.
 Then why o'er me extend your sway ?
 Why on a female bosom prey ?
 Are there not thousands through the world,
 'Gainst whom thy shafts were better hurl'd ?
 Why, why, then Cupid fix on me,
 And overwhelm this heart in misery ?

But ah ! the plaints of woe how vain !
 They neither check nor soften pain :
 Although we bare our wounded heart,
 Disclosure cannot soothe the smart.

Come then, severe Philosophy—
 With heart of steel—and marble eye—
 Command my rebel cares to peace ;
 And bid this storm of sorrow cease :
 Each trace of tender woe remove ;
 And change to apathy my love :
 Confirm thy power ; assuage my pain ;
 And lead me back to peace again.

No, no, away ! I scorn thy rules :
 Teach them to hermits and to fools.
 Sweet Sensibility ! thy pow'r
 I still will cherish and adore :
 Though now by love and care oppress'd,
 They cannot always pain my breast.
 Time will obliterate the ills,
 Which now my tortur'd bosom feels ;
 Will peace restore, and leave my mind
 To tranquil joy and heav'n resign'd—
 Then blithe and gay I'll be : but yet
 How can I Mentor's form forget ?
 How with his charming image part,
 And tear it—root it—from my heart ?
 Oh never, never can it be :
 Mentor, my heart will fly to thee ;
 To thee my vagrant soul will rove,
 And give thee all its store of love ;

For thee alike when far or near,
Will breathe the sigh, will drop the tear;
And till from Britain thou return,
Thine absence will sincerely mourn.

Alas! how hard is woman's lot!
To prize—to love—yet be forgot—
Our hearts for one with fondness glow—
Whose charms we feel—whose merits know—
Who fills alone, by day, our breast—
And robs by night our eyes of rest;
While he, perhaps, whom thus we prize,
Seeks distant realms, and different skies;
Around the world can lightly rove,
'Scape thought and all the cares of love;
Seek pleasure in her varied form—
And thus dissolve the tyrant's charm.
But we—by iron custom's doom,
Must live, and think, and sigh at home;
Forbid to wander as we please,
Mix with the gay—consult our ease;
Deny'd th' amusements of the day—
To chase our irksome thoughts away—
We o'er our cares are left to brood,
In silence and in solitude—

Thus fix'd—alas! what can we do?
To soothe our cares, what plan pursue?
Kind heav'n, to thee will we look up,
There fix our love—thence draw our hope;
Thine aid, to cheer our minds, implore,
When sorrow glooms the present hour;
When peace and rest our bosoms flee—
For comfort we'll resort to thee—
Thus, till the storm of youth be o'er,
And tyrant passions rage no more,
We'll live. And when old age shall come,
To shew the pilgrim's final home,
To that our chearful souls shall fly—
And feast on joys that never die.



FOR THE AMERICAN MUSEUM.

Ode to peace.—Inscribed to Stella.

SWEET Peace, descend and bless
The pensive melting soul;
Affliction's tear repress—
And Sorrow's sigh controul.

In thee we find
A blest relief
From every grief,
That wounds the mind:

When parted Friendship sighs,
Or sad Affection mourns,
On thee the heart relies,
To thee for solace turns:

Thy presence cheers
Divided love;
And can remove
Affliction's tears—

Like beams of op'ning heaven,
Thou visitest the breast—
To soothe and to enliven—
To hush our woes to rest:

Oh come, sweet Peace,
And to a heart,
Relief impart,
That sighs for ease,

That sighs and bleeds to meet
A fair, whom all approve—
Whose heart and manners sweet
Whoever knows, must love.

With her and peace,
Instead of woe,
This heart would know
The purest bliss.



FOR THE AMERICAN MUSEUM.

MESS. PRINTERS,

I HAVE read with pleasure, in your Museum for last month, a translation of the beautiful hymn of St. Francis Xavier, *O Deus, ego amo te, &c.* This translation, although there appears to be no doubt of its being the performance of the celebrated Pope, yet I conceive to be much inferior to his other writings: and no doubt this is the reason why it has not been inserted in the collection of his works.

You have very properly taken notice of a striking grammatical error, in the second line of the third strophe: but it is not the only object of criticism, in that work, which seems to want altogether the warmth and elegance of the beautiful original. The two first lines of the last strophe appear to me to be remarkably inelegant and unpoetical.

"Such as then *was*, and *is*, thy love to me,

"Such *is*, and *shall be* still, my love to thee."

Was and is, and *is and shall be*, are expressions that would be much more proper in a conveyance, or *law pleading*, than in a poem. And the beginning of the second strophe,

"For me, and *such as me*, thou deign'dst to bear," &c.

does not seem to me in the least degree to convey the beautiful idea of the original—

"—— et hæc propter me,

"Ac pro me peccatore."

I have met with another translation of the same hymn, which has the advantage of being in a more suitable metre, the original poem being evidently intended for music. If you think it not undeserving of a place in your valuable repository, you are requested to insert it.

A. B.

Philadelphia, February 1, 1790.

*Translation of the hymn of St. Francis Xavier,
O Deus, ego amo te, &c.*

MY God, my Saviour, thee I love,
Not for the hope of joys above—
Not for the fear of pains below :
What love from fear or hope can flow ?

Thou on the cross didst me embrace,
While bloody sweats bedew'd thy face :
For me, O God, thou deign'dst to bear
The shameful cross, the nails, the spear.

Thy precious blood for me did flow :
For me thou drank'st the cup of woe ;
Diedst on the ignominious tree—
For me, poor sinner, all for me.

And could I then ungrateful prove,
And not return thee love for love?
Let heav'n or hell my portion be,
Still, Jesus, still I must love thee.



FOR THE AMERICAN MUSEUM.

Defamation.

BOLD Defamation, from thy hell arise,
Shriek in our ears, and glare before our eyes ;
In all thy genuine horrors meet our sight ;
Fill every awe-struck bosom with affright,
"Till all, in terror, fly thy horrid reign,
And with thee in thy native hell again !

Too much the theme, and tyrant of each age,
The dam was Cunning, and thy fire was Rage.
Thus bold at once, and artful, you inspire
Th' assassin's coolness and the ruffian's fire,
Oft on the matron's tongue you dare to dwell,
Oft to a fury can transform a belle;
Turn ev'ry gentler hope to dire distress,
And rule the bar, the pulpit, and the press.

But when with jealousy thou dost combine,
Then every cruelty is doubly thine.
To poison all our hopes, and turn to woe
Those blessings which from Hymen's bands might flow,
Is thy delight. When heav'n bestow'd fond love,
Then hell against its joys, malignant, strove ;
Into the cup of bliss, Suspicion threw ;
Taught her with thorns, life's happy paths to strew,
Till Defamation boldly stalk'd abroad,
Man's race maligning, and blaspheming God.

Damon, vile Defamation! feels thy rage,
To love he vow'd his youth and middle age,
Fondly expecting, in Cleora's arms,
All reason's blessings, and all beauty's charms.
Yet then did vile Suspicion wring his heart,
And Defamation cast the cruel dart.

His bosom friend (at least he thought her so)
 Against his quiet aim'd the deadly blow ;
 Accus'd him of connexions vile and base ;
 Heap'd on a worthy character disgrace ;
 Boldly invented tales, which some believ'd,
 And spoke of crimes, which scarcely he conceiv'd,
 From jealousy the separation plann'd ;
 Rejects from jealousy the great command ;
 And now, the devotee of vile abuse,
 To Rage and Defamation gives a loose :
 Nor sex, nor age, nor character she spares,
 When Circe to her lips the goblet rears.

Thou injur'd innocence, whose tender age
 May fall a victim to Suspicion's rage—
 Secure of heav'n, bear up against despair,
 For thou at once art gentle, good, and fair.
 Truth must at length his glorious beams diffuse,
 And those esteem thee most, who now abuse.
 Then Defamation's cruel tongue shall cease ;
 Then all thy paths be "pleasantness and peace,"
 Then virtue shall bestow on thee content,
 And e'en a jealous woman's rage be spent.

And thou, who gav'st to toil thy active youth,
 Hope all things from the aid of sacred truth ;
 Still please by useful art, th' admiring throng,
 And scorn vile Defamation's cruel tongue.



The Retreat.—Within view of the sea.

FROM bustling cares exempt, that cities know,
 And punctual forms, and deaf'ning noise and smoke,
 I seek that peace, which rural scenes bestow ;
 And find it here, beneath this verdant oak.

While from the noonday-sky full on my head,
 The sun sheds down his keen relaxing heat,
 With eager wish, but languid steps, I tread,
 To gain refreshment in this cool retreat.

These wide extending limbs, with foliage crown'd,
 That through the changing year knows no decay*,
 And pendant moss, soft waving o'er the ground†,
 Excludes, with friendly shade, the burning ray—

Nought moves around, save yonder blacken'd plain,
 Where slav'ry, urg'd, digs up the glowing soil :
 Or cooks, by smoking stump, its portion'd grain,
 Scarce equal to the waste of constant toil.

NOTES.

* The live oak is an evergreen.

† So luxuriant is this plant, that it often hangs from the oak to the length of ten or twelve feet. Where several of these trees stand together, in a calm day, they affect the mind with a soft and agreeable gloom. In the clear sunshine, with a moderate wind, the waving of the moss, forms a moving picture, exceedingly soothing : and even at a distance, seems to fan and refresh the spectator.

Before me spreads, with sluggish swell, the deep—
 By nought disturb'd, save where that breaker tells
 The cautious seaman, far his course to keep,
 Nor tempt the place, where dreaded ruin dwells—

And where that bark, full looming on the eye,
 With crouded canvass ply'd for cooler seas,
 And follow'd oft with owner's anxious sigh,
 Slow wakes the foam before the languid breeze—

Where too the sounding beach, with shells o'erspread,
 That, mould'ring, long upon its sands have lain,
 Repels the surge, that rolls upon its bed,
 In scattering spray, back to the mass again.

In this still scene no envy wounds my breast,
 With vip'rous tooth, whose bite no cure doth know† :
 Still pleas'd, though life in all its forms were blest,
 And most, if all, who feel as men, were so.

While that wide bounty, on which all depend,
 To me, what suits my warmest wish, hath sent—
 To others also may its peace extend,
 And not one bosom be with anguish rent !

Let gainful commerce pile the merchant's store
 With glittering wares, in distant India wrought ;
 Or brown Potosi fill his desk with ore—
 That ill, with blood of men so often bought :

Let others, vers'd in theories profound,
 The mazy plans of polity unfold,
 Their various merits learnedly expound,
 And be with Locke and Montesquieu enroll'd :

Let heroes lead the havoc-train of war,
 Where thousands mix in death their wasted blood,
 And gain, by sharpen'd woes, extended far,
 That lawless rule, ambitious Cæsar woo'd :

Or, like that man, impell'd by nobler aims,
 Obtain what Cæsar ne'er at Rome could find—
 A just reward, superior far to fame,
 Unbounded trust, and grateful love, combin'd.

Let majesty its toilsome honours wear—
 Usurp'd by pow'r, or gain'd by native right—
 O'er subject millions stern dominion bear,
 And vainly boast of all-sufficient might*—

NOTES.

† This is only intended to convey this serious sentiment, that so malignant is the state of the mind, from which envy proceeds, that it is much easier to cure any other passion than it.

§ The American chief.

* And the king spake, and said : " Is not this great Babylon that I have built"
 —Dan. 4. 30—" Whom he would, he slew, and whom he would, he kept alive :"
 Ibid 5. 9.

Let these their choice, whate'er it yields, possess,
Of power or joy. Though it should perfect be,
One wish of mine should never make it less:
Since my own lot is peace—enough for me.

Of life not weary, nor at man chagrined,
What tender office e'er my hands can do,
Shall prompt be done, with sympathetic mind,
To heighten joy, or soothe the pangs of woe.

Where knowledge serves, the doubtful thought to guide;
To cherish virtue, to support the weak;
With unreprouched boon, spare want provide,
And wipe the tear that wets the orphan's cheek.

From cares like these, to steady habits grown,
Springs sober joy, which no reproach can wound:
Which stays behind, when others far have flown,
And not a trace of what they were, is found.

When social life no active taste requires,
And tow'ring thought has dropt, with wearied wings,
From those bright themes, that wake sublime desires,
And nurse that hope, that looks to future things:

Be then the fields of science my delight,
Of varied walk and prospect unconfin'd;
Where blooming truths still on the steps invite,
And fill, with light serene, the wond'ring mind.

But, chief of all, from airy height to trace,
Through optic tube, by silent night, the spheres,
Far glowing round, through tracts immense of space,
True to their destin'd course, through endless years.

Here, thought intense that wondrous law hath shewn,
Which binds the planets in its wide domain,
Which rules the comets, far in skies unknown,
And guides them back to mortal view again—

'Tis this to each its proper place assigns,
Or in the centre fix'd, or round to roll—
'Tis this in one great system all combines,
And keeps up perfect order through the whole.

While close in shades of night conceal'd, it lay,
Deep myst'ry still the prying eye perplex'd:
But, clear disclos'd, o'er all spreads open day,
And science frees, with schemes discordant vex'd—

That heaving deep this power attractive tells,
As o'er its wave, full orb'd, the moon doth glide,
When on its bending shores it foaming swells,
And when it leaves them bare, with ebbing tide.

Here wakeful observation too defers,
While others shun in sleep the midnight air,
What various lights are borrow'd from the skies,
To aid the busy works of mortal care—

Not only these assist, whose lengthen'd ray
 Still guides the eye to where they hold their place,
 But those who ne'er their scanty light display
 To mortal view, but through the faithful glass*.
 Great work of perfect thought ! where no defect
 E'er yet was mark'd in all the wondrous plan !
 Whose steady lights the docile mind direct
 Far up to him, who form'd this work for man.
 Here hopeless Hume, from truth still wand'ring wide†,
 The boast of error, slighted by the wise,
 Might too have seen what Newton clear describ'd‡ ;
 And gain'd with him immortal wisdom's prize.
 But pride of reason, scorning to be taught,
 By LIGHT himself, in human form display'd,
 In gloomy maze confounded ev'ry thought
 And man's first, warmest, noblest wish betray'd||.
 From lower cares exempt, well might the sage,
 Of thought matur'd, and aim aspiring high,
 Peruse, unwearied, this most splendid page
 Of truth, and feast insatiate the eye.
 From orb to orb, traversing, unconfined,
 Through fields of radiance, wid'ning on the view,
 The mental pow'rs increasing vigour find,
 And order's glowing forms still-on pursue :
 Beyond the scanty line that bounds the sight
 Quick Fancy flies ; and, Reason for her aid,
 New worlds describes of purer air and light—
 Their order, laws, and ends to her display'd.
 What various life of matter more refin'd,
 What pains and pleasures, politics, and care,
 What high pursuits employ the nobler mind,
 And what relation they to us do bear.
 All these advent'rous Fancy nightly sees
 Oft as th' enraptur'd eye on heav'n doth gaze :
 Such forms, though all ideal, still must please ;
 Such still the soul from earth to heav'n can raise—
 Pure range of placid thought, where grosser cares
 Like those thick fogs, which wrap this lower spot,
 Impetuous passion, which the soul impairs,
 Low aims and doubling art are all forgot—
 No wan-eyed Envy, to herself a prey,
 No Discord, rending the soft ties of love,

NOTES.

* Brydone, when on the top of Etna, supposed, from the unusual number of stars which were then visible, that the satellites of Jupiter might have been seen with the naked eye, had that planet been above the horizon.

† This particularly refers to his principles of philosophy and religion.

‡ That the whole system is the result of perfect wisdom, and in its minutest parts superintended by the same power that gave it existence. || Immortality.

No fly Revenge, who fhuns the face of day,
In thefe calm regions, e'er with joy could rove.

Nor Avarice, ftill looking on the ground,
Nor Vanity no other's worth who knows,
Nor languid Luxury, in bowers found,
Nor Cruelty, who feeds on others' woes.

To fcan the fpangled fky, and commerce there,
Where wifdom fheds her clear inftmctive ray,
Demands far higher aim and nobler care,
Each meaner paffion banifh'd far away§.

Be then my thoughts on thefe high themes employ'd,
When other cares of higher aim allow :
As aids to virtue ftill be thefe enjoy'd,
Virtue alone true happinefs can know.

South Carolina, June 24, 1789.

SYLVANUS.



FOR THE AMERICAN MUSEUM.

Verfes on the death of mifs J. Duff, of Newport, Newcaftle county.

AND is the charming Jenny dead ?
And has her gentle fpirit fled ?
Then, Strephon, let the harp complain ;
Sacred to forrow, be the ftain.

To yonder graveyard's folemn gloom,
Where rifes Jenny's facred tomb,
Where refts her lovely mould'ring clay,
Point, plaintive mufe, my mournful way.

There, o'er her fleeping relics prone,
Strephon will make his faithful moan ;
And will his deareft Jenny's grave
With tears of grateful forrow lave.

How fresh was late her virgin bloom,
Ere death confign'd her to the tomb !
How premature that awful hour,
When died fo fair, fo fweet a flow'r !

How fleeting was her fhort-liv'd prime !
Cut off in life's gay vernal time ;
In bloom of beauty and of youth,
In pride of innocence and truth.

Ye aged parents, mournful pair,
For Jenny check the rifing tear :
To heav'nly climes, and cloudlefs fies,
Behold her fpotlefs fpirit rife.

NOTE.

§ Philofophy not does always overcome, though it muft regulate the paffions, lefs or more, in proportion to the affiduity and fuccefs with which it is cultivated : and certainly the fubjects we are upon, next to thofe of revelation, have the moft direft tendency to improve the foul in great and generous affections.

To happier worlds your angel's gone :
 Her gain is Strephon's loss alone.
 Ye sister seraphs, guard her clay,
 'Till it, too, soar to endless day.

FOR THE AMERICAN MUSEUM

An address to Peace.

CELESTIAL Peace, from thy abode, descend !
 And all the habitable world befriend.
 No more let nation, fill'd with vengeful ire,
 'Gainst nation rise, with ravaging desire :
 Let troublous Discord haste, with rapid flight,
 To the dark regions of eternal night.

Celestial Peace, descend ! diffuse thy sway,
 Far as the Sun pours his refulgent ray.
 Let War desert for ever his dire reign ;
 And cease to hover o'er th'enfanguin'd plain.
 What blessings does thy genial reign impart !
 Endearing Love presides o'er ev'ry heart.
 No widows their dear husbands' deaths deplore :
 None hear the drum, or thund'ring cannon, roar :
 Science and Arts renew their honour'd reign ;
 While Commerce wings the bark o'er the wide main :
 Safe thro' old Ocean's realms she rides along,
 No foe prevents, no hostile pirates wrong.
 The smiling fields with golden harvests glow :
 And grapes nectareous crown the mountain's brow :
 The flow'ry meads their richest hues display :
 While fruitful herds o'er the gay surface play.
 Around, soft virtue and content appear,
 And full-horn'd Plenty crowns the smiling year.

O spotless Peace, thou source of social bliss,
 Begin thy reign—O may it never cease.

Philadelphia, Feb. 1789.

PHILOMUSUS.

SELECTED POETRY.

Written by a young lady to some others, with whom she had agreed to make up a protestant nunnery, but afterwards altered her mind.

ALL attendants apart,
 I examin'd my heart,
 Last night when I laid me to rest :
 And methinks, I'm inclin'd
 To a change of my mind :
 For you know second thoughts are the best.

To retire from the croud
 And make ourselves good,
 By avoiding of ev'ry temptation—
 Is, in truth, to reveal,
 What we'd better conceal,
 That our passions want some regulation.

It will much more redound
To our praise, to be found
In a world so abounding with evil,
Unspotted and pure,
Though not quite demure,
And to wage open war with the devil.

So bidding farewell
To the thoughts of a cell,
I'll prepare for this militant life :
And if brought to distress,
Why then I'll *confess*,
And do *penance* in form of *a wife*.



*Translation of Horace's celebrated ode, "justum et tenacem," &c. by the rev.
mr. Blacklock, who was born blind.*

THE man, whose mind—on virtue bent—
Pursues some greatly good intent
With undiverted aim—
Serene beholds the angry crowd,
Nor can their clamours, fierce and loud,
His stubborn honour tame.

Not the proud tyrant's fiercest threat—
Nor storms that from their dark retreat
The lawless surges wake—
Nor Jove's dread bolt, which shakes the pole,
The firmer purpose of his soul,
With all its pow'r can shake.

Should nature's frame in ruin fall—
And chaos o'er the sinking ball,
Resume primæval sway—
His courage chance and fate defies,
Nor feels the wreck of earth and skies
Obstruct its destin'd way.



Liberty: a poem, on the independence of America. Dedicated to his excellency the
president of the united states.*

INIMICA TYRANNIS. *Sidney.*

I.

DAUGHTER of heav'n, who, with indignant eye,
On pomp and pageant royalty look'st down,

NOTE.

* This poem was written so long ago, as the period of general Arnold's invasion in 1780 and 1781. The XXIInd stanza was added soon after the memorable event which it is intended to celebrate. It may appear that some injustice is done to Holland in the XVth stanza—but her decision in favour of America was not then known. The efforts of Ireland to obtain an independence of the British parliament, have been more successful, than they are represented in the same stanza—the author most sincerely rejoices that the information, by which he was guided in writing that part of the poem, has so far proved to be without foundation.

Contentning vice, albeit, enthron'd on high,
 Nor spar'ft the guilty head that wears a crown ;
 Yet, lur'd by sacred virtue's humbler guise,
 The lowly cottager vouchsaf'ft to chear,
 Where Appenine's majestic cliffs arise,
 Or hoary Alps their loftier summits rear.
 Fair Liberty ! inspire thy votary's lay,
 And gladden with thy meed life's miserable way.

II.

Rich the reward that on thy smile attends,
 Surpassing the bright ore from Chili's mine,
 For which the votive slave to power bends
 His abject knee at Mammon's guilty shrine :
 Not such the means thy favour to attain,
 By toil, and dauntless deeds, alone, secur'd ;
 To thee unknown the fardid thirst of gain,
 An independent mind thine only hoard :
 Let wealth and glitt'ring honours deck the slave ;
 Freedom ! thy joys alone are riches to the brave !

III.

Fill'd with thy flame, Achaia's sons of yore,
 Undaunted met the vaunting Persian's host,
 Whose cumb'rous navies fill'd the Grecian shore,
 Whose countless legions fadden'd all her coast :
 Unnerv'd by Luxury's enfeebling hand,
 How vain the myriads which compos'd his train !
 Behold them scatter'd by thy martial band,
 While slaughter'd legions fill'd the glutted main ;
 Thou, goddess, plum'd on high, thy banners wav'd,
 And from degrading chains thy gallant offspring sav'd.

IV.

Thy voice by fair Aufonia, too, was heard,
 And with thy lore her godlike heroes fir'd,
 What time imperial Rome her head uprear'd
 And to fame's loftiest pinnacle aspir'd :
 When Pride, with Lust, and Murder, fill'd the throne,
 Stern Junius from his seat the tyrant hurl'd :
 Nor deign'd triumphant Rome a lord to own,
 (Herself the mistress of the prostrate world)
 Until her sons, subdued by Parthian gold,
 In Luxury's soft lap had chang'd their native mould.

V.

Yet not extinguish'd thy ethereal flame,
 When Rome to Cæsar's fortunes bow'd the knee,
 Then godlike Brutus rose to deathless fame,
 To deeds of high renown, inspir'd by thee :
 'Twas thine, alone, his patriot soul to warm,
 The deathful wounds of injur'd Rome to heal ;
 'Twas thine with force ten-fold to nerve his arm,
 And plunge in Cæsar's breast the vengeful steel :
 Contending claims his generous bosom rend,
 The proud usurper bleeds, whilst he laments the friend !

VI.

But Rome, ungrateful Rome, thy shrine profan'd,
 And hugg'd the chains by tyranny impos'd,
 Whilst her degen'rate sons, with crimes distain'd,
 A direful gulf of infamy, disclos'd :
 Then Gothic ignorance o'erwhelm'd the land,
 With darkness, hideous, as the shades of death,
 The lamp of science, lighted by thy hand,
 Extinguish'd by the rude barbarian breath :
 No more the Latian hills invite thy stay,
 To rougher climes allur'd, where virtue points the way.

VII.

To Alpine cliffs the muse attends thy flight,
 Where the rough Swiss, inur'd to early toil,
 On the bleak mountain's snow-surrounded height,
 Gleans a subsistence from the scanty soil :
 Thy joys compensate his laborious lot,
 And turn to luxury his frugal fare.
 A stately mansion seems his humble cot,
 A princely bed his couch devoid of care ;
 Thus while the fates his utmost wishes crown,
 On fortune's splendid gifts he with disdain looks down.

VIII.

Though on the hoary mountain's rugged brow,
 Involv'd in storms, thy reverend shrine appear,
 Yet dost thou deign thy bounties to bestow,
 When virtue seeks thy shield and guardian care :
 Thus, when Iberia's haughty prince essay'd
 O'er Belgia's plains to stretch his scourging hand,
 Her warlike sons invok'd thy powerful aid,
 And freedom crown'd their toil and native land :
 No more beneath the sceptre doom'd to groan,
 They spurn the tyrant's rage, and mock his angry frown.

IX.

To Britain, next, the muse her prospect turns,
 The boasted land of Freedom, arts, and arms !
 There, on thine altar votive incense burns,
 And there, thy name each sanguine bosom warms :
 The substance fled, the shadow yet remains,
 To cheat the eyes, which on the phantom gaze :
 E'en while they boast, they rattle slavish chains,
 To ruin led, through pleasure's wily maze.
 If fancied bliss can succour the distress'd,
 Britannia's self-deluded sons are surely blest'd !

X.

Yet, ere Corruption spread her golden lure,
 And curs'd the land with it's insidious bane,
 Not ancient Greece, nor Rome herself, of yore,
 With more devotion hail'd thy glorious reign.
 Thy precepts then in Sydney's bosom glow'd,
 For thee great Hampden fought and nobly bled.
 Then tyranny beneath thy vengeance bow'd,
 Or, trembling, from the throne the tyrant fled :
 In vain Ambition holds the gilded bait,
 He dreads thy threat'ning brow, and shuns a father's fate.

XI.

Ill-fated isle! their pristine ardor fled,
 Thy venal sons, themselves, their fetters forge:
 Upheld by them, Oppression rears her head,
 And, aided by themselves, inflicts the scourge;
 For while Corruption in the senate reigns,
 A breath can varnish or amend a flaw,
 A vote the specious shew of right maintains,
 And Tyranny usurps the garb of Law;
 Thus while proud Albion slavery disdains,
 She totters with the weight of self-imposed chains.

XII.

To distant climes, where Britain once bore sway,
 While Britain own'd a parent's guardian care,
 The muse, with transport! wings her airy way,
 To where Columbia's rising states appear.
 Far to the west the varied region lies
 From Hampshire's hills to Georgia's fertile shores,
 There Allegana's summits greet the skies,
 Here, on the coast the rough Atlantic roars.
 These, goddess blest! thy hallow'd voice obey,
 Bend at thy sacred shrine, and court thy blissful sway.

XII.

Deign, heav'nly maid! to grant their suppliant prayer;
 And with thy favour crown their ardent toil:
 Be thine, henceforth, a parent's jealous care—
 To thee, devoted be the grateful soil:
 For thou, when proud Britannia rais'd her arm,
 To quench the flame enkindled by thy breath,
 Didst by thy voice provoke the fierce alarm,
 Which rous'd their bosoms to encounter death;
 Her godlike synod, then, inspir'd by thee,
 To the admiring world proclaim'd Columbia free*.

XIV.

As when that chief, at whose august command,
 The sun stood still on Gibeon's bloody plain,
 Through Jordan pass'd into the promis'd land,
 By Israel's wand'ring race long fought in vain:
 Six days, her towering ramparts to destroy,
 Round Jericho's proud walls his squadrons past:
 The seventh, amidit triumphal shouts of joy,
 The sacred Levites sound a mighty blast:
 The tottering city trembles at the sound:
 And her devoted walls fall thundering to the ground:

XV.

So trembled Britain at the awful sound,
 And felt her empire to the centre shake:
 Fame spread the tidings to the nations round,
 And bade them of thy glorious meed partake.
 Then Gallia's patriot prince held forth his hand
 To aid the virtuous struggles of thy race:

NOTE.

† The 4th of July, 1776.

Iberia, too, was rous'd at thy command,
While cautious Belgia wears a doubting face :
Enrag'd Hibernia shook her chains in air ;
But sunk beneath their weight in sorrow and despair.

XVI.

Ere yet Columbia's sons, whom gentle Peace
Had nurtur'd in her lap with soft'ning smiles,
And taught her lore, 'midst scenes of rural ease,
Knew aught of hostile arts, or martial toils ;
When Britain's vet'ran legions cross'd the main,
Radiant in arms, and swell'd with angry pride,
Swift, at thy dread command, a gallant train
With dauntless breasts the vaunting foe defied* :
Forth burst the flames of war—the dreadful roar
From hill to hill resounds, and rolls from shore to shore.

XVII.

As when huge *Ætna*, torn with raging fires,
Fed in its caves from vast sulphureous stores,
With inward thunder shakes the distant spires,
And from its gulph a flaming torrent pours :
Down the rough steep, the fiery deluge rolls,
In smoking cataracts, its molten waves :
Like burning *Phlegethon* ! no mound controuls
Th' impetuous flood !—not flight the victim saves—
For Ocean's bounds the glowing lava gains ;
And woods and cities burn ; and smoaks along the plains :

XVIII.

With equal fury, fierce *Bellona's* fires
Dire conflagration spread on every side :
Such hostile rage *Tisiphone* inspires,
As when proud *Troy* detain'd the Spartan bride ;
Or, as when *Rome*, with more than rival hate,
Intent to seize the empire of the world,
Like the dread ministers of angry fate,
Destruction 'gainst the walls of *Carthage* hurl'd.
Nathless, thy sons *Britannia's* force withstand :
Thy hope inspires their souls ; and still protects the land.

XIX.

E'en when grim *Tyranny*, with giant-stride, †
And foul, devouring jaws, pursued his prey,
His harpy-talons all extended wide
To seize th' expiring victim as she lay :
While black Despair sat brooding o'er the land,
And frowning Fate upheld the doubtful scale,
E'en then, thy fav'rite son, at thy command,
The fierce, terrific gorgon dar'd assail.
The savage monster bleeds beneath his sword :
And his victorious arm Columbia's hopes restor'd.

NOTES.

* Battle of Bunker's hill.

† General Washington's retreat through the Jerseys in December 1776, succeeded by the ever-memorable victories of Trenton and Princeton.

XX.

When from the regions of the angry north,*
 The storm, impetuous, scowl'd—as erst of yore—
 When Rome beheld it's myriads issuing forth,
 To wrest th' imperial diadem she wore :
 Still, as the louring tempest onward came
 And gathering horrors fill'd the welkin wide,
 Sudden disperse the clouds before thy flame :
 And ere their rage begins, the storms subside.
 With prosperous gales the bark of freedom glides :
 Her distant port beholds ; and stems th' opposing tides.

XXI.

Again a dim eclipse obscures thy beam,†
 While through the south, the mad tornado flies ;
 With dreadful flash the livid lightnings gleam :
 And deep-mouth'd thunders shake the vaulted skies.
 “ Let there be light ! ” then spake the eternal word :
 And darkness fled before thy heav'nly ray ;
 To peace the jarring firmament's restor'd,
 While Chaos, trembling, yields his wonted sway.
 Fair smiles the face of heaven beneath thine eye :
 In adamant cells, the storms imprison'd lie.‡

XXII.

To latest time shall the recording page
 The glorious annals of Columbia tell :
 Enrolled there shall live each patriot sage
 And gallant chief, who fought or nobly fell.
 Thy name, great Washington, shall first appear—
 Thy country's ornament, thy country's shield !
 Admiring ages shall thy fame revere—
 Thou first in virtue, council, and the field !
 May laurels, ever green, thy brows surround—
 By Liberty and Fame thy glorious actions crown'd.

XXIII.

On Warren's tomb the muse shall drop a tear :
 And scatter flow'rets round his hallow'd grave ;
 Her grief the gallant Mercer too shall share,
 And thou, Pulaski, generous as brave :
 Thou, too, who didst defy the winter's blast,
 Where Wolfe before thee met his mortal wound—
 Though soon, like his, thy fleeting glories pass,
 Yet grateful fame thy dying temples crown'd.
 There Arnold, too, the foster-child of fame,
 Won laurels, barter'd soon for infamy and shame.

NOTES.

* Approach of the army from Canada, under general Burgoyne, and its consequent reduction, at Saratoga, October 17, 1777.

† Reduction of the southern states ; with their subsequent recovery under the auspices of general Greene.

‡ Capitulation at York town, October 19, 1781.

|| General Montgomery, kill'd before Quebec.

XXIV.

A splendid train of heroes yet remains,*
 Whose gallant feats are not unknown to fame :
 These shall adorn the muse's future strains,
 Inspired haply, by thy chearful flame.
 Thy destiny, De Kalbe, shall then be wail'd,
 (By ruthless Britons stript thy bleeding corse !†)
 Though by surrounding foes at once assail'd,
 Superior numbers felt thy fatal force.
 Could Britons learn to reverence the brave,
 Not, thus unshrouded, hadst thou fought thy silent grave.

XXV.

But when the British lion's savage rage
 Hath spent it's ruthless energy in vain—
 When gentle Peace again shall bless the age,
 And thou, fair Liberty, unrivall'd reign—
 Columbia, then, beware the fate of Greece,
 Nor let internal broils thy strength destroy !
 Be thine, amidst thy states to cherish peace,
 Left curst dissensions all their bliss annoy.
 Pierce Discord, should she burst thy federal band,
 Shall strait with galling chains load thy devoted land,

XXVI.

Nor let Ambition in thy bosom rise ;
 Nor Conquest, purple-rob'd, thy sight allure :
 Their trappings fascinate unwary eyes—
 Though baneful as the robe Alcides wore.
 To thirst of empire, Rome a victim fell ;
 For thirst of empire is a thirst of wealth :
 Soon follows Luxury, with baleful spell—
 The deadliest foe to liberty, and health.
 Far be such fatal joys remov'd from thee,
 Columbia ! be thy sole ambition to be free.

XXVII.

From Britain's ills, a farther lesson learn ;
 Nor let Corruption's deadly poison spread :
 The venal caitiff from thy councils spurn ;
 And wreak thy vengeance on his guilty head.
 Far rather, like Helvetia's hardy race‡,
 Be poverty and toil thine envied lot—
 If Liberty thy board shall deign to grace,
 And smiling Peace adorn thy humble cot.
 Columbia thus shall live to deathless fame,
 Unrivall'd or by Rome, or Britain's vaunted name !

NOTES.

* It was by no means within the compass of so short a poem to do justice to all those who have signalized themselves, in the great contest for the liberty of America. But the omission of a short tribute to the memory of some of the most distinguished characters who had fallen in that contest, could not have been excused.

† This fact is mentioned on the authority of colonel Du Puisson, aid to baron de Kalbe. The baron fell at Camden, August 16, 1780.

‡ The Swiss.

Time's address to the ladies. In imitation of Tasso: most humbly inscribed to Miss E. Randolph, of James river, in Virginia,

By her, &c.

Rob. Bolling, jun.

YE fair, with youth and beauty vain,
 Who Cytherea's laws disdain,
 Still conqu'ring on, unconquer'd still,
 You shall—yes you—my power feel.
 The trophies of those lovely eyes,
 Will shortly, girls, become my prize.
 Your heav'nly charms and honour'd pride
 Will be, poor things, my prize beside.
 Yes: tremble at my name: for know,
 I'm Time—your lord and greatest foe,
 Who, flying, do you greater ill
 Than Venus can, do what she will.
 E'en while I speak, from those fine eyes
 Less keen the languid lightning flies;
 The ringlets from your tresses fall,
 The rose leaves your cheeks: and all
 That warm'd each sighing youth before,
 Seem ruins of your charms—no more.
 You little mind, that, day and night,
 On rapid wings I take my flight.
 Oh heedless! for with me decay
 Your shining fame and pride of sway:
 And, with them, each terrestrial thing,
 Nay e'en yourselves are on my wing.
 But why, ah me! why do I stay,
 Neglectful of my daily way?
 Come, tell me then; for I must go;
 Say, what avails it, that you show
 Such coolness to the nuptial fire,
 Which nature and kind heav'n inspire;
 If soon and long you will regret,
 Too late the self-impos'd deceit?
 The hour will come—it comes apace—
 Which gives me vict'ry o'er each grace,
 That shines in ev'ry rosy face.
 Then Love, from his delightful throne—
 Your sprightly eyes—I will pull down:
 And rigid Age, oppress'd with pain,
 Instead of sportive Love, shall reign.
 Repentance, 'stead of lofty Pride,
 Shall in your humbled minds reside,
 Which, like a looking glass, will shew
 What once you were, and what you're now:
 And shew and mark the void between
 What is your state, what might have been.
 But I will torment more than these,
 Your customs alter, as I please;
 For, know, the jocund dance and song
 To slaves of mine no more belong.
 Nor do my slaves (attend, ye fair)
 Rich, flowing robes and jewels wear:

But ev'ry thing, brisk, airy, gay,
 (For 'tis my will) they cast away.
 As he, whom sudden cares oppress,
 His feature changes, and his dress.
 These killing truths—these I foretel:
 Ye frigid spinsters mark 'em well.
 How swift your fleeting beauty fades,
 What endless ills await old maids:
 And cease, at length, that high disdain,
 You mark to Cupid's golden chain.
 Ah haste!—And I will haste me too,
 My stated journey to pursue.
 Up, seasons, up: hours, days, and nights;
 My fleet attendants, wing your flights,
 Resume your course, where'er you fly,
 Your wonted course of victory.



The preference: addressed to Maria.

FAIR as thou art—possest of ev'ry charm,
 Which ev'n the breast of frozen age might warm—
 Deck'd as thou art with every matchless grace,
 Of pleasing form, and of bewitching face—
 Although to me thy beauties matchless are,
 Yet not alone, thus charming, and thus fair—
 Yet not alone should these externals fire,
 And fill my bosom with such pure desire!
 Possess'd of these alone thou couldst not move
 My faithful heart to such excessive love;
 A flame for you would not thus fire my soul,
 Nor thus its ev'ry faculty controul!—
 Those charms, which will exist, when these decay,
 Which long will bloom, when these have dy'd away;—
 Those charms, which beautify the nobler part,
 Which shine, fair maid, which centre at your heart—
 Those are the charms, which captivate my mind,
 Those are the charms, which my affections bind:
 Those are the charms, by which you reign, confess,
 Unrivall'd empress of this honest breast.

Say, what is beauty?—what a pretty face,
 If the fair maid possesses no other grace?
 Beauty may fan the sparks of fond desire;
 A pretty face may set the soul on fire:
 Yet will possession soon the passions cloy;
 For oft enjoyment blunts the edge of joy!
 Too soon, alas! youth's fiery transports cease!
 Too soon will Love's tumultuous pulse decrease!
 The streams, which now in quick sensation flow,
 Soon thro' the veins will creep more cool—more slow!
 The sparkling eye, in some ill-fated hour,
 Shall lose its lustre, and decline in pow'r,
 Then shall no more its lightnings throw the dart,
 Nor its soft languors melt the tender heart!

In vain shall fading Beauty make her moan
 For lilies vanish'd, and for roses flown;
 Time—savage Time! on her lov'd form shall prey,
 And hide, in winter clouds, the bloom of May!
 His veil will cast o'er ev'ry lovely charm,
 And spread his wrinkles o'er the snowy arm.
 Since then, Maria! every charm must die,
 Which fancy pleases, or which strikes the eye—
 Since then must fade each fascinating grace,
 Which stamps the angel on the fair-one's face—
 Since cruel age each beauty will decay,
 And winter's gloom succeed the summer's ray—
 How blest the maid, in whom, with these combin'd,
 Good sense pervades, and virtue sways the mind!
 She, haply form'd, for friendship and for love,
 As one declines, the other shall improve!
 Pleasures for her the laughing Loves provide,
 And heav'n will bless such beauties in a bride!



ORIGINAL POETRY.

DAPHNE TO EMMA.

On her intending to leave the country, and reside in the city.

AH why from these woodlands retire
 Why plunge amidst folly and noise?
 Has Emma forgot to admire
 These plains and their innocent joys?
 Ah! will she abandon the grove,
 And haste from her Daphne away?
 Shall the friend, whom she once deign'd to love,
 In vain then solicit her stay?
 Can the pleasure, which cities impart,
 Compare with the pastoral plain—
 Where Nature still governs the heart,
 And Truth and Simplicity reign?
 Can Pomp to the bosom give ease?
 Can Fashion our pleasures improve?
 Can the language of Flattery please,
 Like the language of Friendship and Love?
 And Oh, my lov'd Emma! beware—
 Nor tempt the base arts of undoers:
 Too surely they spread out the snare,
 For bosoms so artless as yours.
 Shall Maria's sad fate be in vain?
 Shall we practice the faults we deplore?
 She too would depart from the plain—
 But she never knew happiness more.
 Then leave not these scenes of content,
 Where the virgin has nothing to fear—
 Where Friendship from heav'n is sent—
 Where Passion is pure and sincere;

Then leave not thy shepherd to mourn ;
Ah ! leave not the friend of thy heart :
How sad shall we be—how forlorn—
How wretched—if Emma depart !
And will she then hasten away ?
Will she rashly abandon the grove ?
Is she deaf to what Friendship can say ?
Is she deaf to the accents of Love ?



Benevolence : by Thomas Darwes, jun. esq. of Boston.

To bribe the spotless Majesty on high,
Who views all nature with a Father's eye,

There Homicide a bloody tribute pays ;
 In heav'n's pure name, unhallow'd off'rings blaze.
 Preposterous Superstition lights the pyre ;
 On Fury's blast the bickering flames aspire :
 The loaded winds with savage howlings rise,
 " And swell the pomp of awful sacrifice."
 I see th' offenceless victim, writhing, bound,
 His heart-fetch'd cries in drums and trumpets drown'd.
 Incumbent Horror o'er the stake presides ;
 Th' expiring wretch his ling'ring torture chides :
 'Till Death arrive, and, bursting from her bars,
 The naked spirit wander to the stars.

Our stern forefathers, of that barbarous age,
 Long left in legacies their holy rage.
 Blind Bigotry, who man to brute degrades,
 Blots all the stars, and sees all heav'n in shades,
 With sullen sway long rul'd the gothic night ;
 And sons refin'd upon their fathers' spite ;
 Worshipp'd from fear th' infernal monarch ; then
 His throne erected in the hearts of men.

But now, while Learning's lamp dispels the gloom,
 And copious golden beams the world illumine—
 When men, like Chauncy*, deep in nature's lore,
 And arm'd with rich supplies from Reason's store,
 From classic urns long-hidden truths display,
 And teach admiring man the nobler way :
 Then Virtue triumphs in th' elated mind,
 And, rising, leaves ideal clouds behind ;
 All base-born, low malignities retire,
 Repell'd and smitten by the soul's bright fire :
 The veil of Ignorance is rent away,
 Pale Fear dissolves before the bursting ray.
 Man feels the growing strength by mercy giv'n,
 And, conscious of his station, looks to heav'n.

So when the sun first breaks upon the east,
 (In rainbow robes the whole horizon drest)
 Ofttimes condensing vapours round him grow,
 Exhal'd from many a lake that lies below.
 Thro' doubling mist, his wid'ning face display.
 The fiery vision of refracted rays:
 The bias'd vulgar misconceive the sign,
 And, big with omen, drought and death divine.
 But while th' erroneous moralists admire,
 And dress in vengeance the celestial fire ;
 From the cold ocean gentle Zephyr springs,
 With soul-reviving breath and healing wings.
 Before th' elastic gale the vapours fly ;
 The clouds file off, and scud along the sky.

NOTE.

* Dr. Chauncy's character may be seen in the *American Museum* Vol. VII. page 80.

Then from his vivid throne the king of day,
With milder majesty, and chaster ray,
Looks forth unveil'd; the laughing valley fills;
And clothes in green and gold, the echoing hills.

Wide as the sun his bright dominion spreads,
Heav'n-born Benevolence her bounty sheds.
She, meek-ey'd goddess, quits th' angelic sphere,
To banish grief, and dry the human tear.
Plenty's rich urn her willing arms sustain,
Life, Hope, and Joy, exulting in her train.
Her ear is open to the orphan's cry,
Her soul expanding as the poor pass by.
From her blest'd tongue the words of manna flow,
And carry courage to desponding woe.
Objects of aid she seeks through all the land,
Diffusing bounty with a Saviour's hand.
Thro' prison-bars she darts a pitying eye,
Her heart, responsive, echoes sigh for sigh:
Nor scorns she ev'n the malefactor's chain:
She mourns his guilt, but mitigates his pain.
The wretch she asks not, in what climate bred,
To what profession or religion wed;
That's not the subject of her mission there—
To succour all who want, is all her care.

With Love's apology and Candour's veil,
The multitude of errors to conceal;
The long-elap'd injury to forget,
And as the debtor weeps, forgive the debt;
Full titles of renovating hope to roll
Thro' the dry channels of the feverish soul—
These are, O bright Benevolence, thy ways,
And these the solid basis of thy praise!
When Cæsar's fame, and Malb'ro's deeds are past,
Th' effects of thy philanthropy shall last.
In nature's wreck, the juster fates shall see
Distinguish'd worth; and fix their eyes on thee;
A preference far thy honest heart shall find,
Before the proud destroyers of mankind.
Their lapsing honours shall forbear to save;
But thy blest name shall triumph o'er the grave.

Verſes, ſacred to the memory of Benjamin Franklin, L. L. D. &c. &c.

SINCE 'tis our lot upon this mortal ſtage,
To combat pain and ſickneſs, grief and age,
Why ſhould we murmur at approaching death?
Or why reluctantly reſign our breath?
Our ſighs, our anguiſh, Reaſon diſavows,
Since Franklin to the king of terrors bows.

Say, how ſhall I begin his various praiſe?
Truth led him through all Nature's wond'rous maze.

Earth! to the sage thy greenest wreaths allow,
 Whose wisdom taught the swain to guide the plough
 By Reason's laws—to turn the fruitful soil
 By useful rules, and scientific toil;
 Thy cultivated bosom to adorn
 With cooling fruits, and life-sustaining corn;
 And prov'd, Philosophy! to thy true friends,
 The man, who pants for heav'n, to earth attends.

Ocean! his death thy waters should deplore,
 Rolling thy plaintive billows to the shore,
 Where Franklin rests. Thy pow'rs he understood;
 Fathom'd thy depths; and analyz'd thy flood.
 What tho' he prov'd, that earth thy waves restrains,
 And rescues from thy reign her hills and plains,
 Still he deserves thy tribute of applause:
 Thy properties he knew, and gave thee laws.

Air! in the praises of the sage unite,
 Who saw thy paths with more than human sight.
 Fair Science taught her son the winds to know,
 Whence they all come, and whither they must go.

O Electricity! from thee he draws
 A large—a glorious portion of applause.
 Lightning! confess the glory of the sage,
 Who dar'd with all thy terrors to engage.
 Thy nature he explain'd; and bade us gaze,
 Fearless, on thy wide-spreading, quiv'ring blaze.
 Humanity! this proof of art applaud:
 Ye sceptres! bow to Franklin's glorious rod,
 Which draws the furious fluid from its course,
 And bids it spend on earth its baffled force.

New England! glory in thy foremost son;
 What though on earth his honour'd course be run?
 Thy fame and his shall evermore endure:
 He knew thy rights, and made those rights secure;
 Nor thine alone; to him a nation owes
 Conquest in war, and now a blest repose—
 To him, whose wisdom wond'ring France obey'd,
 Whilst Lewis glow'd, great Washington to aid.

France, when the awful news shall reach thine ear,
 Thy sons in fable garments should appear.
 On Passy's plains, from vulgar eyes retir'd,
 Lov'd by the good, and by the great admir'd,
 Like Sicily's enlighten'd son, serene,
 He grasp'd, O Policy, thy nice machine,
 And mov'd court, city, camps, and plains, to dare,
 In Freedom's cause, the glorious toils of war.
 France! if to him thou owe that splendid light,
 Which sav'd thee from Oppression's dreary night,
 Record his name in thy historic page—
 There let the statesman triumph with the sage—
 And since thy sons Philosophy adore,

His death with many a tender sigh deplore,
On whom with wonder all thy fages gaz'd,
And whom Voltaire with justice oft has prais'd.

O Britain! to his memory be just:
A valiant people wars not with the dust.
In youth, to thee by sympathy allied,
He knew thy worth: in age he scorn'd thy pride.
His various virtues thou shouldst learn to prize;
Checking thy haughtiness, he made thee wise.

But why should partial praise be his? The mind,
Which labour'd for the good of all mankind,
Due homage should receive, from pole to pole—
Theme of each tongue and pride of ev'ry soul.

Europa! the glories of the sage revere:
Free from false pride, and unseduc'd by fear,
Who stood, unaw'd, before the Gallic throne,
Propt by true worth, and grandeur all his own.
O may his lessons spread o'er wond'ring lands,
From frozen wilds, to Tagus' golden sands,
Till e'en Byzantium shall his genius bless,
And bow at once to Freedom and the press.

What various blessings from one man may flow,
Whom heav'n with sense and virtue taught to glow!
Asia! thy sons his precepts soon shall hear:
Thy tyrants in their turn shall learn to fear;
Whilst chains (so Int'rest, join'd with Zeal, demands)
Insensibly shall drop from Slav'ry's hands.

Nor be our praises to those arts confin'd,
Which seem above its sphere to raise the mind.
Franklin was born life's various scenes to grace,
A bright example to man's erring race.
His splendid worth a willing land confess,
Whilst every gentler virtue warm'd his breast.
Ye, whom vile sophistry oft leads astray,
At Fancy's shrine unworthy vows to pay;
Who, while bold knaves admire, and fools applaud,
First rail at nature, and then sneer at God—
By Franklin taught, the husband's worth approve,
And the soft duties of parental love.
How great the merit, and the bliss how sweet,
When in fond union, Love and Science meet!

Thou, Pennsylvania! o'er his ashes bend;
Revere the mem'ry of thy steady friend.
Thee he adopted with parental love;
Daily thy blessings to enhance he strove—
True to religion, which detests controul,
And guides to heav'n, thro' Freedom's paths, the soul.
He found religious liberty with thee,
And priz'd thy sons—for they are mild and free.

Then, Pennsylvania! ev'ry tribute pay;
Erect the sculptur'd marble o'er his clay:

Thus youth at equal praise shall boldly aim,
And catch at Franklin's tomb, worth's hallow'd flame.



Epitaph on dr. Franklin written by himself about forty years ago.

THE BODY OF
BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, PRINTER,
LIKE THE COVER OF AN OLD BOOK,
(ITS CONTENTS WORN OUT,
AND STRIPT OF ITS COVERING AND GILDING,)
LIES HERE,
FOOD FOR WORMS:
YET
THE WORK SHALL NOT BE LOST
BUT SHALL AGAIN APPEAR,
IN A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL EDITION,
CORRECTED AND REVISED BY
THE AUTHOR.



The American farmer.

A Simple farmer, far remov'd from all
The pomp and grandeur of this busy ball,
With fear and trembling leaves his quiet groves,
To pay a tribute to the life he loves.

He sings the farmer, whose enlighten'd mind
Is sway'd by judgment, and by books refin'd;
Blest with an income, from incumbrance clear,
Of twice three hundred pounds, in gold, a year.
And where so blest, as here, the farmer's lot—
Sole owner of his independent cot—
He sees no palace rear its tow'ring head,
In guilty splendour, near his humble shed:
But heav'n-born Freedom, like the lamp of day,
O'er all, alike, extends her genial ray.

Then here repair, ye poor unhappy swains,
Condemn'd to labour on European plains!
Luxuriant crops our fertile vallies yield,
And the same hand, which sows, may reap the field.
See lavish Nature all her charms display,
Where wild Ohio winds his devious way.
O'er boundless forests beams the blushing morn:
And azure skies the trackless wilds adorn.
Here, to your efforts make the woodlands bow,
And drive, thro' yielding earth, the stubborn plough:
Bid peace and culture all their fruits expand,
And golden harvests wave o'er all the land.

Let others strive in splendid scenes to shine:
Th' obscure and humble path of life be mine.
I joy, to wander o'er the bloomy vale,
Where Health rides laughing on the western gale:

I joy, unseen, o'er grassy lands to stray,
When setting Phœbus sheds a gentler day.
Thus reign'd our fathers o'er the rural fold—
Wife, hale, and honest, in the days of old.

And thou, great WASHINGTON! accept the lay:
To thee the farmer's warmest thanks I pay.
Now Peace comes smiling, on her snow-white car,
To check the rage, and heal the wounds of war.
He sees with joy his flocks and herds increase,
And reaps the produce of his fields in peace.
Not so, when late we saw Britannia pour
Her slavish thousands on our happy shore:
We saw her sons o'er happy bands prevail,
And hostile banners wave in ev'ry gale:
We saw our barb'rous and exulting foes,
With savage fierceness, glory in our woes.
In that dread hour, when o'er each patriot soul
Despair and horror reign'd without controul,
In that dark hour, to guide us thro' the war,
Beam'd the bright splendor of Virginia's star:
And soon thy arm dispers'd the servile band,
And scatter'd blessings o'er a grateful land.



Bethlehem—a poem: by a young lady of Maryland.

TO Bethle'm's sacred groves and shady seats,
Religion from the noisy world retreats:
From earth's vain pomp she leads the willing maid,
To chant her anthems in the hallow'd shade;
Tears some fond youth from an unhallow'd love,
And bids his breast her purer transports prove.
Oh may no Abelard's wild passion there,
Teach the deep groves to echo his despair!
No Eloisa, torn by wild desires,
There "find an altar for forbidden fires."
Far! far! ye demons, fly the calm retreat,
And hover round the ruin'd paraclete.
In Bethle'm's groves may purer incense rise,
And purer anthems pierce the azure skies:
To happier themes their grateful harps be strung,
And fair creation's rising glories sung,
Or JESUS' birth awake the raptur'd thought
Of bliss unfading, by his suff'rings bought;
Of life eternal, joys which ever bloom!
And radiance sparkling from the mould'ring tomb;
The suff'ring saint with endless conquest crown'd,
Ye cavern'd rocks exulting echo round!
Ye softer whispers of the winding vale,
In fond responses murmur back the tale!
In distant cadence, hark! the heav'nly theme
Floats on the air, and dies along the stream.

* O ne'er again may Peace forsake the scene,
 Nor War's rude sounds invade thy sweet serene,
 The hostile band no more usurp the plain,
 And vice no more thy holy walks profane !
 Yet boast not, Bethle'm, that thy happy shade
 Alone possesses the seraphic maid :
 In B——d's shades, P——e's groves she charms,
 And ev'ry breast with holy rapture warms.



Federal-hall—by captain Philip Freneau.

WITH eager step and wrinkled brow,
 The busy sons of care,
 Disgusted with less splendid scenes,
 To Fed'ral-hall repair.

In order plac'd, they patient wait
 To seize each word that flies :
 From what they hear, they sigh or smile,
 Look chearful, grave, or wile.

Within these walls, the doctrines taught
 Are of such vast concern,
 That all the world, with one consent,
 Here strives to live—and learn.

The tim'rous heart that cautious shuns
 All churches, but its own,
 No more observes its wonted rules,
 But ventures here alone.

Four hours a day each rank alike,
 (Those who can walk or crawl)
 Leave children, business, shop, and wife,
 And steer for Fed'ral-hall.

From morning task, of mending soles,
 The cobbler hastes away :
 At three returns ; and tells to Kate
 The business of the day.

The debtor, vex'd with early duns,
 Avoids his hated home ;
 And here and there at random roves,
 'Till hour of congress come.

The barber, at the well-known time,
 Forgets his lather'd man,
 And leaves him, grac'd with half a beard,
 To shave it—as he can.

The tailor, plagu'd with suits on suits,
 Neglects fir Fopling's call ;
 Forsakes his goose ; disdains his board ;
 And flies to Fed'ral-hall.

NOTE.

- * During the late war Bethlehem was in possession of the continental army.

In virgam Franklinianam,

ODE ALCAICA.

Auctore Antonio Musfi, philosophiae professore, Mediolani.

DIRIS per urbes religionibus
Camposque latè strata metu gravi,
Humana gens horrebat olim
Tartareum tonitru tyrannum
Nimbos vocantem : corlo equitans nigro,
Dùm Saga, passe crine, sonantium
Iras procellarum laceffans,
Vipereo fureret flagello.
Formidolosa insomnia ! “ Num Pater
“ Naturæ iniquis imperium arbitris
“ Permittat ?” Has dudùm tenebras
Dispulit exorients Sophia.
At non timores pectore funditus
Excussit atros. Vix tonuit polus,
Jam vertici impendere vulgus
Ætheream trepidat ruinam.
“ Ergo usque gentes sternere gestiat
“ Telum coruscans triste Diespiter,
“ Sedesque funestet piorum,
“ Ipse suas jaculatus arces ?
“ Qui cuncta leni numine temperat,
“ Solemque flammis, et Boream gelu,
“ Terramque complexu rotundam,
“ Gurgitibus mare belluosis,
“ Nostros in usus Omnituens parat,
“ Num semper in nos immedicabilem
“ Molitur ictum, dùm tonante
“ Fulgur agens quatit astra curru ?
Non ille frustra carum hominis caput
Diva efficacia munit ingeni
Virtute, quâ terras patentes,
Aëraque, oceanumque regnet.
Sophis sagaces ille animos dedit
Tentare naturæ abdita : non vices
Subvertere—æternasque leges
Sacriligâ violare dextrâ.
Hâc mente, Franklin, nubibus imperas,
Vulgare temnens exanimum pecus :
Virgaque sublimi coerces
Fulmineum inviolatus ignem :
Justâ ille labens innocuus viâ
Sensim silenti flumine avens petit,
Telluris amplexum parentis,
Et sociæ freta cœca flammæ ;
Quæ sub profundis monstra frementia
Exercet antris, dùm polum anhelitu
Terrasque quassant, montiumque,
Ignivomo reboant hiatu.
At tu, corusco in turbine, splendidum
Securus effers philosophus caput
VOL. VII.

Remota dum turris fragoso
Fulgure collabefacta fumat.
Regina signis te Philadelphia
Subscribit immortalibus : “ Hic Sophus,
“ Hic ille Franklin, qui tyrannis
“ Sceptra, Jovi rapuitque fulmen.”
Nunc ipsa virgam provida sospitam
Europa centum sustulit urbibus :
Europa nunc artes doceri
Barbaricâ* stupet Americâ.
Urbs alma princeps Infubrum ! adhuc
tremis
Sub sole larvas ? Suspice Palladis †
Fastigium : ferrata circum
Tecta volans fugat ecce curas
Fulgore puro libera veritas.
At insolenti ne sapientiâ,
Mortalis æternum labores
Fallere consilium, caveto :
Franklinianis mille licet domus
Horrescat hastis, certus ahenea
Per septa, per fidos recessus,
Sontem animam petet ignis ultor.
Virtus, quietis pectoribus sacrum
Tutamen, arces possidet Alpibus
Stantes serenis præliantem
Sub pede despiciens procellam.



The prospect. By a lady in Princeton.

ASwand'ring late o'er hill and dale,
My footsteps reach'd a dewy
vale,
Charm'd with the variegated scene,
The blossoms sprinkled on the green—
The moon, behind a sable shroud,
Now gliding from the azure cloud,
Cast a more pleasing lustre round,
And milder rays the mountains crown'd:
With meditative eye I view'd
The silvan spot on which I stood :
And tracing all the landscape o'er,
New beauties rose, unseen before.

NOTE.

* The reader will easily perceive that this word is used to form a beautiful contrast between what America is now, and what she was hardly more than a century ago.

† Regii gymnasii Braydenfis hac in urbe Mediolano, quod anno 1784, munitum est sex virgis Franklinianis, jubente principe.

[f]

The muses' turret struck my sight
Glittering with reflected light,
There, blooms the academic grove,
Where all the sons of science rove;
And here, the walk and silver spring
Which tempt Nasovian youth to sing,
When first they touch the trembling
lyre,

And court the muses to inspire;
Sweet shades, where Contemplation
dwells,

With ———, and all her joys reveals;
While she accosts his list'ning ear,
In strains more soft than vernal air—
Attunes his soul with heav'nly peace,
And makes each jarring passion cease:
Here, treading philosophic ground,
His deep researches know no bound,
But flow in streams of useful sense,
Which Truth employs him to dis-
pense

Dress'd in the charms of Eloquence.

See, where golden osiers grew,
A village rises to my view,
In elegant simplicity,
From all the din of business free,
Order and Neatness both declare,
The owners breathe in classic air.
The hamlets too at distance plac'd,
In woodbine bow'rs display their taste:
And fays, and dryads, here are seen:
And all the Graces haunt the green;
The green that on her bosom bears,
The nurse of statesmen and of seers,

While nature here brings ev'ry sweet,
To decorate the muses' seat.



Take time, and think about it.

YE lasses gay, in beauty's bloom
All blithe and debonair,
Think not too boldly I presume,
In warning thus the fair.

When beauty rises to the view,
The men will buz—ne'er doubt it—
This maxim mind—when they pur-
sue—

Take time to think about it.

When ev'ry flatt'ring art they try,
And praise your shape and air—
Your blooming cheeks and sparkling
eye—

Take heed, dear girls, beware.

The honey of your rosy lip
They'll strive to gain, ne'er doubt it:
Yet ere you let them have a sip,
Take time and think about it.

But when the constant lover woos,
Endow'd with manly sense,
Then listen to his tender vows,
With trifling forms dispense.

He'll scorn to flatter or deceive,
If worthy—never doubt it;
Your hand to such then freely give,
Nor think too long about it.



Characteristic sketch of the Long Island Dutch.

STILL on those plains their num'rous race survive,
And, born to labour, still are found to thrive;
Through rain and sunshine, toiling for their heirs,
They hold no nation on this earth like theirs.
Where'er they fix, all nature smiles around—
Groves bend with fruit, and plenty clothes the ground;
No barren trees to shade their domes, are seen;
Trees must be fertile, and their dwellings clean;
No idle fancy dares its whims apply,
Or hope attention from the master's eye.
All tends to something that must self produce,
All for some end, and ev'ry thing its use.
Eternal scow'rings keep their floors afloat,
Neat as the outside of the Sunday coat.
The wheel, the loom, the female band employ—
These all their pleasure, these their darling joy.

The strong-ribb'd lass no idle passions move,
 No nice ideas of romantic love;
 He to her heart the readiest path can find,
 Who comes with gold, and courts her to be kind.
 She heeds not valour, learning, wit, or birth,
 Minds not the swain—but asks him, what he's worth?
 No female fears in her firm breast prevail,
 The helm she governs, and she trims the sail:
 In some small barque the way to market finds,
 Hauls aft the sheet, or veers it to the winds:
 While, lac'd ahead, subservient to her will,
 Hans smokes his pipe, and wonders at her skill.

Health to their toils—thus may they still go on—
 Curse on my pen! what virtues have I drawn!
 Is this the gen'ral taste? No—truth replies—
 If fond of beauty, guiltless of disguise,
 See (where the social circle meant to grace)
 The handsome Yorker shades her lovely face;
 She, early led to happier tasks at home,
 Prefers the labours that her sex become;
 Remote from view, directs some fav'rite art,
 And leaves to harder man the ruder part.

—••••—

On general Washington.

GREAT without pomp, without ambition brave—
 Proud, not to conquer fellow men, but save—
 Friend to the weak—a foe to none but those
 Who plan their greatness on their brethren's woes—
 Aw'd by no titles—undefil'd by lust—
 Free without faction, obstinately just—
 Too wise to learn from Machiavel's school,
 That truth and perfidy by turns should rule—
 Warm'd by religion's sacred, genuine ray,
 Which points to future bliss th' unerring way;
 Yet ne'er control'd by superstition's laws,
 The worst of tyrants in the noblest cause.

London, 1789.

—••••—

Verses, by a lady. Addressed to dr. Franklin, with a pair of worked ruffles, Dec.
1769.

THESE flow'rs, dear sir, can boast no lively bloom,
 Nor can regale you with a sweet perfume;
 This dreary season no such present yields,
 The trees are naked, unadorn'd the fields:
 The gardens have their sweets and beauty lost;
 But Love and Gratitude, unchill'd by frost,
 Put forth this foliage—poor, indeed, I own;
 Yet trust th' intent will for the faults atone.
 Altho' my produce not with nature's vies,
 I hope to please a friend's indulgent eyes.
 For you my fancy and my skill I tried—
 For you my needle with delight I plied—
 Proud ev'n to add a trifling grace to you,

From whom philosophy and virtue too
I've gain'd : if either can be counted mine,
In you they with the clearest lustre shine.

My noble friend ! this artless line excuse,
Nor blame the weakness of your Polly's muse ;
The humble gift with kind complacency take,
And wear it for the grateful giver's sake.

M. S.



On the American and French revolutions.

BORNE on the wings of time, another year,
Sprung from the past, assumes its proud career :
From that bright spark, which first illum'd these lands,
See Europe kindling, as the blaze expands,
Each gloomy tyrant, sworn to chain the mind,
Presumes no more to trample on mankind :
E'en potent Louis trembles on his throne,
The gen'rous prince, who made our cause his own,
More equal rights his injur'd subjects claim,
No more a country's strength—that country's shame ;
Fame starts, astonish'd at such prizes won,
And rashness wonders how the work was done.

Flush'd with new life, and bright'ning at the view,
Science, triumphant, moulds the world anew ;
To these far climes in swift succession moves
Each art that reason owns, and sense approves.
What though his age is bounded to a span
Time sheds a nobler dignity on man :
Some happier breath his rising passion swells,
Some kinder genius his bold arm impels ;
Dull Superstition from the world retires,
Dishearten'd zealots haste to quench their fires ;
One equal rule, o'er twelve vast states extends ;
Europe and Asia join to be our friends,
Our active flag, in ev'ry clime display'd,
Counts stars on colours, that shall never fade ;
A far-fam'd chief o'er this vast whole presides,
Whose motto honour is—whom virtue guides ;
His walks forsaken in Virginia's groves,
Applauding thousands bow where'er he moves,
Who laid the basis of this empire sure,
Where public faith should public peace secure.
Still may she rise, exalted in her aims,
And boast to ev'ry age her patriot names,
To distant climes extend her gentle sway,
While choice—not force—bids ev'ry heart obey :
Ne'er may she fail, when Liberty implores
Nor want true valour to defend her shores,
Till Europe, humbled, greets our western wave,
And owns an equal—whom she wish'd a slave.



A P P E N D I X II.

P U B L I C P A P E R S.

A pastoral letter from the synod of New York and Philadelphia, to the people under their charge.

Very dear brethren,

YOU will easily remember, that in May, 1775, the synod thought proper to address a pastoral letter to the people under their inspection, on the state of public affairs. At that interesting period, hostilities had just commenced between Great Britain and America; and a long and bloody conflict was to be expected. Now, that conflict is over: and we have the best reason to suppose (the preliminaries being signed and ratified) that a happy and honourable peace will be speedily settled by a definitive treaty. We could not, therefore, longer delay addressing to you the following letter, which will contain our sentiments on this happy occasion, and our advice, as to the duty incumbent upon all ranks, in return for so great a mercy.

We cannot help congratulating you, on the general and almost universal attachment of the presbyterian body to the cause of liberty and the rights of mankind. This has been visible in their conduct, and has been confessed by the complaints and repentment of the common enemy. Such a circumstance ought not only to afford us satisfaction on the review, as bringing credit to the body in general, but to increase our gratitude to God for the happy issue of the war: had it been unsuccessful, we must have drank deeply of the cup of suffering. Our burnt and wasted churches, and our plundered dwellings, in such places as fell under the power of our adversaries, are but an earnest of what we must have suffered, had they finally prevailed.

The synod, therefore, request you to render thanks to Almighty God, for all his mercies, spiritual and temporal—and, in a particular manner, for establishing the independence of the united states of America. He is the supreme disposer of all events: and to him belongs the glory, the victory, and the majesty. We are persuaded, you will easily recollect many circumstances, in the course of the struggle, which point out his special and signal interposition in our favour. Our most remarkable successes have generally been, when things had just before worn the most unfavourable aspect; as at Trenton and Saratoga at the beginning—in South Carolina and Virginia towards the end of the war. It pleased God to raise up for us a powerful ally in Europe; and when we consider the unwearied attempts of our enemies, to raise dissensions by every topic that could be supposed inflammatory and popular, the harmony that has prevailed, not only between the allied powers, but the troops of different nations and languages, acting together, ought to be ascribed to the gracious influence of divine providence. Without mentioning many other instances, we only further put you in mind of the choice and appointment of a commander in chief of the armies of the united states, who, in this important and difficult charge, has given universal satisfaction; who is alike acceptable to the citizen and the soldier—to the state in which he was born, and to every other on the continent; whose character and influence, after so long a service, are not only unimpaired, but augmented. Of what consequence this has

been to the cause of America, every one may judge; or, if it needs any illustration, it receives it from the opposite situation of our enemies, in this respect. On the whole, every pious person, on a review of the events of the war, will certainly be disposed to say, with the psalmist, "the Lord hath done great things for us, whereof we are glad."

Suffer us to put you in mind of the duty which you owe to God, in return for this great national deliverance. You ought to testify your gratitude by living in his fear. This is the only way by which public prosperity can become a real mercy to you. It were to be wished, indeed, that in our contests, about the most important interests of a temporal nature, we could still remember, not only that eternity is of greater moment than any thing that relates merely to the present life, but that all outward things, and even civil liberty itself, ought to be considered as subordinate and subservient to an everlasting happiness. It would not be an honour to us to be wholly unconcerned about the rights of ourselves and others, as men and as citizens; yet the great object of our duty, and, we hope, of our desires, is, to watch for your souls, as those that must give an account to God. We therefore earnestly beseech every one, who is nominally of our communion, not to be satisfied with a form of godliness, denying the power thereof. The substance of religion is the same to all denominations; neither is there any preference due to one before another, but in so far as it has superior advantages in leading men to the saving knowledge of the only living and true God, and Jesus Christ, whom he hath sent, whom "to know is life eternal."

There is no doubt, that you look upon it as a happy circumstance in the late revolution, that the rights of conscience are unalienably secured, and even interwoven with the very constitutions of the several states. The duty which you owe to the community at large, for this inestimable blessing, is to support civil authority, by being subject not only "for wrath, but also for conscience sake," and by living "quiet and peaceable lives, in all godliness and honesty." It is a truth of much moment, and particularly to be remembered at this time, not only that the virtue of the people in general is of consequence to the stability of every civil society, but that it is of much greater moment to the stability of republics or free states, than those of a different kind. In monarchies, a sense of honour, the subordination of rank in society, and the vigour of despotic authority, supply in some measure the place of virtue, in producing public order: but in free states, where the power is ultimately lodged in the body of the people, if there is a general corruption of the mass, the government itself must speedily be dissolved.

You cannot but have observed, that the war has occasioned great irregularity and relaxation, as to the observation of the sabbath, and attendance on public ordinances. In some places, congregations are broken up; in some places, for a considerable time, attendance was difficult, dangerous, or impossible. The public service, also, which made some things really necessary, was often made a pretence for irregularity, when no necessity existed. It is, therefore, your duty now, that peace and harmony have returned, to revive and restore the respect due to the sabbath and the worship of God's sanctuary. The regular administration of divine ordinances is a blessing that cannot be too highly valued, or purchased at too great a price. We hope, therefore, that you will, in general, exert yourselves, and do every thing in your power, that will serve to promote so noble a purpose. Be cheerful and liberal, in assisting to educate pious youth for the ministry. Let vacant congregations be active and diligent, to supply themselves with fixed pastors; and let those, which have fixed pastors, strengthen their hands in their Master's work—not only by obedience in the Lord—but by making such provision for their comfortable subsistence, as that their duty may be practicable. We make this demand clearly and explicitly, because it is founded upon the plainest reason—upon the word of God—upon general or common utility, and your own interest;

and make no doubt that wherever there is true religion, it will be heard and complied with.

We look upon it as a very happy circumstance in the political revolution that has happened in America, that neither in its rise nor progress was it intermixed or directed by religious controversy. No denomination of christians among us have any reason to fear oppression or restraint, or any power to oppress others. We therefore recommend charity, forbearance, and mutual service. Let the great and only strife be, who shall love the Redeemer most, and who shall serve him with the greatest zeal. We recommend the strict exercise of discipline to the societies under our care. Let us not seek to increase our numbers by relaxation, but to justify the excellence of our principles by the inoffensive, exemplary, and holy conversation of those who embrace them. The ultimate trial of religious truth is by its moral influence; therefore, as he is undoubtedly the best husbandman who raises the richest crops, so those are the best principles, which make the best men. This is the great rule laid down by our Saviour, "by their fruits ye shall know them."

By order,

JOHN M'CRERY, Moderator.

Philadelphia, May 1783.



A general constitution of the protestant episcopal church in the united states of America.

ARTICLE I.

THERE shall be a general convention of the protestant episcopal church in the united states of America, on the first Tuesday of August, in the year of our Lord, 1792—and on the first Tuesday of August, in every third year afterwards—in such place as shall be determined by the convention: and special meetings may be called at other times, in the manner hereafter to be provided for. And this church, in a majority of the states which shall have adopted this constitution, shall be represented, before they shall proceed to business; except that the representation from two states shall be sufficient to adjourn: and in all business of the convention, freedom of debate shall be allowed.

Art. 2. The church, in each state, shall be entitled to a representation of both the clergy and the laity; which representation shall consist of one or more deputies—not exceeding four of each order—chosen by the convention of the state: and in all questions, when required by the clerical or lay representation from any state, each order shall have one vote; and the majority of suffrages, by states, shall be conclusive in each order; provided such majority comprehend a majority of the states represented in that order. The concurrence of both orders shall be necessary to constitute a vote of the convention. If the convention of any state should neglect or decline to appoint clerical deputies—or if they should neglect or decline to appoint lay deputies—or if any of those, of either order, appointed, should neglect to attend, or be prevented by sickness or any other accident—such state shall nevertheless be considered as duly represented by such deputy or deputies, as may attend, whether lay or clerical. And if, through the neglect of the convention of any of the churches, which shall have adopted, or may hereafter adopt this constitution, no deputies, either lay or clerical, should attend at any general convention, the church in such state shall nevertheless be bound by the acts of such convention.

Art. 3. The bishops of this church, when there shall be three or more, shall, whenever general conventions are held, form a house of revision; and when any proposed act shall have passed in the general convention, the same shall be transmitted to the house of revision, for their concurrence. And if the same

shall be sent back to the convention, with the negative or non-concurrence of the house of revision, it shall be again considered in the general convention; and if the convention shall adhere to the said act, by a majority of three fifths of their body, it shall become a law, to all intents and purposes, notwithstanding the non-concurrence of the house of revision; and all acts of the convention shall be authenticated by both houses. And in all cases, the house of bishops shall signify to the convention their approbation, or disapprobation—the latter, with their reasons, in writing—within two days after the proposed act shall have been reported to them for concurrence; and in failure thereof, it shall have the operation of a law. But, until there shall be three or more bishops, as aforesaid, any bishop, attending a general convention, shall be a member, ex officio; and shall vote with the clerical deputies of the state to which he belongs. And a bishop shall then preside.

Art. 4. The bishop, or bishops, in every state, shall be chosen agreeably to such rules as shall be fixed by the convention of that state. And every bishop of this church shall confine the exercise of his episcopal office to his proper diocese or district, unless requested to ordain, or confirm, or perform any other act of the episcopal office, by any church destitute of a bishop.

Art. 5. A protestant episcopal church, in any of the united states, not now represented, may, at any time hereafter, be admitted on acceding to this constitution.

Art. 6. In every state, the mode of trying clergymen shall be instituted by the convention of the church therein. At every trial of a bishop, there shall be one or more of the episcopal order present; and none but a bishop shall pronounce sentence of deposition or degradation from the ministry, on any clergyman, whether bishop, or presbyter, or deacon.

Art. 7. No person shall be admitted to holy orders, until he shall have been examined by the bishop, and by two presbyters; and shall have exhibited such testimonials and other requisites, as the canons, in that case provided, may direct. Nor shall any person be ordained, until he shall have subscribed the following declaration: "I do believe the holy scriptures, of the old and new testament, to be the word of God, and to contain all things necessary to salvation: and I do solemnly engage to conform to the doctrines and worship of the protestant episcopal church in these united states." No person, ordained by a foreign bishop, shall be permitted to officiate as a minister of this church, until he shall have complied with the canon or canons, in that case provided, and have also subscribed the aforesaid declaration.

Art. 8. A book of common prayer, administration of the sacraments, and other rites and ceremonies of the church, articles of religion, and a form and manner of making, ordaining, and consecrating bishops, priests, and deacons, when established by this or a future general convention, shall be used in the protestant episcopal church in those states, which shall have adopted this constitution.

Art. 9. This constitution shall be unalterable, unless in general convention, by the church, in a majority of the states, which may have adopted the same; and all alterations shall first be proposed in one general convention, and made known to the several state conventions, before they shall be finally agreed to or ratified in the ensuing general convention.

In general convention, in Christ-church, Philadelphia, August the eighth, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine.

WILLIAM WHITE, D. D. bishop of the protestant episcopal church, in the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and president of the convention.

Signed also by the rest of the members of the convention.

To the president of the united states. The address of the religious society called quakers, from their yearly meeting for Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, and the western parts of Virginia and Maryland.

BEING met in this our annual assembly, for the well-ordering the affairs of our religious society, and the promotion of universal righteousness—our minds have been drawn to consider, that the Almighty, who ruleth in heaven and in the kingdoms of men, having permitted a great revolution to take place in the government of this country—we are fervently concerned, that the rulers of the people may be favoured with the council of God, the sure means of enabling them to fulfil the important trust committed to their charge; and in an especial manner, that divine wisdom and grace, vouchsafed from above, may qualify thee to fill up the duties of the exalted station, to which thou art appointed.

We are sensible, thou hast obtained great place in the esteem and affections of people of all denominations, over whom thou presideest: and many eminent talents being committed to thy trust, we much desire they may be fully devoted to the Lord's honour and service, that thus thou mayest be an happy instrument in his hand, for the suppression of vice, infidelity, and irreligion, and every species of oppression on the persons and consciences of men; so that righteousness and peace, which truly exalt a nation, may prevail throughout the land, as the only solid foundation that can be laid for the prosperity and happiness of this or any country.

The free toleration, which the citizens of these states enjoy in the public worship of the Almighty, agreeable to the dictates of their consciences, we esteem among the choicest of blessings; and as we desire to be filled with fervent charity for those who differ from us, in faith and practice—believing that the general assembly of saints is composed of the sincere and upright-hearted of all nations, kingdoms, and people—so we trust we may justly claim it from others; and in a full persuasion that the divine principle, we profess, leads into harmony and concord, we can take no part in carrying on war on any occasion, or under any power; but are bound in conscience to lead quiet and peaceable lives, in godliness and honesty amongst men, contributing freely our proportion to the indigences of the poor, and to the necessary support of civil government, acknowledging those “who rule well, to be worthy of double honour;” and if any professing with us are, or have been, of a contrary disposition and conduct, we own them not therein—having never been chargeable, from our first establishment, as a religious society, with fomenting or countenancing tumults or conspiracies, or disrespect to those who are placed in authority over us.

We wish not improperly to intrude on thy time, or patience; nor is it our practice to offer objection to any: but as we are a people, whose principles and conduct have been misrepresented and traduced, we take the liberty to assure thee, that we feel our hearts affectionately drawn towards thee, and those in authority over us, with prayers that thy presidency may, under the blessing of heaven, be happy to thyself and to the people; that through the increase of morality and true religion, divine providence may condescend to look down upon our land, with a propitious eye; and bless the inhabitants with a continuance of peace, the dew of heaven, and the fatness of the earth; and enable us gratefully to acknowledge his manifold mercies: and it is our earnest concern, that he may be pleased to grant thee every necessary qualification to fill thy weighty and important station to his glory; and that finally, when all terrestrial honours shall fail and pass away, thou, and thy respectable consort, may be found worthy to receive a crown of unfading righteousness in the mansions of peace and joy forever.

Signed in and on behalf of our said meeting, held in Philadelphia, by adjournments from the 28th of the ninth month to the third day of the tenth month inclusive—1789.

NICHOLAS WALN, clerk of the meeting this year.

ANSWER.

GENTLEMEN,

I Receive with pleasure your affectionate address; and thank you for the friendly sentiments and good wishes which you express, for the success of my administration, and for my personal happiness.

We have reason to rejoice in the prospect, that the present national government, which, by the favour of divine providence, was formed by the common councils, and peaceably established with the common consent of the people, will prove a blessing to every denomination of them: to render it such, my best endeavours shall not be wanting.

Government being, among other purposes, instituted to protect the persons and consciences of men from oppression—it certainly is the duty of rulers, not only to abstain from it themselves, but, according to their stations, to prevent it in others.

The liberty, enjoyed by the people of these states, of worshipping Almighty God agreeable to their consciences, is not only among the choicest of their blessings, but also of their rights. While men perform their social duties faithfully, they do all that society, or the state, can with propriety demand, or expect; and remain responsible only to their Maker for the religion, or mode of faith, which they may prefer or profess.

Your principles and conduct are well known to me: and it is doing the people called quakers no more than justice, to say, that (except their declining to share with others the burden of the common defence) there is no denomination among us, who are more exemplary and useful citizens.

I assure you very explicitly, that in my opinion the conscientious scruples of all men should be treated with great delicacy and tenderness: and it is my wish and desire, that the laws may always be as extensively accommodated to them, as a due regard to the protection and essential interests of the nation may justify and permit.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

—♦♦♦♦♦—

Constitution of the Maryland society, for promoting the abolition of slavery, and the relief of free negroes, and others, unlawfully held in bondage.

THE present attention of Europe and America to slavery, seems to constitute that crisis in the minds of men, when the united endeavours of a few may greatly influence the public opinion; and produce, from the transient sentiment of the times, effects, extensive, lasting, and useful.

The common father of mankind created all men free and equal: and his great command is, that we love our neighbour as ourselves, doing unto all men, as we would they should do unto us.

The human race, however varied in colour or intellects, are all justly entitled to liberty: and it is the duty and the interest of nations and individuals, enjoying every blessing of freedom, to remove this dishonour of the christian character from amongst them—From the fullest impression of the truth of these principles—from an earnest wish to bear our testimony against slavery in all its forms—to spread it abroad as far as the sphere of our influence may extend—and to afford our friendly assistance to those who may be engaged in the same undertaking—and in the humblest hope of support from that Being, who takes, as an offering to himself, what we do for each other—

We, the subscribers, have formed ourselves into "The MARYLAND SOCIETY, for promoting the ABOLITION of SLAVERY, and for the RELIEF of FREE NEGROES, and OTHERS, unlawfully held in bondage."

THE CONSTITUTION.

I. The officers of the society are, a president, vice-president, secretary, a treasurer, four counsellors, an electing committee of twelve, an acting-committee

of six members: all these, except the acting committee, shall be chosen annually by ballot, on the first seventh-day, called Saturday, in the month, called January.

II. The president, and, in his absence, the vice-president, shall subscribe all the public acts of the society.

III. The president, and, in his absence, the vice-president, shall moreover have the power of calling a special meeting of the society, whenever he shall judge proper, or six members require it.

IV. The secretary shall keep fair records of the proceedings of the society: he shall also conduct the correspondence of the society, with a committee of three, appointed by the president: and all letters, on the business of the society, are to be addressed to him.

V. Corresponding-members shall be appointed by the electing-committee. Their duty shall be, to communicate to the secretary, and his assistants, any information, that may promote the purposes of this institution, which shall be transferred by him to the acting committee.

VI. The treasurer shall pay all orders drawn by the president, or vice-president; which orders shall be his vouchers for his expenditures. He shall, before he enters on his office, give a bond of not less than 200*l.* for the faithful discharge of his duty.

VII. The duty of the counsellors shall be, to explain the laws and constitutions of the states, which relate to the emancipation of slaves; and to urge their claims to freedom, when legal, before such persons, or courts, as are authorized to decide upon them.

VIII. The electing-committee shall have the sole power of admitting new members. Two-thirds of them shall be a quorum for this purpose. And the concurrence of a majority of them, by ballot, when met, shall be necessary for the admission of a member. No member shall be admitted, who has not been proposed at a general-meeting of the society; nor shall an election for a member take place, in less than one month after the time of his being proposed. Foreigners, or other persons, who do not reside in this state, may be elected corresponding-members of the society, without being subject to an annual payment; and shall be admitted to the meetings of the society, during their residence in the state.

IX. The acting-committee shall transact the business of the society, in its recess; and report the same at each quarterly-meeting. They shall have a right, with the concurrence of the president, or vice-president, to draw upon the treasurer, for such sums of money, as shall be necessary to carry on the business of their appointment: four of them shall be a quorum. After their first election, at each succeeding quarterly-meeting, there shall be an election for two of their number.

X. Every member, upon his admission, shall subscribe the constitution of the society; and contribute ten shillings, annually, in quarterly payments, towards defraying its contingent expenses. If he neglect to pay the same, for more than six months, he shall, upon due notice being given him, cease to be a member.

XI. The society shall meet on the first seventh-day, called Saturday, in the months, called January, April, July, and October, at such time and place as shall be agreed to, by a majority of the society.

XII. No person, holding a slave as his property, shall be admitted a member of this society: nevertheless, the society may appoint persons of legal knowledge, owners of slaves, as honorary-counsellors.

XIII. When an alteration in the constitution is thought necessary, it shall be proposed at a previous meeting, before it shall take place—All questions shall be

decided, where there is a division, by a majority of votes—In those cases, where the society is equally divided, the presiding officer shall have a casting vote.

PRESENT OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY.

PRESIDENT, Philip Rogers.

VICE-PRESIDENT, James Carey.

SECRETARY, Joseph Townsend.

TREASURER, David Brown.

COUNSELLORS, Zebulon Hollingsworth, Archibald Robinson.

HONORARY-COUNSELLORS, Samuel Chase, Luther Martin.

ELECTING-COMMITTEE, James Ogleby, Isaac Greist, George Matthews, George Pressman, Henry Wilson, John Bankson, Adam Fonerden, Jas. Eichelberger, William Hawkins, William Wilson, Thomas Dickson, Ger. Hopkins.

ACTING-COMMITTEE, John Brown, Elisha Tyson, James McCannon, Elias Ellicott, William Trimble, George Dent.

September 8, 1789.



TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN MUSEUM.

SIR,

Norfolk, 13th Nov. 1789.

I inclose you one of the papers circulated by the philanthropic society. You will find it well worth perpetuating in your Museum: and I hope the precedent will be found worthy the attention of America, wherever similar institutions are needful. I trust the subject it contains, will draw the notice of your correspondents, and that they will hand it to the world with the encomiums it justly merits.

Yours,

WILLIAM TATHAM.

Address to the public, from the philanthropic society, instituted in London, Sept. 1788, for the prevention of crimes, and for a reformation among the poor; by seeking out, and, as orphans, training up to virtue and usefulness in life, the children of vagrants and criminals, and such who are in the paths of vice and infamy; by this means to save them from ruin, and prevent their becoming injurious to society.

NOTWITHSTANDING that great sums are annually expended in this country, for the service of the poor, it is a melancholy fact, that much want and misery still exist. And although the necessary severity of the laws, and the frequency of punishments, are subjects of general regret, vices and crimes continue to prevail; and even increase in an enormous degree.

The depravity, found in human nature, must give pain to a benevolent mind: and every friend to order and public good, sees with concern the daily outrages and indecencies of those, who are abandoned to profligacy and vice. The existence of these evils proves the inefficacy of all the means which have hitherto been attempted for their remedy; and points out the necessity of trying other measures, altogether of a different kind.

A remedy is wanting, that shall aid and co-operate with the law; prevent the growth of evil; and snatch the innocent from destruction: that shall deprive the wicked of successors, the jails of inhabitants, justice of its victims; and by all these means, add citizens to society.

Long experience has shewn, that punishments cannot subdue vicious propensities, deeply rooted in the mind; and that the characters of men commonly depend on the impressions they receive in early life. The combined forces of habit, example, and necessity, drag on to their ruin, those, who are once entangled in the snares of the wicked: and, were justice to be armed with additional terrors, it would still be unable to stop the torrent of corruption, impelled by so many and powerful causes. Increased severity would but make men more artful and more desperate; would occasion new devices and new crimes, to assist or to conceal the old.

There is but one remedy for these evils, within our power; this is, by training up to virtue and industry the children of the worst and most atrocious among the vagrant and profligate poor—those children, who, in their present condition, are destined to succeed to the hereditary vices of their parents; and become the next race of beggars and thieves.

In general, the children of the notoriously-wicked have been involved in the odium of their parents' guilt: and the opportunity of training them up, in their younger days, to useful purposes in life, hath been irremediably neglected, greatly to the prejudice of society, and to the utter ruin of themselves. It is the peculiar distinction of this institution, to seek infants in the nurseries of vice and iniquity; in order to train up these embryo-robbers and nuisances, to useful purposes in life; and thus to draw riches and strength to the state, even from sources of impoverishment and decay.

The advantages, attending well governed establishments for children, are universally admitted: and the same means, applied to an extent that shall comprehend the whole of the evil in question, must operate directly, mildly, but effectually, to its entire removal. On these principles, sanctioned by the experience of ages, the present plan is formed, with a view to eradicate vice and misery from the community, to a degree that has been thought unattainable.

The children are to be received, unless under peculiar circumstances, only from seven to fourteen years of age*; and kept constantly trained to habits of industry.

At a proper age, they are to be bound apprentice; in which, regard will be had to their talents and deserts.

A scrupulous attention will be paid to the characters of all persons, concerned in the care of the society's wards.

Each will be required to keep an account of the conduct of those under their charge; in order, by a due distribution of rewards and punishments, to check vicious propensities, and cultivate good dispositions.

The erection of an edifice, and all unnecessary expenses for magnificence, will be avoided; and the whole of the supplies employed on purposes of immediate utility.

The society is prepared, by strenuous and unremitted exertions, to pursue the attainment of its object, to such an extent, as its fund will permit; and to the same extent, the public cannot fail to reap the benefit of its labours: the grand mass of poverty, vice, and disease, will be diminished; and their sources exhausted. The effect of this will extend to the reduction of every species of public burden, which poverty and vice induce—poor rates, hospitals, and prisons; and to the restoration of peace, good order, and personal security. To this it must be added, that the individuals, adopted by the society, will be saved from inevitable ruin—from crimes and punishments—from misery and disease.

A number of children have already begun to experience the good effects of the society's exertions. Some of their parents are convicts of various descriptions; and others have already suffered for their crimes. Almost naked, and heirs, alike, to misery and vice, their own wretchedness already equalled their parents' depravity.

More will continually be selected, as the benevolence of the public shall supply the means of their immediate support: and their numbers, bearing always a due proportion to the state of the funds, will be the most certain testimony of the faithful appropriation of the public bounty.

POSTSCRIPT.

THE plans of this charity have for some time contained lists of the children received, together with the most striking circumstances, that constituted their qualification for its benefits.

NOTE.

* For the reason of the alteration in the age, see the postscript.

VOL. VII.

[B]*

It has been adjudged proper, in future, to discontinue the circulation of such lists—referring those, who may be desirous of information, to the journals of the society. This intention was first suggested in tenderness to distant relatives, upon whom these details might bring an unmerited disgrace: but another reason has now arisen out of the experience, attending the progress of this business—tenderness to the children's immediate kindred and friends. It is happily found, that this institution has a good name, in those resorts of the wicked and the miserable, from whence it selects infants, to redeem them from ruin. At first, these unhappy people, sunk into the contempt of the world, and abandoned to despair, heard with wonder the tidings of a voluntary charity, intended to benefit children, such as theirs; astonishment suspended belief; and not conceiving that such benevolence could exist towards them, in a world which turns its eyes with horror from their condition, they dreaded some sinister purpose: and parental affection strongly urged them rather to suffer their offspring to perish with themselves, than consign them to an unknown fate.

But it is now found, that joy and confidence have succeeded to anguish and distrust; that the same animal feeling, common to every part of creation, as well as to the human species, causes even wicked men to seek the welfare of their young, and to partake in their happiness; an emotion of gratitude produces a transient suspension of crimes—and, forgetting their own warfare with society, for the first time they look on the world as a friend deigning to extend the arm of charity into the depths of their misery, laden with unlooked-for blessings.

Such being the impressions the rumour of this institution has made, it is no less politic than just, to suppress the recital of that infamy in the parents, which all must desire should be forgotten by their posterity; and not to make the single virtue, of giving their children to be saved from ruin, a ground for proclaiming the scandal of their past lives.

There will doubtless be found exceptions to the above representation: but they can be only among those whose depravity and hardness of heart have arisen to an unusual pitch. Upon such will be enforced the laws, against which their lives continually offend, to rescue their unhappy offspring from their destructive authority.

There are now above thirty children under the society's care. As soon as these wards have, by persons appointed in town, been freed from their rags, filth, and loathsome diseases, they are sent to houses hired for their more convenient instruction in virtuous principles and useful labours. A part will be taught the various employments of civil life, to augment the riches of the state: and part will be trained up, as a supply of hands for the navy, to contribute towards their country's defence.

The admission of youth, at an age so much riper than was originally designed, is founded upon an experience of the practicability of reclaiming vagrant children to good order, even so late as at thirteen or fourteen. This, therefore, greatly extends, and brings forward, the prospects of the benefits hoped-for from the charity, by opening a door for those, who are on the very brink of ruin, at a period when they are about to commence the more serious depredations on the public, and when they are capable of engaging immediately in useful labour.



Extract from the presentments of the grand jury of Ninety-six, South Carolina, Dec. 3, 1788.

WE present as a grievance of the greatest magnitude, the many late interferences of the legislature of the state, in private contracts between debtor and creditor. We should be wanting in our duty to our country, and regardless of the obligation of our solemn oath, and the high trust at this time de-

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volving upon us, by operation of the laws of the land, did we omit this occasion, between the expiration of one legislature, and the meeting of a new representative body, to express our utter abhorrence of such interferences. We feel ourselves in duty bound to say, that the many acts of the legislature, screening the debtor from the just demands of his fair and bona-fide creditor, have had a very pernicious influence on the morals and manners of the people. They have operated as a check to honest industry; and have given birth to a fatal delusion, that persons, by making purchases of property on a credit, and again disposing of such property, would be sure to amass fortunes; and the pernicious influence of apparent success in a few, has drawn from labour and the pursuits of mechanic arts, and other their proper professional callings, a great number, who are now preying upon society, and heaping ruin on the credulous, unwary, honest, and simple part of the community. Nor does the evil end here—but we find that the fatal stab given to credit, has obliged the merchant to lay an additional advance on his goods, to counterbalance the risk and losses from the repeated interferences of the legislature; by which means, the honest, industrious man is taxed for the delinquency and default of the artful and designing, who, having got his creditor's property into his hands, seeks every occasion, and lays hold of every subterfuge, to prevent his being obliged to restore any part, or make any compensation to his creditor for the same. These are a small part of the many domestic inconveniences we experience from such acts of the legislature: but we think greater regard should be paid to our national character; and are of opinion, that a faithful community, in the society of other states and nations, is full as deserving of the detestation and abhorrence of mankind, as a knavish individual in private society. Let it be remembered, that it was upon credit, and by the use of the funds of other countries, that we have been enabled to convert a howling wilderness into fine cultivated fields and a well inhabited country: and we think it should be our first endeavour to re-establish that credit, by which we may be enabled to proceed; and that this will best be done, by restoring mutual confidence, giving stability to the laws, and leaving inviolate private contracts. Better that a few individuals should suffer (even should that be the event) than that a whole community should be distracted, distressed, and stigmatised for want of faith, and for a total disregard to national honour. We therefore hope that the legislature, at their first meeting, will take the matter into a more serious consideration, and take such steps as will secure private credit and mutual confidence, and prevent the designing debtor from ruining his honest and just creditor.

Given under our hands and seals, this 3d of December, 1788.

<i>Thomas Wilson, foreman,</i>	<i>Joseph Brown,</i>	<i>John M'Cord,</i>
<i>William Huggins,</i>	<i>William Moore,</i>	<i>James A. Williams,</i>
<i>John Green,</i>	<i>John Golightly,</i>	<i>John Wilson,</i>
<i>John Grefern,</i>	<i>J. Muckelwroh,</i>	<i>Thomas Livingston.</i>
<i>Isaac Ray,</i>	<i>Benjamin Mitchel,</i>	

CONGRESS of the UNITED STATES.

Begun and held at the city of New-York, on Wednesday, the fourth of March, one thousand seven hundred and eighty nine.

The conventions of a number of the states having, at the time of their adopting the constitution, expressed a desire, in order to prevent misconstruction or abuse of its powers, that further declaratory and restrictive clauses should be added—and as extending the ground of public confidence in the government, will best insure the beneficent ends of its institution—

RESOLVED, by the senate and house of representatives of the united states of

America, in congress assembled, two thirds of both houses concurring, that the following articles be proposed to the legislatures of the several states, as amendments to the constitution of the united states, all or any of which articles, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, to be valid, to all intents and purposes, as part of the said constitution, viz.

ARTICLES, in addition to, and amendment of, the constitution of the united states of America, proposed by congress, and ratified by the legislatures of the several states, pursuant to the fifth article of the original constitution.

I. After the first enumeration, required by the first article of the constitution, there shall be one representative for every thirty thousand, until the number shall amount to one hundred; after which, the proportion shall be so regulated by congress, that there shall be not less than one hundred representatives—nor less than one representative for every forty thousand persons—until the number of representatives shall amount to two hundred; after which, the proportion shall be so regulated by congress, that there shall not be less than two hundred representatives, nor more than one representative for every fifty thousand persons.

II. No law, varying the compensation for the services of the senators and representatives, shall take effect, until an election of representatives shall have intervened.

III. Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

IV. A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms, shall not be infringed.

V. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

VI. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated: and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation—and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

VII. No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment by a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger: nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled, in any criminal case, to be a witness against himself; nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law: nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

VIII. In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury, of the state and district, wherein the crime shall have been committed; which district shall have been previously ascertained by law; and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favour; and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence.

IX. In suits at common law, where the value in controversy, shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved: and no fact, tried by a jury, shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the united states, than according to the rules of common law.

X. Excessive bail shall not be required; nor excessive fines imposed; nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

XI. The enumeration, in the constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others, retained by the people.

XII. The powers, not delegated to the united states, by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,

Speaker of the house of representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, vice-president of the united states,
and president of the senate.

Attest.

JOHN BECKLEY, clerk of the house of representatives:

SAMUEL A. OTIS, secretary of the senate.



Amendments to the new constitution proposed by the convention of North Carolina.

1st. **T**HAT congress shall not alter, modify, or interfere in the times, places, and manner of holding elections for senators and representatives, or either of them, except when the legislature of any state shall neglect, refuse, or be disabled by invasion or rebellion to prescribe the same, or in cases, when the provision, made by the state, is so imperfect, as that no consequent election is had.

2d. That congress shall not, directly or indirectly, either by themselves, or through the judiciary, interfere with any one of the states, in the redemption of paper money already emitted, and now in circulation, or in liquidating and discharging the public securities of any one of the states; that each and every state shall have the exclusive right of making such laws and regulations for the above purposes, as they shall think proper.

3. That the members of the senate and house of representatives shall be ineligible to and incapable of holding any civil office under the authority of the united states, during the time, for which they shall respectively be elected.

4. That the journals of the proceedings of the senate and house of representatives, shall be published at least once in every year, except such parts thereof, relating to treaties, alliances, or military operations, as, in their judgment, require secrecy.

5. That a regular statement of the receipts and expenditures of all public monies shall be published at least once every year.

6. That no navigation law, or law regulating commerce, shall be passed without the consent of two-thirds of the members present in both houses.

7. That no soldier shall be enlisted for any longer term than four years, except in the time of war, and then for no longer term than the continuance of the war.

8. That some tribunal, other than the senate, be provided for trying impeachments of senators.

Nov. 23, 1789.

JAMES GALLAWAY, chairman.



SPEECH of M. RADAUD de St. ETIENNE,

Delivered in the national assembly of France, on the subject of religious liberty.

IHAVE the honour of being the representative of a great body of people. The senechauffee I represent, contains 500,000 inhabitants, 120,000 of whom are protestants—of which number I myself am. The whole body of my constituents have intrusted me to demand an act of general justice; nor do I fear to stand up here, peculiarly situated as I am, to urge the equity of their demand; because the rights I claim, and which I am ready to defend, are our rights as well as yours: they are the rights of men and Frenchmen.

“ I found my confidence, in one of your own principles, which is, that liberty

is a possession common to us all. He, who attacks the liberty of others, is fit only to live in slavery. Liberty is a sacred and inviolable right men bring with them into the world; and extends over their opinions. Liberty of opinion is out of the grasp of power, and makes a sanctuary of the heart. To constrain the conscience is unjust: to combat against that conscience is sacrilege: to torture that conscience is to be intolerant, and to violate every maxim of morality and religion. Error is not a crime: it is truth for him who professes it. Where is the man, who is sure of his own rectitude, and can pronounce with certainty on the errors of his neighbour? A form of worship is a dogma: a dogma hinges on opinion: and opinion is inseparable from liberty. It is attacking freedom, therefore, to attempt to force a man to adopt a dogma, different from his own. To act thus, is to be intolerant and unjust: it is persecution, fostering hypocrisy, or insulting courage.

"In the last edict in favour of the non-catholics, nothing was granted them but what it was impossible to refuse. This is the king's own language in his edict. I allude to the right granted them of legalizing their marriages and baptisms, and the permission of burying their dead. O humiliating concessions! O degraded Frenchmen!—And is it in this enlightened country, and in the eighteenth century, that the nation is divided into two classes of men, one of which has long groaned under the most horrible proscription! I will speak out, and say to the assembly, that the pretended boon of last year was received with the profoundest shame and sorrow. We will not be hypocrites: we will not be objects of your contempt, if we are still doomed to remain objects of jealousy and persecution. It shall be ours to retain the genuine French honour—disdaining an hypocrisy which would disgrace the intentions of the legislature. It is not a favour demanded of you by your brethren: it is justice: and the impartial liberty, which reigns in this assembly, will not surely distribute justice with partiality. The country has hitherto been a stepmother for the protestants: they do every thing for her: and she does nothing for them in return.

"But I return to my principles, or rather yours, by declaring, that all men are born and remain free. Is not this consecrating the liberty of all men? You have acknowledged, and do still acknowledge in your consciences, the liberty of non-catholics. Every exclusive privilege, in matter of religion, militates against, and clashes with, your general principles, as it is founded on the constraint and deprivation of the smaller number. Yours is only the law of the strongest. Might I not plead your own principle, then, your recent conduct, in justification of disobedience?

"Instructed by long and bloody experience of the past, it is time to break down those barriers which separate man from man, Frenchman from Frenchman.

"My country is free: let her shew herself worthy of the blessing, by distributing equal rights to all her children. Until the constitution shall have granted the equality I claim, I adopt the whole of the motion of M. de Castellane, that 'No man can be troubled for his religious opinions, nor can any man be troubled in his religious worship.'"



Address of a deputation from the Jews of Alsace and Lorraine to the national assembly of France.

"MESSEIGNEURS,

"**I**F is in the name of the eternal author of all justice and truth—it is in the name of that God, who in giving every one the same rights, has prescribed to all the same duties—it is in the name of humanity, outraged for ages past, by the ignominious treatment, which the unhappy descendants of the most ancient of all people have undergone, in almost every country on the globe, that we now come to beg, you would be pleased to take their deplorable state into consideration.

"Every where persecuted—every where degraded—yet always subject—never rebellious—meeting with scorn and contempt from all people, when they should only have experienced toleration and pity—the Jews, whom we humbly represent, encourage themselves to hope, that amidst the important concerns, in which you are engaged, you will not reject their petition; that you will not disdain their complaints; but that you will attend, and with some concern, to the timid remonstrances they presume to form in that state of deep humiliation in which they are overwhelmed.

"We will not take up your time, gentlemen, by dwelling on the nature and justice of our demands; they have already been stated in the different memorials we have had the honour of laying before you.

"May we owe to you an existence less grievous than that to which we are now condemned! May we be brought from that opprobrious shade, in which we have so long remained! May men look upon us as their brethren! May that divine charity, so particularly recommended by you, be extended also to us! May a complete reform take place in those inhuman institutions, to which we have submitted! and may this reform, hitherto too unsuccessfully sought for, and which we now with tears solicit, be effected by you, and be a favour from your hands!"

The president of the assembly returned the following answer:

"The important motives, with which you support your requests, do not allow the assembly to attend to them with unconcern. It will take your petition into consideration; and will be glad to restore your brethren to tranquility and happiness, of which, in the mean time, you may inform your constituents."



Alexandria association, against smuggling.

WE, the merchants, traders, and inhabitants of the town of Alexandria, believing it to be the duty of every citizen, in a republican government, to observe and support the laws thereof, by which alone freemen ought to be governed—and highly approving of the commercial regulations of congress, by which commerce is put on a just and equal footing throughout the united states, and by which, if duly observed, American manufactures will be greatly encouraged and promoted:—Do hereby associate together, and mutually promise and agree with each other, not only duly to observe the commercial regulations made by congress, ourselves, but to compel the observance of them by others, as much as lies in our power—particularly by discountenancing and discouraging smuggling, which we consider as injurious to the fair trader, and prejudicial to the morals of those concerned in it: and when duties are justly and equally imposed for the support of government, and the general good of the community, we deem it to be as disreputable and dishonest to defraud the public of such duties, as it is to defraud an individual: and in order to prevent that dishonourable practice, we will not purchase any goods, wares, or merchandise, which we have good reason to believe were smuggled. We also consider it to be the duty of every good citizen, to give information of any person whom they shall know to be guilty of smuggling; and we do thus publicly declare, that, if any person shall hereafter be guilty thereof, to the knowledge of any of us, we will give information thereof to the proper officers of government: and to remove any suspicion that in so doing we may be influenced by self-interested motives, we do pledge ourselves, that the reward any of us shall be entitled to, in consequence of giving such information, shall be appropriated to some public use, for the benefit of this town in such manner as a majority of the subscribers shall direct.

Alexandria, December 21, 1789.

Translation of a letter written by the society of the friends of the negroes in France, to the different bailliages, or districts, entitled to send delegates to the states-general.

GENTLEMEN,

AT the very time in which America shook off her servitude, the generous friends of liberty conceived, that their cause would be degraded, if the slavery of the negroes received the sanction of law. A free man, who holds slaves, or approves of his countrymen's holding them, either acknowledges himself guilty of injustice, or must assume as a principle, that liberty is only an advantage procured by force, not a right received from nature. The abolition, therefore, of negro slavery was esteemed by the united states, and by the convention, in which they were represented, not only a measure dictated by sound policy, but an act of justice, required by humanity and honour. And indeed, how could they claim, without blushing, those declarations of right—those inviolable bulwarks of the liberty and security of the people, if they indulged themselves in the continual violation of their most sacred principles?—With what propriety could they talk of those rights, had they debased them into arbitrary conditions of mutual agreement, by shewing in their conduct, that they did not think them intended for all mankind?

As the French nation is now busy in recovering rights, the exercise of which she has neglected, she will doubtless shew a spirit similar to that of the people, whose cause she has espoused—to whom, probably, she owes a great part of her knowledge—and whose cool and steady wisdom (notwithstanding the difference of circumstances, of obstacles, and the proposed end) it were to be wished she would imitate. How can the nation protest against abuses, sanctioned by time, and established by legal forms, and urge against them the natural and unprescriptive rights of mankind, and the authority of reason, if she tolerate, by silence on the subject, so glaring a violation of reason and natural right, as the slavery of the negroes?

The society of the friends of the negroes therefore trust, the nation will consider the trade in slaves, and slavery, among the evils, the destruction of which, they must resolve on, and prepare for: and they address themselves confidently to their countrymen, met to choose their representatives, to bring to their view these criminal customs, established by violence, sanctioned by law, and pleaded for by prejudice.

We know, there are abuses which cannot be remedied in a day; which, being connected with political interest, or seeming to be so, are only to be done away with the precaution requisite to insure the desirable object; and are not to be bought at too dear a rate: and we do not request you to vote for the instant overthrow of such evils.

We now beseech you only to turn your attention to the sufferings of 400,000 men, consigned to slavery by treachery or force—condemned with their families to labour, without hope of release—exposed to the rigorous and arbitrary treatment of their masters—deprived of all the rights of nature, and of society—and reduced to the condition of domestic animals; having only, like them, the interest of their owners as a pledge of their lives and happiness.

We lay at your feet the cause of twenty nations, and of many millions of mankind, whose liberty, peace, manners, and virtues, have been these two hundred years sacrificed to the interests of commerce, and those interests probably ill understood!

We request you to insert in your instructions, a special one, enjoining your deputies to require of the general states, to consider of the means of putting an end to the slave-trade, and of preparing for the abolition of slavery: for it is too degrading to human nature, to suppose, that such abuses can be necessary to the po-

litical existence and prosperity of a great nation—that the welfare of twenty-four millions of Frenchmen must be necessarily supported by the misery of 400,000 Africans—or that nature has provided for men no means of happiness, uncorrupted with the tears of men like themselves, and undefiled with blood. And we must be permitted also to wish, that France may have the honour of setting an example to the nations, which interest will soon oblige them to follow.

Ye may be told, that this business is foreign to your purpose: but can any of the rights of justice and humanity be so to noble and feeling minds? The assertion, however, is deceitful. What is opposed to those who wish to soften the hard lot of slaves? Necessity—policy—custom. And are not necessity, policy, and custom, opposed to your own wishes, when you demand justice for yourselves? Is it not your dearest interest to maintain that no custom, no prerogative, should stand against rights which have their foundation in nature itself? If ye will condescend to look into books tending to apologize for slavery, or setting forth the difficulty of subverting it, ye will perceive that the principles and concessions they contain, will equally justify every kind of tyranny, and every inroad on the rights of humanity.

We are not content with declaring slavery to be unjust, and the slave-trade a source of crimes: but we desire you to consider, whether in this question, as in many others, sound policy and justice do not go hand in hand; whether the very pecuniary interest of the nation do not require a change of principles and conduct as much as the interests of humanity; and whether, as far as regards the abolition of the slave trade, this pecuniary interest do not require speedy and efficacious exertions, which it may be imprudent to delay.

We are accused of being enemies to the planters: we are enemies only of injustice: but we do say, that no man can by any means become another man's property. We do not want to injure their possessions: but we want to purify the source of their riches, and to render them innocent and lawful. In short, whilst we thus plead in behalf of the negroes, we speak the language of many planters, who are sufficiently well-informed to perceive, that our views are not contrary to their permanent interest—and sufficiently candid to assist us in a work, which has for one object the giving them the liberty to be humane and just.

We are, gentlemen,

Your very humble and most obedient servants,

THE MARQUIS DE CONDORCET,
BREBAN,
GRAMAGNAC,

President,
Treasurer,
Secretary.



Protest of the minority of the assembly of Pennsylvania, against a clause, of a bill for the emission of paper money, making that money a tender in payment of debts,

DISSENTIENT.

First. **B**ECAUSE the value of money, and particularly paper money, depends upon the public confidence; and, where that is wanting, laws cannot support it, and much less penal laws.

Secondly. Because penalties on not receiving paper money, must, from the nature of the thing, be either unnecessary or unjust. If the paper be of full value, it will pass current, without such penalties; and if it be not of full value, compelling the acceptance of it, as equivalent to specie, is iniquitous.

Thirdly. Because such penalties impair the public credit: they shew a diffidence of the paper in those who emit it, and thereby raise a like diffidence in those who are to receive it: their tendency, therefore, is to injure, instead of benefiting, what they are intended to support.

Fourthly. Because it is inconsistent with the principles of liberty, to prevent a

man from the free disposal of his property, on such terms, and for such considerations, as he may think fit.

Fifthly. Because restrictions on the use or sale of those things, which are the produce of human labour or ingenuity, relax the spirit of honest industry; and promote idleness, fraud, and dissipation; from whence must necessarily follow public poverty and distress.

Sixthly. Because a sacred regard to promises and engagements, is the basis of social duty and social virtue. Wherefore, every legislature ought to enforce it by its precepts, and every magistrate by his example: but measures, like the present, will have a contrary effect; and render our courts of justice the ministers of iniquity. Instead of compelling the performance of contracts, they not only permit and countenance, but aid and assist, the violation of them. Hence it must follow, that the magistrates will be disrespected; the laws contemned; and the morals of the people polluted.

Seventhly. Because every measure, to enforce the acceptance of money, renders it the interest of debtors to depreciate it: fraudulent debtors will pursue that interest, and violate the spirit of the law, by compelling a compliance with the letter of it.

Eighthly. Because experience has demonstrated, that such measures have not prevented depreciation, but have enabled bad men to take advantage of it, to the injury of the honest, and the absolute ruin of many who were once in easy and affluent circumstances.

Ninthly. Because, from the manner in which it is proposed to issue our paper, the circulating medium will be diminished, instead of being increased; and a faithful collection of the taxes will make the remainder necessary. Wherefore there is very little reason to apprehend a refusal of it; and still less, for adopting such violent remedies.

Tenthly. Because we conceive the funds, on which our paper is to be emitted, are so amply sufficient, that they give us, and must give all others, who consider them, the fullest confidence in it. We cannot, therefore, consent to any one act which may shew the least want of that confidence; being convinced, that if the paper should depreciate, it can only be attributed to that cause.

Eleventhly. Because those penalties are directly contrary to the resolutions of congress, lately communicated to us. We humbly conceive, that great attention and respect should be paid to every recommendation of that honourable body. And we are of opinion, that nothing will sooner terminate the present war, than harmony and thorough confidence between the congress and the several legislatures.

In assembly, April 6, 1781.

Henry Hill,	Thomas Misslin,	Joseph Park,
Adam Reigart,	David Thomas,	James Jacks,
George Gray,	John Patton,	William Harris,
Thomas Lilly,	Moses McClean,	John Steinmetz,
John Allison,	Evan Evans,	Joseph Perwel,
Robert Morris,	Mark Bird,	James Dickson.



At of the state of South Carolina, to encourage destroying beasts of prey.

WHEREAS it is found necessary to give some encouragement to the destroying beasts of prey, which of late have been very mischievous to some of the interior parts of this state.

Be it therefore enacted by the honourable the senate, and house of representatives, now met and sitting in general assembly, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that all and every person and persons whatever, who shall hereafter kill, in this state, any of the beasts of prey hereinafter mentioned, shall have the following rewards, viz.

For a panther or tiger,	Ten shillings,
For a wolf, - - -	Ten shillings,
For a wild cat, - - -	Five shillings:

which rewards shall be discountable for the public taxes of this state, with the collectors thereof.

And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, that every person, killing any of the beasts of prey above mentioned, within this state, and entitled to the reward for the same, shall carry the scalp, with the two ears of such beasts of prey, fresh; and shall give sufficient proof to any one justice of the peace within this state, that such beast was killed within this state: such magistrate, first destroying the ears, shall give such person a certificate of the same, gratis.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that this act shall continue in force for the space of five years from the passing thereof; and from thence to the end of the next sitting of the general assembly, and no longer.

In the senate-house, this 11th day of March, 1786, and in the 10th year of the independence of the united states of America.

JOHN LLOYD, president of the senate.

JOHN FAUCHERAUD GRIMKE,

Speaker of the house of representatives.



Resolves of inhabitants of Cheraw district, in South Carolina, respecting sheriffs' sales, &c.

Cheraw district, October 16, 1788.

WE, the subscribers, inhabitants of the district of Cheraw, in the state of South Carolina, taking into serious consideration our present deplorable and unhappy situation, from the want of a circulating medium, which we find, by woful experience, cannot be procured even by the most eminent planter for any merchantable produce—and beholding, with sorrow, the many instances of cruelty and oppression, which are daily held up to our view, of worthy and respectable families being too often reduced from a state of ease and affluence, to the verge of penury and distress by sheriffs' sales: and, as it has pleased the Almighty Father of the universe to withhold from us, until the last crop, the means of extricating ourselves from our numerous creditors, by several years' loss of our labour, and by other concomitant circumstances—beholding, at the same time, with aching hearts, the inefficacy of the instalment act, held out to us as our sure support—We declare ourselves bound by every tie of civil society, of parental and filial love, to stand by, assist, and support each other, in carrying into effect, according to their true intent and meaning, the following resolutions:

Resolved, that we will, at all times, and all places, pay due submission to the laws of our state; and that we will, whenever we shall be called upon, or shall find it necessary, exert ourselves in aiding any and every officer of the state, in carrying them into execution, to their full intent and meaning, except only in such cases, where humanity itself would shrink back, in seeing the property of our neighbours and relations wrested from them, and conveyed to others, without any, or a very small, diminution of their creditors' demands.

Resolved, that in order to do ourselves, our creditors, and our debtors justice, we will deliver to any two or more honest and approved men (who shall be deemed qualified to assess the same) whenever demanded of us, good and sufficient property to answer just demands; and we will, upon its being approved, execute good and sufficient titles and conveyances for the same, to the demanding party.

Resolved that we will, at the risk of every thing precious and dear to us, stand by, support, and protect each other, in preventing, to all intents and purposes,

every sale, which may now or shall be advertised a sale for cash, when taken by execution, by any sheriff or constable in this district.

Resolved, and it is hereby earnestly recommended to every sheriff and constable, within this district, to take particular notice of, and pay due attention to, these our resolves; and that we will, to the extent of our power, and at the risk of every thing dear to us, support and protect all and every such sheriff, who shall, by any means, be endangered by paying the attention herein requested.

Resolved, if any sheriff or constable, within this district, be found acting in any wise contrary to the above resolves, he or they so acting, shall be deemed an enemy to humanity, and shall be treated accordingly: and we are determined, let the consequences be what they may, to put a speedy and effectual stop to such proceedings, in all parts of this district.

Resolved, that these resolutions continue in full force, until the house of general assembly, now about to be convened in Charleston, shall make known what farther can be done, favourable to our present deplorable situation: to whose wisdom we leave it, with our most hearty prayers, that it will please the great giver of all good things, to endow them with wisdom to direct, and vigour to enforce, whatever shall be found most conducive to the welfare of this state in particular, and of the united states in general.



An Indian talk, delivered at Fort Pitt, July 1786, with the answer.

"Brothers,

WE have come a great way on behalf of our wives and children; it is on their behalf that we tread on this ground," *a belt.* "The great man above has given us a bright day to meet our brothers. We have come a great way, and it is to make bright the chain of amity between us: we have one end and you the other. Take you one between both your hands, thus, and hold it fast as we hold it:"—*a belt.*

"Brothers,

"We are poor, wretchedly poor; give us something to cover our backsides, and send us clothed home. A chief amongst us has seen a saddle which he wants—brothers, give us this," *two strings*—"brothers, our young men passing through the town, have smelled whiskey: after smelling we shall go unhappy away without tasting—brothers, give us a keg:" *three strings*, and then a *general hough* by the different tribes.

Answer—By an officer.

"Brothers,

"We are glad to see you, and to establish friendship. As the streams in our country and in yours, though so far apart, run always, so let your friendship and ours be as perpetual. You are poor—and we are poor also. We have had a long war with the great king beyond the water; whose people came over into this country, and burnt our houses, and took away a great part of our clothing. We followed them, and killed them all: but before we had come up with them, they had burnt and torn up the blankets they had taken from us. We have not yet had time to make a great number more. We are strong in numbers; but, like you, we are poor: but of what we have, we will give a part.

"Brothers,

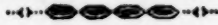
"When you are at home, hunt and collect fur; and when you come to us, bring it with you: in return for which, our traders will be able to give you blankets and other things.

"Brothers,

"While you are with us, be sober, and drink little whiskey, lest you do amiss, and be ashamed of it. The great sun, which you see above you, when he is thirsty, takes the end of a cloud, and sucks the water out of it.

"*Brothers,*

"Do you drink water"—no grunt by any of the tribes—"we will give you a few kegs of whiskey"—a general snort.



Extract from a law of the general court of Massachusetts, passed in the year 1665, respecting spinning.

BE it ordered by the authority of this court, that all hands, not necessarily employed on other occasions, as women, girls, and boyes, shall be, and hereby are, enjoyned to spinn, according to their skill and ability: and that the selectmen in every town, do consider the condition and capacity of every family, and accordingly do assess at one or more spinners; and because several families are necessarily employed the greatest part of their time, in other busines, yet, if opportunities were attended, some time might be spared at least by some of them for this work, the said selectmen shall therefore assess such at halfe and quarter spinners according to their capacities. And every one thus aforesaid for a whole spinner, shall for time to come, spin every year for thirty weeks, three pound a week of linen, cotton, or woollen, and so proportionably for halfe and quarter spinners, under the penalty of twelve pence a pound short: and the selectmen shall take special care for the execution of the order, which may easily be effected, by dividing their severall townes into ten, six, five, &c. parts, and to appoint one of the ten, six, five, &c. to take an account of their divisions, and to certify the select men if any be defective in what they are assessed, who shall improve the penalties, imposed on such as are negligent, for the encouragement of those who are diligent in this work.



Advertisement of the select men of Boston, respecting mourning.

TAKE NOTICE.

AN economical plan of mourning was adopted before the revolution: and its salutary effects have been experienced by almost every family in this town: since which, those wholesome regulations have been passed into a law: notwithstanding which, it has lately been broken in upon in several instances. The inspectors of the police, that no one may hereafter plead ignorance, have caused the law respecting the same, to be published; and give notice, that any future breach of it, will be prosecuted without favour or affection.

Boston, April 30, 1788.

To prevent excess and vain expense in mourning, &c.

It is hereby ordered, that in future no scarfs, gloves, or rings, shall be given at any funeral in this town; nor shall any wine, rum, or other spiritous liquor, be allowed, or given, at, or immediately before, or after, any funeral in this town, under pain that the person or persons giving, allowing, or ordering the same, shall respectively forfeit and pay the sum of twenty shillings for each offence.

And it is further ordered, that whatever male person shall appear or walk in the procession of any funeral in this town, with any new mourning, or new black, or other new mourning coat, or waistcoat—or with any other new black apparel, save and except a black crape around one arm—or shall afterwards, on account of the decease of any relation, or other person, or persons, put on and wear any other mourning, than such piece of black crape around one arm—shall forfeit and pay the sum of twenty shillings for every day he shall put on, and wear, or appear in the same.

And no female, of whatsoever degree, shall put on, wear, or appear at any funeral in this town, in any other mourning or new black clothes whatever, other than a black hat or bonnet, black gloves, black ribands, and a black fan, on

pain to forfeit and pay the sum of twenty shillings; and also forfeit and pay a like sum of twenty shillings for every day she shall at any time at, or after such funeral put on, wear, or appear in such new clothes, as for mourning, other than black hat, bonnet, black gloves, black ribands, and black fan as aforesaid.



Protest, against wearing long hair, of the governor, &c. of Massachusetts.

FORASMUCH as the wearing of long hair, after the manner of Russians and barbarous Indians, has begun to invade New England, contrary to the rule of God's word, which says it is a shame for a man to wear long hair, as also the commendable custom generally of all the godly of all our nation, until within these few years:

We, the magistrates, who have signed this paper, for the shewing of our own innocence in this behalf, do declare and manifest our dislike and detestation against the wearing of such long hair, as against a thing uncivil and unmanly, whereby men doe deforme themselves and offend sober and modest men, and doe corrupt good manners. We doe therefore earnestly intreat all the elders of this jurisdiction, as often as they shall see cause, to manifest their zeal against it in their public administrations, and to take care that the members of their respective churches be not defiled therewith; that so, such as prove obstinate, and will not reforme themselves, may have God and man to witness against them. The third month 10th day, 1649.

JO. ENDICOTT, *governor*,
THOS. DUDLEY, *deputy governor*,
RICHARD BELLINGHAM,
RICHARD SALTONSTALL,
INCREASE NOWELL,

WILLIAM HIBBINS,
THOS. FLINT,
ROB. BRIDGES,
SIMON BRADSTREET.



Address of the merchants of Sheidam, in Holland, to his excellency John Adams, esq. after their high mightinesses the lords states general of the united provinces of the Netherlands had acknowledged the freedom and independence of the united states of North America.

IF ever any circumstances were capable of recalling to the minds of the people of these provinces, the most lively remembrance of the cruel situation, to which their forefathers found themselves once reduced, under the oppressive yoke of Spanish tyranny, it was, no doubt, the terrible and critical moment, when the colonies of North America, groaning under the intolerable weight of the chains, with which the unbounded ambition of Great Britain had loaded them, were forced into a just and lawful war, to recover the use and enjoyment of that liberty, to which they were entitled by the sacred and unalienable laws of nature.

If ever the citizens of this republic have had an occasion to remember, with sentiments of the liveliest gratitude, the visible assistance and protection of a Being, who, after having constantly supported them during the course of a long, bloody war, which cost their ancestors eighty years' hard struggles and painful labours, deigned, by the strength of his powerful arm, to break the odious fetters under which we had so long groaned, and who, from that happy era to the present time, has constantly maintained us in the possession of our precious liberties—if ever the citizens of these provinces have been bound to remember those unspeakable favours of the Almighty—it was no doubt at that moment when haughty Britain began to feel the effects of divine indignation, and when the vengeance of heaven defeated her sanguinary schemes; it was when, treading under foot the sacred ties of blood and nature, and meditating the destruction of her own offspring, her arms were every where baffled in the most terrible and exemplary manner; her troops

defeated; and her armies led into captivity; and at last that haughty power, humbled by that heaven, which she had provoked, saw the sceptre, which she had usurped, fall from her enfeebled hand, and America, shaking off the cruel yoke, which an unnatural stepmother had endeavoured to impose forever upon her, thanked bounteous heaven for her happy deliverance.

If ever the inhabitants of this country, and those of this city in particular, have had a just cause for joy, and good grounds to conceive the highest hopes of prosperity, it was undoubtedly at that so much wished-for moment, when, with an unanimous voice, the fathers of the country declared the united states of America to be free and independent, and acknowledged your excellency as minister plenipotentiary and envoy of the illustrious congress.

Impressed with the various sentiments of respect, joy, and gratitude, with which the unspeakable favours of the Almighty towards both countries must inspire every feeling and sensible mind—encouraged besides, by so many happy omens, the subscribers, in behalf of the merchants and inhabitants of this city, have the honour to congratulate your excellency, as the representative of the American congress, and to assure you, in the strongest terms, that if any event, recorded in the annals of our country, be capable of impressing us with the liveliest joy, and of opening to our minds the happiest prospect, it is that glorious and ever-memorable day, when our august sovereigns, the lords states general of the united provinces of the Netherlands, solemnly acknowledged the independence of the united states of America; a step, which, under the pleasure of God, must become the foundation of unalterable friendship, and the source of mutual prosperity to the two republics, whose union, being cemented by interests henceforth common and inseparable, must forever subsist, and be constantly and religiously preserved by our latest posterity.

Allow us, then, ye deliverers of America! ye generous defenders of her infant liberties! to congratulate your illustrious envoy, and express to him the lively satisfaction we feel at an event which crowns the wishes of the nation. Accept the fervent prayers which we address to heaven, beseeching the Almighty to shower down his blessings on your republic and her allies.

Permit us also to recommend to you, in the strongest manner, the interests of our country, and of this city in particular.

Let those of our citizens, who have been most zealous in promoting the acknowledgment of your independence, enjoy always a particular share of your affection.

Permit us, in fine, that faithful to ourselves, and attentive to whatever can interest our commerce, the only source of our prosperity, we may flatter ourselves, that the produce of this flourishing city, our strong liquors, and other merchandize, may be freely imported into your states without any hindrance, or without being subjected to heavy duties; and may the protection, with which you honour us, and the privileges that you will grant us, rivet the bonds of our mutual friendship, and be to both nations the source of an unceasing prosperity.

Signed in behalf of the merchants of the town of Sheidam, by

*Jacobus Nolet,
Mattheus Schul,*

*Gerardus Bouff,
Jan Verlaan.*

British house of commons, May 15, 1789.

Copy of the twelve propositions submitted by Mr. Wilberforce, to the consideration of the committee of the British house of commons, to whom the report of the privy council, various petitions for the abolition of the slave trade, and other papers relative thereto, had been referred—which propositions were, by consent, ordered to lie on the table.

THAT the number of slaves, annually carried from the coast of Africa, in British vessels, is supposed to amount to about 38,000.

That the number, annually carried to the British West India islands, has amounted to about 22,500, on an average of four years, to the year 1787, inclusive.

That the number, annually retained in the said islands, as far as appears by the custom-house accounts, has amounted, on the same average, to about 17,500.

II. That much the greater number of the negroes, carried away by European vessels, are brought from the interior parts of the continent of Africa, and many of them from a very great distance.

That no precise information appears to have been obtained, of the manner in which these persons have been made slaves.

But that from the accounts, as far as any have been procured on this subject, with respect to the slaves brought from the interior parts of Africa, and from the information which has been received respecting the countries nearer to the coast, the slaves may in general be classed under some of the following descriptions :

1st. Prisoners taken in war.

2dly. Free persons sold for debt, or on account of real or imputed crimes, particularly adultery and witchcraft ; in which cases they are frequently sold with their whole families, and sometimes *for the profit of those, by whom they are condemned.*

3dly. Domestic slaves, sold for the profit of their masters—in some places at the will of their masters—and in some places on being condemned by them, for real or imputed crimes.

4thly. Persons made slaves by various acts of oppression, violence, or fraud, committed either by the princes and chiefs of those countries on their subjects, or by private individuals on each other, or lastly by Europeans, engaged in this traffic.

III. That the trade, carried on by European nations on the coast of Africa, for the purchase of slaves, *has necessarily a tendency to occasion frequent and cruel wars among the natives ; to produce unjust convictions, and punishments for pretended or aggravated crimes ; to encourage acts of oppression, violence, and fraud ; and to obstruct the natural course of civilization and improvement, in those countries.*

IV. That the continent of Africa, in its present state, furnishes several valuable articles of commerce, highly important to the trade and manufactures of this kingdom ; and which are in a great measure peculiar to that quarter of the globe : and that the soil and climate have been found by experience well adapted to the production of other articles, with which we are now either wholly or in great part supplied by foreign nations.

That an extensive commerce with Africa, in these commodities, might probably be substituted in the place of that which is now carried on in slaves, so as at least to afford a return for the same quantity of goods as has annually been carried thither in British vessels : and lastly, that such a commerce might reasonably be expected to increase in proportion to the progress of civilization and improvement on that continent.

V. That the slave trade has been found by experience to be *peculiarly injurious and destructive* to the British seamen, who have been employed therein. And that the mortality among them has been much greater than in his majesty's ships stationed on the coast of Africa—or than has been usual in British vessels, employed in any other trade.

VI. That the mode of transporting the slaves from Africa to the West Indies, necessarily exposes them to *many and grievous sufferings*, for which *no regulations* can provide an *adequate remedy* ; and that in consequence thereof, a large proportion of them *has annually perish* during the voyage.

VII. That a large proportion of the slaves, so transported, has also *perished* in the harbours in the West Indies, *previous* to their being sold. That this loss is stated by the assembly of the island of Jamaica, at about four and a half per cent. of the number imported; and is, by medical persons of experience in that island, ascribed in a great measure to diseases contracted during the voyage; and to the mode of treatment on board the ships, by which those diseases have been *suppressed for a time*, in order to render the slaves fit for immediate sale.

VIII. That the loss of newly imported negroes, within the first three years after their importation, bears a *large proportion* to the whole number imported.

IX. That the natural increase of population among the slaves in the islands, appears to have been impeded principally by the following causes.

1st. The inequality of the sexes in the importations from Africa.

2d. The general dissoluteness of manners among the slaves, and the want of proper regulations for the encouragement of marriages, and of rearing children.

3d. The particular diseases which are prevalent among them, and which are in some instances attributed to too severe labour, or rigorous treatment, and in others to insufficient or improper food.

4th. Those diseases, which affect a large proportion of negro children in their infancy, and those to which the negroes newly imported from Africa, have been found to be particularly liable.

X. That the whole number of the slaves in the island of Jamaica, in 1768, was about 167,000
That the number in 1774, was, as stated by governor Keith, about 193,000
And that the number in December, 1787, as stated by lieutenant governor Clark, was about 256,000

That by comparing these numbers, with the numbers imported into, and retained in the island, in the several years from 1768 to 1774 inclusive, as appearing from the accounts delivered to the committee of trade, by Mr. Fuller, and in the several years from 1775 inclusive, to 1787, also inclusive, as appearing by the accounts delivered in by the inspector general, and allowing for a loss of about 1-22d part, by deaths, on ship-board, after entry, as stated in the report of the assembly of the said island of Jamaica, it appears that the annual excess of deaths, above births, in the island, in the whole period of 19 years, has been in the proportion of about 7-8ths per cent. computing on the medium number of slaves in the island during that period. That in the first six years of the said nineteen, the excess of deaths was in the proportion of rather more than one on every hundred of the medium number. That in the last thirteen years of the said nineteen, the excess of deaths was in the proportion of about three-fifths on every hundred of the medium number; and that a number of slaves, amounting to 15,000 is stated by the report of the island of Jamaica to have perished during the latter period, in consequence of repeated hurricanes, and of the want of foreign supplies of provisions.

XI. That the whole number of slaves in the island of Barbadoes, was, in the year 1764, according to the account given-in to the committee of trade, by Mr. Braithwaite, 70,706
That in 1774, the number was, by the same account, 74,874
In 1780, by ditto, 68,270
In 1781, after the hurricane, according to the same account, 63,148
In 1786, by ditto, 62,115

That by comparing these numbers, with the number imported into this island, according to the same account (not allowing for any re-exportation) the annual excess of deaths above births in the ten years from 1764 to 1774, was in the proportion of about five to every hundred, computing on the medium number of slaves in the island during that period.

That in the seven years, from 1774 to 1780, both inclusive, the excess of deaths was in the proportion of about one and one third, on every hundred, of the medium number.

That between the years 1780 and 1781, there appears to have been a decrease in the number of slaves of about 5,000.

That in the six years from 1781 to 1786, both inclusive, the excess of deaths was in the proportion of rather less than seven eighths in every hundred, of the medium number.

And that in the four years, from 1783 to 1786, both inclusive, the excess of deaths was in the proportion of rather less than one third in every hundred on the medium number.

And that during the whole period, there is no doubt, that some were exported from the island, but considerably more in the first part of this period, than in the last.

XII. That the accounts from the leeward islands and from Dominica, Grenada, and St. Vincents, do not furnish sufficient grounds for comparing the state of population in the said islands at different periods, with the number of slaves, which have been from time to time imported into the said islands, and exported therefrom. But that from the evidence, which has been received, respecting the present state of these islands, as well as of Jamaica and Barbadoes, and from a consideration of the means of obviating the causes which have hitherto operated to impede the natural increase of the slaves, and of lessening the demand for manual labour, without diminishing the profit of the planter, it appears, that *no considerable or permanent inconvenience would result from discontinuing the importation of African slaves.*



To the senate and house of representatives of the united states. The address of the people called quakers in annual assembly convened.

FIRMLY believing, that unfeigned righteousness in public, as well as private stations, is the only sure ground of hope for the divine blessing, whence alone rulers can derive true honour—establish sincere confidence in the hearts of the people—and, feeling their minds animated with the ennobling principle of universal good-will to men, find a conscious dignity and felicity in the harmony and success attending the exercise of a solid uniform virtue; short of which the warmest pretensions to public spirit, zeal for our country, and the rights of men, are fallacious and illusive.

Under this persuasion, as professors of faith in that ever-blessed, all-perfect Lawgiver, whose injunction remains of undiminished obligation on all who profess to believe in him, "Whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so unto them," we apprehend ourselves religiously bound to request your serious christian attention to the deeply-interesting subject, whereon our religious society, in their annual assembly, in the tenth month, 1783, addressed the then congress, who, though the christian rectitude of the concern was by the delegates generally acknowledged, yet not being vested with the powers of legislation, they declined promoting any public remedy against the gross national iniquity of trafficking in the persons of fellow-men: but divers of the legislative bodies of the different states on this continent, have since manifested their sense of the public detestation due to the licentious wickedness of the African trade for slaves, and the inhuman tyranny and blood-guiltiness inseparable from it: the debasing influence whereof most certainly tends to lay waste the virtue, and of course the happiness of the people.

Many are the enormities, abhorrent to common humanity and common ho-

neſty, which, under the federal countenance given to this abominable commerce, are practiſed in ſome of the united ſtates, which we judge it not needful to particularize to a body of men, choſen, as eminently diſtinguiſhable for wiſdom and extenſive information: but we find it indiſpenſably incumbent on us (as a religious body) aſſuredly believing that both the true temporal intereſts of nations and eternal well-being of individuals, depend on doing juſtly, loving mercy, and walking humbly before God, the Creator, Preſerver, and Benefactor of men—thus to attempt to excite your attention to the affecting ſubject, earneſtly deſiring, that the infinite Father of ſpirits may ſo enrich your minds with his love and truth, and ſo influence your underſtandings by that pure wiſdom which is full of mercy and good fruits, as that a ſincere and impartial inquiry may take place, whether it be not an eſſential part of the duty of your exalted ſtation, to exert upright endeavours to the full extent of your power, to remove every obſtruction to public righteouſneſs, which the influence and artifice of particular perſons, governed by the narrow miſtaken views of ſelf-intereſt, have occaſioned—and whether, notwithſtanding ſuch ſeeming impediments, it be not in reality within your power, to exerciſe juſtice and mercy, which, if adhered to, we cannot doubt muſt produce the abolition of the ſlave trade.

We conſider this ſubject ſo eſſentially and extenſively important, as to warrant a hope, that the liberty we now take, will be underſtood, as it really is, a compliance with a ſenſe of religious duty, and that your chriſtian endeavours to remove reproach from the land, may be efficacious to ſweeten the labour, and leſſen the difficulties, incident to the diſcharge of your important truſt.

Signed in, and on behalf of, the yearly meeting for Pennſylvania, New Jerſey, Delaware, and the weſtern parts of Maryland and Virginia—held in Philadelphia by adjournments, from the 28th day of the 9th month to the 3d day of the 10th month, incluſive, 1789.

BY NICHOLAS WALN,

Clerk to the meeting this year.



Address of the roman catholics to George Washington, preſident of the united ſtates.

SIR,

WE have been long impatient to teſtify our joy and unbounded confidence on your being called, by an unanimous vote, to the firſt ſtation of a country, in which that unanimity could not have been obtained without the previous merit of unexampled ſervices, of eminent wiſdom, and unblemiſhed virtue. Our congratulations have not reached you ſooner, becauſe our ſcattered ſituation prevented our communication and the collecting of thoſe ſentiments which warmed every breaſt. But the delay has furniſhed us with the opportunity, not merely of preſaging the happineſs to be expected under your adminiſtration, but of bearing teſtimony, to that which we experience already. It is your peculiar talent, in war and in peace, to afford ſecurity to thoſe, who commit their protection into your hands. In war, you ſhield them from the ravages of armed hoſtility: in peace, you eſtabliſh public tranquility, by the juſtice and moderation, not leſs than by the vigour, of your government. By example, as well as by vigilance, you extend the influence of laws on the manners of our fellow citizens. You encourage reſpect for religion; and inculcate, by words and actions, that principle, on which the welfare of nations ſo much depends, that a ſuperintending providence governs the events of the world, and watches over the conduct of men. Your exalted maxims, and unwearied attention to the moral and phyſical improvement of our country, have produced already the happieſt effects. Under your adminiſtration, America is animated with zeal for the attainment and encouragement of uſeful literature: ſhe improves her agriculture; extends her commerce; and acquires with foreign nations a dignity unknown to her before. From theſe happy events, in which

none can feel a warmer interest than ourselves, we derive additional pleasure, by recollecting that you, sir, have been the principal instrument to effect so rapid a change in our political situation. This prospect of national prosperity is peculiarly pleasing to us, on another account; because, whilst our country preserves her freedom and independence, we shall have a well-founded title to claim from her justice *the equal rights of citizenship, as the price of our blood spilt under your eyes, and of our common exertions for her defence, under your auspicious conduct*—rights, rendered more dear to us by the remembrance of former hardships. When we pray for the preservation of them, where they have been granted—and expect the full extension of them from the justice of those states, which still restrict them*—when we solicit the protection of heaven over our common country, we neither omit, nor can omit recommending your preservation to the singular care of divine providence; because we conceive that no human means are so available to promote the welfare of the united states, as the prolongation of your health and life, in which are included the energy of your example, the wisdom of your councils, and the persuasive eloquence of your virtues.

JOHN CARROLL, *in behalf of the roman catholic clergy.*

CHARLES CARROLL, *of Carrollton,*

DANIEL CARROLL,

DOMINICK LYNCH,

THOMAS FITZSIMONS.

in behalf of the roman catholic laity.

ANSWER.

To the Roman catholics in the united states of America.

GENTLEMEN,

WHILE I now receive with much satisfaction your congratulations on my being called by an unanimous vote, to the first station in my country—I cannot but duly notice your politeness in offering an apology for the unavoidable delay. As that delay has given you an opportunity of realizing, instead of anticipating, the benefits of the general government—you will do me the justice to believe, that your testimony of the increase of the public prosperity, enhances the pleasure, which I should otherwise have experienced from your affectionate address.

I feel that my conduct, in war and in peace, has met with more general approbation than could have reasonably been expected: and I find myself disposed to consider that fortunate circumstance, in a great degree resulting from the able support, and extraordinary candour, of my fellow citizens of all denominations.

NOTE.

* The restrictions here alluded to, are in the following clauses, which, for the information of our readers, we have extracted:

“No *protestant* inhabitant of this colony shall be denied the enjoyment of any civil right, merely on account of his religious principles: but all persons, professing a belief in the faith of *any protestant sect*, who shall demean themselves peaceably under the government, as hereby established, shall be capable of being elected into any office of profit and trust,” &c.—Constitution of New Jersey, sect. 19.

“No person who shall deny the truth of the protestant religion, shall be capable of holding any office or place of trust or profit in the civil department within this state.”—Constitution of North Carolina, sect. 32.

“No person shall be eligible to a seat in the senate, unless he be of the protestant religion.”—Constitution of South Carolina, sect. 12.

“No person shall be eligible to sit in the house of representatives, unless he be of the protestant religion.” *Idem*, 13.

The prospect of national prosperity now before us, is truly animating; and ought to excite the exertions of all good men, to establish and secure the happiness of their country, in the permanent duration of its freedom and independence. America, under the smiles of divine providence—the protection of a good government—and the cultivation of manners, morals, and piety—cannot fail of attaining an uncommon degree of eminence, in literature, commerce, agriculture, improvements at home, and respectability abroad.

As mankind become more liberal, they will be more apt to allow, that *all those who conduct themselves as worthy members of the community ARE EQUALLY ENTITLED TO THE PROTECTION OF CIVIL GOVERNMENT.* I hope ever to see America among the foremost nations in examples of justice and liberality. And I presume that your fellow citizens *will not forget the patriotic part which you took in the accomplishment of their revolution, and the establishment of their government*—or the important assistance which they received from a nation in which the roman catholic faith is professed.

I thank you, gentlemen, for your kind concern for me. While my life and my health shall continue, in whatever situation I may be, it shall be my constant endeavour to justify the favourable sentiments which you are pleased to express of my conduct. And may the members of your society in America, animated alone by the pure spirit of christianity, and still conducting themselves as the faithful subjects of our free government, enjoy every temporal and spiritual felicity.

March, 1790.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Report of a committee of both houses of the legislature of Massachusetts, appointed to consider on further amendments in the constitution of the united states.

THAT having carefully examined and considered the subject referred to them—they are fully of opinion, that further amendments in that constitution are necessary to secure the liberties of the people, and the blessings of a free and efficient system of government; and that such amendments ought now to be attended to, and made so particular, as will have a tendency to preserve the forms of a federal republic, and to prevent a consolidation of the states. As this important subject is now brought before the legislature—and the people have a favourable opportunity to deliberate upon it—the committee think it is proper for the general court, at the present time, to suggest to the members from this state in congress, several principles of amendments, to be attended to, as soon as the important business now before congress, will admit.

It is with diffidence, the committee express their opinion on this very interesting subject: but as it is made their duty, they have made it their endeavour to consider the subjects referred to them, with the attention they deserve. And though they think the states have been highly favoured in laying the foundation of a good government; yet they conceive much is to be done, to define and complete the system.

The committee, in their enquiries, have been influenced by those truths and principles which are held sacred in all free and enlightened countries; and have inferred the proposed amendments, from what they conceive to be the fundamental principles of a free and energetic system of government for an extensive community.

They feel the fullest conviction, that the liberties and prosperity of the united states, must rest on a general government, adequate to the common defence and general welfare, and on state or local governments, constitutionally secured in their proper stations; and therefore, that every good man will seasonably oppose a consolidation of the states—in event that must, probably, be attended with the loss of every thing dear to a free, virtuous, and manly people.

Your committee believe it is a truth, very generally admitted in this country, that the greatest portion of political happiness is enjoyed in that equality which prevails in well regulated republics; that there is a constant effort, in each order of men, to destroy this equality, to exalt itself and depress the others: to prevent the ruinous effects of which, many checks must be engrafted into the constitution; and every part of the people have its constitutional influence, and proper means of defence in the government: and to this end, not only a senatorial branch, but a full and substantial representation of the body of the people, must be effectually provided for.

That it is a fundamental principle, that such a representation, and power to lay and collect taxes—to form and control the military forces of a community, ought to go together in all cases, where not evidently impracticable; and that the legislature of the society ought to be so formed, that the sense of the majority therein may correspond with the sense of the major part of the people; that the powers of those who govern, ought to be accurately limited and defined by the instruments and compacts of association; and that where the sovereignty is divided and qualified—and lodged in a federal head for certain purposes, and in local governments, for certain other purposes—the line of distinction ought to be very carefully drawn, to prevent encroachments.

On attentively examining the constitution of the united states, the committee are of opinion, that the powers of the general government, in several instances, are not well defined or limited: that there is not a just line of distinction drawn between them, and the powers of the local governments; and that there is no such representation as before mentioned, in the legislature of the union.

It appears to the committee, that it is agreeable to the very essence and design of a federal system, that there be a general legislature, composed of a few members; and that a more numerous and substantial representation of the people be assembled in the state legislatures: and therefore it follows, that the councils of the union must have a natural bias to vigour, order, and an aristocratical system of policy; and that the state governments must have a like bias to popular liberty, and popular measures. To make the democratic temper of the latter, and the different temper of the former, mutual checks on each other, and thereby conducive to the happiness of the whole, is peculiar, perhaps, to a republic like ours; and a part of the political science, yet in some measure to be learned.

In a single legislature, the senatorial and popular branches prevent the extremes of each other by mutual negatives in all, or particular cases: and how far this fundamental principle can, with safety and propriety, be extended to a general and state government, in a great republic, must require much discernment and reflexion, time and experience, to determine. The committee conceive, however, that some important means to lessen the abuses of democracy on one hand, and of aristocracy on the other, now present themselves. By increasing and improving the representation in the general government, and making some of the state governments (if necessary) less popular, they will become less destructive of each other: and by giving a negative in certain cases, when practicable, each will be enabled to defend itself against the other; and a medium between the extreme views of both, be happily produced: and by limiting and defining powers, and by a proper distinguishing line, each may be kept in its proper place. As the constitution now stands, the committee are of opinion, it will cherish those natural inequalities among men, from which will, in time, result constitutional distinctions, or an uneasiness in the body of the people, which, by sudden commotions, may endanger or demolish the whole system.

The committee by no means agree with those who contend, that the natural tendency of a system like ours, is towards an undue increase of the powers of the state governments, nor with those who contend that the democratic temper

of the people, is a sufficient check upon the extensive powers of the general government. Certain it is, that this temper must tend to destroy all government, if not constitutionally directed. It must have its due weight, in order to prevent the making of certain laws—or irregularly operate, to prevent their execution.

This subject of amendments is too extensive to be treated at large, or in particular detail. The committee, therefore, have more particularly in this report, made it an object to bring into view, such principles as appear to them, to be deserving of more immediate attention. It appears to them to be a most important object, duly to examine the legislative powers of congress, respecting internal taxes, the militia, peace establishments, regulations of elections, the federal judiciary, and federal territories, and in various ways to check and limit those powers in their exercise. It is very obvious, that the legislative powers of the general government, as to these objects, may be so exercised, as, in a short period of time, materially to alter the condition of the community, and the first principles of the government: and it is, in the opinion of the committee, equally obvious, that the body of the people ought to have some further and more effectual control on the formation of the laws, and over those who make the laws, relative to these subjects.

If it be necessary, that congress should retain and exercise the powers vested in that body; yet many useful checks may be provided. Merely to elect the senators and representatives of the federal head, can be but imperfect security to the body of the people, against a system of politics, very repugnant to their general sentiments: for it is clear, that in a federal republic, the aristocratical part of the community, will very generally be elected to administer the general government.

In altering the constitution, all agree, that the body of the people, in their state legislatures, or in their conventions, ought to be consulted: because, otherwise, the public opinion could not be known, and all parts of the federal system be secure: and perhaps this principle, under different modifications, may well be applied to some few important cases in federal legislation.

The committee are sensible, the weakness and embarrassments of the confederation, and the many obstructions in the forms of government in the united netherlands, are to be avoided: but a federal head, possessing almost entire sovereignty, and no ways checked by the local governments, may be equally dangerous, and destructive of the system, of which it is intended as a part. If a direct tax, a plan for forming the militia, or a large peace establishment, should be proposed by the general government, and be disapproved, by a large majority of the state legislatures, ought such measures to be adopted?

Having made the foregoing observations, the committee submit the following principles of amendments, for consideration, and recommend that constitutional provision be made—

I. That congress shall not interfere in the regulations of the elections of its members, except in cases where the state legislatures shall neglect or refuse to make regulations; and that the qualifications of senators and representatives be expressly defined in the constitution.

II. That congress erect no company with exclusive advantages of commerce.

III. That congress have power to establish an uniform rule of inhabitaney, or settlement of the poor of the different states, throughout the united states.

IV. That republican forms of government be established in the districts which are, or shall be, ceded to the united states.

V. That congress shall, by law, provide for calling forth the posse comitatus, for executing the laws of the united states.

VI. That the general government exercise no power, but what is expressly delegated.

VII. That a part of the internal resources of taxation be appropriated to the united states, and that a part thereof be exclusively reserved to the respective states, with such exceptions, however, and under such limitations, as war and other extraordinary exigencies may require.

VIII. That no system, for forming the militia, be established—and that no establishment of troops in a time of peace, beyond a limited number, be made—if disapproved by a specified number of the state legislatures, within a limited time after the bills for those purposes shall be laid before them.

IX. That the judiciary powers of the united states be more explicitly defined, and more accurately distinguished from those of the respective states.

X. That the senate shall not possess all the executive and judicial powers now vested in that body.

XI. That it be left to the several states, to make compensations to their senators and representatives respectively, for their services in congress.

XII. That the state legislatures have power to recall, when they may think it expedient, their federal senators, and send others in their stead; and that the senators be chosen all at the same time, and for the term of four years.

In the foregoing investigations, it has been the main object of the committee, to bring into view, amendments which shall secure the blessings of freedom, without injuring the nerves of government.

As to internal taxes, the committee further observe, that so long as there shall remain, in all cases, concurrent power in congress, and the respective state legislatures, to tax the same objects, it will be impracticable for the union or separate states to estimate their revenues; and consequently to estimate, with any degree of certainty, on performing their respective engagements.

Permanently to secure the liberties and happiness of America, the committee believe a due modification of the legislative powers before mentioned, and further checks in the constitution are essential; as well as a fair and honest administration of the general and local governments.

The committee are convinced, that the people of this state, when they adopted the constitution of the united states, wished for and expected further amendments, than those which have been recommended; and that they are now anxious to have their liberties more explicitly secured to them.

After dilating on general principles, the committee have brought into view more particular propositions, resting assured, that from the premises laid down, will result such amendments as will answer the just expectations of all our citizens.

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Abstract of the net proceeds of the duties on imports and tonnage.

		Dols.	cts.
New Hampshire,	from 11th Aug. to 31st Dec. 1789,	7,789	21
Massachusetts,	from 10th do. to 31st do. 1789,	113,439	54
Connecticut,	from 11th do. to 31st do. 1789,	20,252	87
New York,	from 5th do. to 31st do. 1789,	152,198	97
New Jersey,	from 1st do. to 31st do. 1789,	1,971	51
Pennsylvania,	from 10th do. to 31st do. 1789,	188,497	94
Delaware,	from 1st do. to 31st do. 1789,	6,573	98
Maryland,	from 10th do. to 31st do. 1789,	87,751	6
Virginia,	from 17th do. to 31st do. 1789,	142,028	62
South Carolina,	from 31st do. to 1st do. 1789,	55,032	61
Georgia,	from 22d do. to 1st do. 1789,	8,850	80
	Dollars,	784,487	14
	Deduct for drawbacks 2 per cent.	15,689	74
	Dollars,	768,797	40

Treasury department, March 4, 1790.

ALEX. HAMILTON, sec. treat.

Constitution of the Hibernian society for the relief of emigrants from Ireland.

TO a benevolent mind, no object can be more grateful, as none is more laudable, than to relieve the distressed : to effect this desirable purpose, few institutions have had a greater tendency, than the national societies, established in this country, for the protection and assistance of those emigrants, whom misery, misfortune, or oppression has compelled to forsake their native country, and fly to "the asylum," which is here to be found for "the oppressed of all nations." By these societies, emigrants have been rendered happy in their situations, and useful citizens ; oppression has been punished ; migration hither encouraged ; misery alleviated ; and consequently, the temptations, to wander from the paths of rectitude, diminished. These reasons, and others equally forcible, have induced us, the subscribers, to enter into an association, and adopt the following constitution.

I. This society shall be called "the Hibernian society for the relief of emigrants from Ireland."

II. This society shall hold quarterly meetings on the first Mondays of March, June, September, and December, in every year.

III. On the first Monday of April next, there shall be chosen by ballot, a president, a vice-president, a secretary, a treasurer, two counsellors, and two physicians, to serve in their respective stations, until the meeting in December, 1790 : at which time, and at the December meeting in every year, thereafter, an election shall be held in the like manner, for the said officers respectively.

IV. The duty of the president shall be to preside at all meetings of the society ; regulate the debates ; and determine all questions of order : and in case of an equality of voices on any contested matter, he shall have a casting vote. He shall have power to draw on the treasurer for such sums of money as the society shall, at any of their meetings, order to be paid. He shall subscribe all acts and other instruments of the society ; and shall call special meetings of the society, when thereto requested by a quorum of the acting committee.

V. The vice-president shall, in the absence of the president, preside at each meeting ; and shall have all the powers and authorities, and perform all the duties, of the president : but if the president and vice-president shall be absent, the meeting shall choose a chairman by shew of hands : and the person so chosen, shall preside, and have all the powers and authorities, and perform all the duties, of the president.

VI. The secretary shall keep fair and regular entries of all rules and regulations of the society—a register of the names of the members—and minutes of the proceedings of the several meetings. He shall make out and attest certificates of the admission of members ; record all fines incurred ; and furnish the treasurer with an account thereof. He shall give public notice of the time and place of the respective meetings of the society ; and generally do and perform all such business, incident to his office, as the society shall from time to time require.

VII. The treasurer shall receive all subscriptions, quarterly payments, fines, donations, and other personal property of the society ; and keep fair accounts of his receipts and expenditures. He shall not pay any money but by warrant from the president, or, in his absence, from the vice-president or chairman, or from a quorum of the acting committee, in the body of which warrant shall be expressed the use or uses for which the same is given : which warrant, with a receipt for the sum therein expressed, shall be his voucher. He shall submit his accounts to the inspection of the president or vice-president, when thereto required. He shall, previously to the December meeting, settle his accounts with a committee of the society, to be for that purpose appointed, at the meeting in September of every year :

and he shall pay all orders drawn upon him agreeably to those rules and regulations; but not otherwise.

VIII. A committee, to consist of twelve members, which shall be denominated "The acting committee of the Hibernian society," shall be chosen by ballot, at the first meeting of the society, which committee shall be divided into three classes: the first class shall be relieved from their duty, at the expiration of six months from the first Monday of March instant; the second class, at the expiration of twelve months, and the third class, at the expiration of eighteen months, from the same time. The vacancies, thus caused, shall be filled up by the meetings at which they shall severally happen: and the members, then chosen to fill such vacant class, shall serve for the term of eighteen months from the term of their respective appointments: the like rotation shall be observed ever afterwards: but nothing in this article contained, shall prevent any member, who may have already served in one of the classes, from being re-elected. Any five of the said committee shall be a quorum, and have power to draw on the treasurer for such sums of money, as the duties assigned them shall from time to time require: but no such quorum shall be formed, unless each member of the committee shall have had due notice of the time and place of meeting.

IX. The duty of the acting committee shall be to receive applications for assistance; to send two or more of their members to visit all vessels arriving in this port from Ireland with passengers; to make strict enquiry into the character and circumstances of those who may in their judgment be entitled to relief; and to afford them such assistance as the nature of their respective cases may require, and the funds of the society will admit. And the more effectually to prevent and punish imposition and oppression of emigrants by owners, masters, or freighters of vessels, or by any other persons whomsoever—and to afford immediate aid to those who may be afflicted with sickness—they shall be empowered to call for the advice of the counsellors and physicians, in their respective professions.

X. There shall be a committee of three members, (to be ballotted for, classed, and relieved, in the like manner as the acting committee), which shall be called the committee of correspondence, whose duty it shall be, to correspond with institutions of a similar nature, and by such means as to them shall seem most effectual, promote the establishment of others. They shall address and transmit copies of this constitution to characters of respectability and influence in the different parts of this state, and solicit their exertions to procure donations; and shall prepare letters, which, when submitted to the inspection, and sanctioned by the signature, of the president, they shall transmit, with copies of this constitution, to such persons, at the different sea-ports in Ireland, whence emigrants generally come, as may most probably be instrumental in disseminating information of the intentions of this institution.

XI. Every member shall subscribe this constitution; and at the time of subscribing, shall pay to the treasurer, for the use of the society, a sum not less than two dollars: and at every quarterly meeting shall pay, for the like use, not less than three-eighths of a dollar. Any person, desirous of becoming a member of this society, at or after the meeting in June 1790, shall be proposed at a quarterly meeting, and ballotted for at a succeeding one; when, if there be a majority of the members present in his favour, he shall be admitted; but not otherwise; and every member of this society shall receive a certificate of his admission, signed by the president, and attested by the secretary.

XII. Any member, residing in this city, or the liberties thereof, who shall be two quarterly payments in arrears, shall be fined one eighth of a dollar: and if he shall neglect or refuse to pay such fine, and shall be four quarters in arrears, he shall be no longer considered a member. And if any member, residing without the limits aforesaid, shall be eight quarters in arrears, he shall be fined one eighth of a

dollar; and if he shall neglect or refuse to pay such fine, and shall be twelve quarters in arrears, he shall be no longer considered a member.

XIII. The foregoing rules and regulations shall be deemed and taken as the fundamental laws of the society: and no part of them shall be altered or amended, but by motion made at a quarterly meeting (of which public notice shall be given) and agreed to at a subsequent meeting by a majority of the members present.

Philadelphia, March 22, 1790.

Signed,

THOMAS M'KEAN, *president.*

Attest. MATHEW CAREY, *secretary.*



Charge of the hon. James Wilson, esq. judge of the federal circuit court for the district of Pennsylvania, to the grand jury of said court, delivered April 12, 1790.

GENTLEMEN,

As you are the first grand jury that has been assembled in the circuit court for Pennsylvania, under the constitution of the united states, it is highly probable, that little business of a particular nature will come before you. Perhaps, therefore, no occasion can be fitter, than the present, to address you on a subject of great, of general, and of lasting importance, and, at the same time, intimately connected with your official character and views. I mean, the utility, the power, and the duty of juries.

In a well-constituted government, the great movements of the state receive their first force and direction immediately from the people, at elections. The influence of that force and that direction ought to pervade all the subsequent progress and stages of the public business. The will and genius of the citizens should diffuse their tints and colourings over every part of the web of government, however finely spun, or intricately woven. In this manner, will one inestimable property of a constitution be preserved and secured. It will be always accommodated to the dispositions, manners, and habits of those, for whom it is intended.

The administration of justice and the municipal laws, is that part of government, which comes most intimately home to the business and bosoms of men. Where the relation of the laws to facts and transactions is obscure or difficult, and, of consequence, gives rise to doubts and controversies, the intervention of skilful and unbiassed interpretation and application of the laws, is essentially necessary. This is the province of judges. But before justice can be fully and satisfactorily dispensed, something further, and of importance equally great and extensive, must be done. Facts must be investigated and authenticated: the circumstances attending transactions must be developed and ascertained. In order to make the proper estimates, and to discover the true results of things, consideration must be given not only to what is said, but to the character and situation of the witness, who speaks it—and to the character and situation of the person, concerning whom it is spoken. Now the province of juries opens upon us. Let us survey it in all its beauty and extent. If I deceive not myself, we shall return from the excursion, fully and agreeably convinced, that as government receives its first moving force, it receives its last finishing efficacy, from the personal acts and energies of the people.

If the administration of justice, which is one great end of civil society, were entirely committed to one selected body of men, deprived, by their situation and by the functions of their office, from having many opportunities of knowing particularly the circumstances and characters of the parties, who come before them, it could not be expected, that the proper and practical adjustment of facts to characters, would, in every instance be made. In this case, a competent number of

sensible and unprejudiced jurymen, selected and assembled for the purpose will be best qualified for tracing, investigating, and weighing the truth. They will be triers not only of the facts, but also of the credibility of the witnesses. They will be a strong and uniform defence against the influence of remote or defective information, on the one hand—and against the undistinguishing operations of systematic inflexibility, on the other. A single witness will not be rejected by them, because he is single: nor will they believe two witnesses, if probability and reason encounter their testimony.

These are advantages of the trial by jury even in civil cases. But, in criminal cases, how much are those advantages heightened and appreciated! The executor of the law should be vested with numerous, extensive, and important powers: but, while it is necessary to give such powers, it is also necessary to guard against their inconveniences, by assigning to them proper checks and controuls. The executive power, of prosecuting crimes and offences, might be dangerous and destructive, if exercised solely by judges occasionally appointed, or appointed during pleasure, for that purpose. To prevent this, two precautions are used. One is, that the judges are appointed during good behaviour: the other is, that a double barrier—a presentment, as well as a trial, by jury—is placed between the liberty and security of the citizen, and the power and exertions of administration.

Diligent enquiries, and true presentments to make, is the part allotted to grand juries: those presentments well and truly to try, is the part allotted to traverse juries.

Next, and inferior only to the trust reposed in the legislature, is that reposed in grand juries, in point of national concern. To them emphatically belongs the character of being a terror to evil-doers, and a praise to those that do well. They are entrusted with the custody of the portals of the law, that into the hallowed dome, no injustice may be permitted to enter. They make, in the first instance, the important discrimination between the innocent and the guilty: to the former they give a passport of security: the latter they consign to a final trial by a traverse jury. That a proper measure be meted out to both, is an object of the highest importance, considered either in a public or in a private point of view.

The manner, in which grand juries ought to make enquiries, well deserves to be attentively considered. It has been declared by some, that grand juries are only to enquire, “whether what they hear be any reason to put the party to answer,”—“that a probable cause to call him to answer, is as much as is required by law.” But, indeed, such a declaration is very little consonant to the oath—the best evidence of the law—which every grand jurymen is obliged to take. He swears, that he “will enquire diligently,”—“that he will present the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.” As little is such a declaration consonant to ancient authority and practice. “In those days,” says my lord Coke, speaking of the reign of Edward I. “in those days (as yet it ought to be) indictments, taken in the absence of the party, were formed upon plain and direct proof, and not upon probabilities or inferences.” Still as little is such a declaration consonant to the voice of reason and sound sense. An indictment has been filed—and with no small degree of propriety—the verdict of the grand jury. “It ought to impart all the truth, which is requisite by law; and every part material ought to be found by the oath of the indictors.” Now, is it consistent with reason or sound sense, that a verdict found upon oath—upon an oath to make diligent enquiry—should be the vague, perhaps the visionary, result merely of probability? Ought not moral certainty to be deemed the necessary basis, of what is delivered under the sanction of an obligation so solemn and so strict? The doctrine, that a grand jury may rest satisfied merely with probabilities, is a doctrine, dangerous as well as unfounded: it is a doctrine, which may be applied to countenance and promote the vilest and most oppressive purposes: it may be used, in pernicious rota-

tion, as a snare, in which the innocent may be entrapped, and as a screen, under the cover of which the guilty may escape.

It has been alleged, that grand juries are confined, in their enquiries—to the bills offered to them—to the crimes given them in charge—and to the evidence brought before them by the prosecutor. But these notions are much too contracted: they present but a very imperfect and unsatisfactory view of the duty required from grand juries, and of the trust reposed in them. They are not appointed for the prosecutor, or for the court: they are appointed for the government, and for the people: and of both the government and people it is surely the concernment, that, on one hand, all crimes—whether given or not given in charge—whether described, or not described with professional skill—should receive the punishment which the law denounces; and that, on the other hand, innocence, however strongly assailed by accusations, drawn up in regular form, and by accusers, marshalled in legal array, should, on full investigation, be secure in that protection, which the law engages that she shall enjoy inviolate. The oath of the grand jurymen—and his oath is the commission under which he acts—assigns no limits, except those marked by diligence itself, to the course of his enquiries: why, then, should it be circumscribed by more contracted boundaries? Shall diligent enquiry be enjoined?—And shall the means and opportunities of enquiry be prohibited or restrained? No. Thus enquiry should be made concerning the accusers—concerning the accusation—and concerning the party accused. Concerning each of those topics of enquiry, they should enquire of one another mutually—of the witnesses produced on the part of the prosecution—of such other witnesses as shall be offered in a proper manner, and by proper persons—of every one, who will give them information. They ought to go further still—they ought to send for such as any of them think able to give testimony, that will be pertinent and material.

It would be easy—it might be useful—to dilate under each of those heads: but the nature of this address will not permit the attempt.

We have not even yet seen the full extent of the trust reposed in grand juries. They are a great channel of communication between those, who make and administer the laws, and those, for whom the laws are made and administered. All the operations of government, and of its ministers and officers, are within the compass of their view and research. They may suggest public improvements, and the modes of relieving public inconveniences: they may expose to public inspection, or to public punishment, bad public men, and bad public measures.

Such and so important is the office of grand juries. Mature deliberation, sound judgment, and strict impartiality are essentially requisite to the adequate fulfilment of their high trust. They ought, therefore, to be composed of men, distinguished by their talents and their virtues—of men, entitled to the first grade of character in the county or state, for the body of which they are selected to enquire. It is the duty of the returning officer, that such men be returned. When this is done, grand juries preserve and illustrate the dignity and excellence of their institution.

The law has provided—as far as it is possible by law to provide—that no improper persons should be placed on juries. If any reasonable exception can be taken, either to the whole pannel, or to particular jurors returned on it, the whole pannel, or such jurors, will, on a challenge for such cause, be quashed or set aside. And an indictment found by the grand jury, who, or any of whom, are liable to such exceptions, will be null and void.

In a trial, on which the life of the person accused depends, he enjoys a peculiar privilege—a privilege suggested by the finest feelings of humanity: he may challenge a certain number of jurors without shewing any the most remote cause of rejection. In difficult and dangerous emergencies, how sudden, how inconstant, how capricious, are oftentimes the emotions of the soul! When on the voice of

the jurors the prisoner's life is suspended, is it unnatural to suppose, that his mind, fluctuating, trembling, and solicitous, should conceive prejudices, even unaccountable ones, on the view of some, who are called and appear to pronounce his fate? That the supposition is not unnatural, some, who have experienced only the sensations of professional sympathy on such occasions, can, in the strongest manner, bear witness. Tender indulgence is shewn to human nature in that trying hour: and he, who has so many other embarrassments surrounding and pressing him, is relieved from the very excruciating one, however unfounded—an unfavourable opinion of his jury. Besides—when he challenges for cause, unless he succeed in establishing that cause in the opinion of others, as well as in his own, his challenge will be set aside. In his timid and suspicious state, he will apprehend, that his unsuccessful challenge will not be entirely without its effect in the mind of the juror, whose impartiality has been questioned, and whose resentment may, therefore, be provoked. His alarm will thus be increased, by the consequences of the very means, which he took to prevent it. To remove all these disquietudes from his doubtful mind, the law allows a challenge for cause, which has been over-ruled, to be succeeded by one that is peremptory.

The relative powers of courts and juries form an interesting subject of enquiry. It is of the utmost consequence, that it be fully and accurately understood. A well-known distinction between their provinces has been long recognized and established. The judges decide questions of law: the juries decide questions of fact. When these questions can be decided separately, there is no difficulty or doubt concerning their separate powers. But, in many cases, the question of law is so intimately and inseparably blended with the question of fact, that the decision of one necessarily involves the decision of the other. It will be readily admitted, on all hands, that, in the resolution of points of law, the greatest regard ought to be paid to the direction of the judges. But still the question occurs—suppose a difference in sentiment between the judges and the jury, with regard to the law—and suppose the law and the fact to be so closely interwoven, that one cannot be settled, without embracing at the same time, a determination of the other—what is to be done? The jury must do their duty, and their whole duty: they must decide upon the law, as well as upon the fact. This doctrine is peculiarly applicable to criminal cases; and from them, indeed, derives its peculiar importance. When a person is to be tried for a crime, the accusation charges against him not only the particular fact, which has been committed, but also the motive, to which it owed its origin, and from which it receives its complexion. The first is neither the only, nor the principal object of examination or discussion. On the second depends the innocence or the criminality of the action. The verdict must decide not only upon the first—but also, and principally, upon the second: for the verdict must be co-extensive and commensurate with the charge. It is not unusual, and on many occasions, it is prudent, for the jury to draw up and exhibit, in a special verdict, a particular statement of the facts, and to pray from the court a judgment of the law resulting from them. But this they are not obliged to do. They may, if they please, find a general verdict, which determines equally the fact and the law.

It may seem, at first view, to be somewhat extraordinary, that twelve men, untutored in the study of jurisprudence, should be the ultimate interpreters of the law, with a power to over-rule the directions of the judges, who have made it the subject of their long and elaborate researches, and have been raised to the seat of judgment for their professional abilities and skill. But a deeper examination of the subject will reconcile us to what, at first, may appear incongruous. In criminal cases, the design is, as has been already intimated, closely interwoven with the transaction: and the elucidation of both depends on a collected view of particulars, arising not only from the testimony, but also from the character and conduct of the witnesses, and sometimes likewise from the character and conduct of

the prisoner. Of all these the jury are fittest to make the proper comparison and estimate: and therefore, it is most eligible to leave it to them, after receiving the direction of the court in legal questions, to take into their consideration all the circumstances of the case, the intention as well as the facts—and determine, upon the whole, whether the conduct of the prisoner has or has not been within the meaning of the law.

The origin of juries it is not easy to trace or explain: but their antiquity is unquestionably very high. One thing is certain—the institution, at whatever time it was invented or improved, and whoever were its inventors or improvers, does honour to human policy: it is the most admirable method for the trial and investigation of the truth—and the best guardian both for public and private liberty—that has hitherto been discovered by the ingenuity of man.

We are told by the celebrated Montesquieu, that Rome, that Sparta, that Carthage—states once so free and so prosperous—have lost their liberties, and have perished. Their fate he holds up to the view of other states, as a *memento* of their own. But there is one consolatory distinction, which he did not take, and which we will apply in our favour. In Rome, in Sparta, in Carthage, the trial by jury did not exist, or was not preserved. The liberties of our country cannot be insecure, while this trial remains sacred and inviolate.

Juries undoubtedly may make mistakes: they may commit errors: they may commit gross ones: but, changed as they constantly are, their errors and mistakes can never grow into a dangerous system. The native uprightness of their sentiments will not be bent under the weight of precedent or authority. Besides—their mistakes and their errors, except the venial ones on the side of mercy, made by traverse juries, are not without redress. Of an indictment found by a grand jury, the person indicted may be acquitted on his trial. If a bill be returned "*ignoramus*," improperly, the accusation may be renewed before another grand jury. With regard to the traverse jury, the court, if dissatisfied with their verdict, have the power—and will exercise the power—of granting a new trial. This power, while it prevents or corrects the effects of error, preserves the jurisdiction of juries unimpaired. The cause is not evoked before a tribunal of another kind. A jury of the country—an abstract as it may be properly called, of the citizens at large—summoned, selected, impaneled, and sworn as the former, must still decide.

We now see the circle of government, beautiful and complete. By the people, its springs are put in motion originally: by the people, its administration is consummated. At first—their power is predominant and supreme.

GENTLEMEN,

By the constitution, and by a law passed in the month of September last, the judicial authority of the united states is vested in a supreme court, in circuit courts, and in district courts.

The jurisdiction of the circuit courts in criminal matters is an object of your immediate attention.

These courts have "exclusive cognizance of all crimes and offences cognizable under the authority of the united states," except when it is or shall be otherwise provided by law: and they have "concurrent jurisdiction with the district courts, of the crimes and offences cognizable therein." The crimes and offences, cognizable in the district courts, are those "cognizable under the authority of the united states—committed within their respective districts, or upon the high seas; where no other punishment than whipping, not exceeding thirty stripes, a fine, not exceeding one hundred dollars, or a term of imprisonment, not exceeding six months, is to be inflicted."

In describing crimes, and ascertaining their punishment, the attention of the national legislature has been employed, as far as circumstances would permit: and a general law upon that subject will probably be passed in a short time.

Of the offences already known to the constitution and laws of the united states, I shall give you the following very concise account :

" Treason against the united states consists only in levying war against them, in adhering to their enemies, or giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be attainted of treason, unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court."

" No attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted."

It well deserves to be remarked here, that, with regard to treason, a new and great improvement has been introduced into the government of the united states. Under that government, the citizens have not only a legal but a constitutional security against the extension of the crime, or the imputation of treason. Treasons, capricious, arbitrary, and constructive, have often been the most tremendous engines of despotic or of legislative tyranny. Even in England, there have been times when, in the emphatic language of parliament itself, so many " pains of treason were ordained by statute, that no man knew how to behave himself, to do, to speak or say for doubt of such pains." With such times the united states cannot be visited, while their present excellent constitution shall continue in force. Under its protecting wings, the citizen is covered from the fury even of legislative tempests.

As the crime of treason is correctly and permanently ascertained ; so its punishment is restricted to the proper object. The innocent are not involved in the fate and ruin of the guilty : the rights of blood and of inheritance are respected and preserved.

By an act to regulate the collection of duties, it is declared, that, " in all cases where an oath or an affirmation is, by that act, required from a master or other person, having command of a ship or vessel, or from an owner or consignee of goods, wares, and merchandise, if the person so swearing or affirming shall swear or affirm, falsely, such person shall, on indictment and conviction thereof, be punished by fine or imprisonment, or both, in the discretion of the court before whom the conviction shall be had, so as the fine shall not exceed one thousand dollars, and the term of imprisonment shall not exceed twelve months."

By the same law it is enacted, " that if any officer of the customs shall directly or indirectly take or receive any bribe, reward, or recompense, for conniving, or shall connive at a false entry of any ship or vessel, or of any goods, wares, or merchandise, and shall be thereof convicted, every such officer shall forfeit and pay a sum not less than two hundred, nor more than two thousand dollars, for each offence, and be for ever disabled from holding any office of trust or profit under the united states : and any person giving or offering any bribe, recompense, or reward for any such deception, collusion, or fraud, shall forfeit and pay a sum not less than two hundred, nor more than two thousand dollars, for each offence."

—" That if any person shall forcibly resist, prevent, or impede any officer of the customs, or his deputies, or any person assisting them in the execution of their duty—such person so offending shall, for every offence, be fined in a sum not exceeding four hundred dollars."

" That if any goods, wares, or merchandise, entered for exportation, with a view to draw back the duties, or to obtain any allowance given by law on the exportation thereof, shall be landed in any port or place within the limits of the united states," as mentioned in the said act, " all persons concerned therein shall, on indictment and conviction thereof, suffer imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months."

By an act for registering and clearing vessels, it is provided, " that if any person or persons shall falsely make oath or affirmation to any matters therein required to be verified—such person or persons shall suffer the like pains and pe-

nalties, as shall be incurred by persons committing wilful and corrupt perjury."

"That if any person or persons shall forge, counterfeit, erase, alter, or falsify any certificate, register, licence, permit, or other document, mentioned in the act, or to be granted by any officer of the customs—such person or persons shall, for every such offence, forfeit the sum of five hundred dollars."

By an act to establish the treasury department, it is enacted, "that no person, appointed to any office, instituted by that act, shall directly or indirectly be concerned or interested in carrying on the business of trade or commerce—or be owner, in whole or in part, of any sea vessel—or purchase by himself, or another, in trust for him, public lands, or any other public property—or be concerned in the purchase or disposal of any public securities of any state, or of the united states—or take or apply to his own use any emolument or gain for negotiating or transacting any business in the said department, other than what shall be allowed by law. And if any person shall offend against any of the prohibitions of that act, he shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and forfeit to the united states the penalty of three thousand dollars; and shall, upon conviction, be removed from office, and for ever thereafter incapable of holding any office under the united states."

All these laws, you perceive, have a reference to the collection and administration of the national revenue. That revenue has hitherto arisen altogether, and, it is hoped, will long arise chiefly from duties, and from imposts on articles of consumption. This mode of taxation is peculiarly fitted for the situation and circumstances of our national government: it is, of all modes, the least inconvenient and the most productive. Mr. Young, a very sensible writer, on practical politics and agriculture, observes, in his northern tour, that a "tax on live stock and improvements, which raises a million, is more burdensome than others on consumption, which raise six times the sum." The reason of this is explained by the illustrious Neckar. "Taxes on the produce of lands," says he, "are an advance required from the proprietors: those, on articles of consumption, are restraints laid on expenses. The riches of those, who pay taxes on their landed income, consist only of that income: the riches of those, who pay the duties on articles of consumption, are drawn from the incomes of each individual in the kingdom, and even from those of foreigners residing in it."

To you, gentlemen, it would surely be superfluous, to prove or illustrate the necessity and importance of vigilance, vigour, and impartiality, in the collection of the public revenue. The smuggler offers the grossest insult to the majesty of the people; and makes the most pointed attack upon their property. He insults their majesty; for he arrogantly usurps the power of levying contributions upon them in fraud, or in defiance of their authority, expressed solemnly and legitimately by their representatives. He attacks their property: for of every shilling, which he thus diverts from the public service to his private emolument, they must supply the deficiency. The united obligations, therefore, of interest and of honour, combine in stimulating every citizen to detect such pernicious violations of the laws, and to drag forth to merited punishment those who are guilty of them. To promote those valuable purposes, you feel yourselves in the character of grand jurymen, peculiarly bound and empowered.

In the course of your business, you will find the court always disposed to give you their best assistance and advice.

The following address was then presented to the court:

THE grand jury for the district of Pennsylvania have heard, with great pleasure and satisfaction, the excellent charge delivered to them by the circuit court, which clearly points out their office and duty, and the several objects of their enquiry.

The necessity and propriety of the revenue laws being strictly and fairly ex-

cuted, have been so clearly explained, and so cogently urged, that we feel ourselves, as grand jurymen, engaged to declare, that the zeal which has heretofore animated us, as citizens, will induce us, on all occasions, to use our utmost endeavours to support the due execution of those laws, and to exert ourselves to prevent the immoral and dangerous consequences, which would ensue from an infraction, or evasion of them.

It is with particular pleasure we offer to the court our congratulations, that in a district so extensive, and including the first commercial city in the united states, we have found no cause to make even a single presentment.

The great truths and important observations so elegantly enforced in the charge, are, we conceive, highly interesting to the public: and therefore we persuade ourselves, the court will indulge us with a copy for publication.

Philadelphia, April 12, 1790:

J. M. NESBITT, foreman.



Report of the secretary of state, respecting coinage.

THE secretary of state, to whom was referred by the house of representative^d, the letter of John H. Mitchell, reciting certain proposals for supplying the united states with copper coinage, has had the same under consideration, according to instructions; and begs leave to report thereon as follows:

The person, who wishes to undertake the supply of a copper coinage, sets forth, that the superiority of his apparatus and process for coining, enables him to furnish a coinage, better and cheaper than can be done by any country or person whatever; that his dies are engraved by the first artist in that line in Europe; that his apparatus for striking the edge, at the same blow with the faces, is new and singularly ingenious; that he coins by a press on a new principle, and worked by a fire engine more regularly than can be done by hand; that he will deliver any quantity of coin, of any size and device, of pure unalloyed copper, wrapped in paper, and packed in casks, ready for shipping, for fourteen pence sterling the pound.

The secretary of state has before been apprised, from other sources of information, of the great improvements made by this undertaker, in sundry arts. He is acquainted with the artist, who invented the method of striking the edge and both faces of the coin at one blow. He has seen his process and coins, and sent to the former congress some specimens of them, with certain offers from him before he entered into the service of the present undertaker (which specimens he takes the liberty of now submitting to the inspection of the house, as proofs of the superiority of this method of coinage in gold and silver, as well as copper.)

He is therefore of opinion, that the undertaker, aided by that artist, and by his own excellent machines, is truly in a condition to furnish coin in a state of higher perfection than has ever yet been issued by any nation; that perfection in the engraving is among the great safeguards against counterfeits, because engravers of the first class are few—and elevated, by their rank in their art, far above the base and dangerous business of counterfeiting; that the perfection of coins will indeed disappear, after they are for some time worn among other pieces, and especially where the figures are rather faintly relieved, as on those of this artist: yet their high finishing, while new, is not the less a guard against counterfeits; because these, if carried to any extent, must be ushered into circulation new also, and consequently may be compared with genuine coins in the same state; that therefore, whenever the united states shall be disposed to have a coin of their own, it will be desirable to aim at this kind of perfection; that this cannot be better effected, than by availing themselves, if possible, of the services of the undertaker, and of this artist, whose excellent methods and machines are said to have

abridged, as well as perfected, the operations of coinage. These operations, however, and their expense being new and unknown here, he is unable to say whether the price proposed be reasonable or not. He is also uncertain, whether, instead of the larger copper coin, the legislature might not prefer a lighter one of billon, or mixed metal, as is practised with convenience by several other nations—a specimen of which kind of coinage is submitted to their inspection.

But the propositions under consideration, suppose that the work is to be carried on in a foreign country, and that the implements are to remain the property of the undertaker: which conditions, in his opinion, render them inadmissible, for these reasons.

Coinage is peculiarly an attribute of sovereignty. To transfer its exercise into another country, is to submit it to another sovereign.

Its transportation across the ocean, besides the ordinary dangers of the sea, would expose it to acts of piracy by the crews to whom it would be confided, as well as by others apprised of its passage.

In time of war, it would offer to the enterprises of an enemy, what have been emphatically called the sinews of war.

If the war were with the nation within whose territory the coinage is, the first act of war or reprisal might be to arrest this operation, with the implements and materials, coined and uncoined, to be used at their discretion.

The reputation and principles of the present undertaker are safeguards against the abuses of a coinage carried on in a foreign country, where no checks could be provided by the proper sovereign—no regulations established—no police—no guard exercised—in short, none of the numerous cautions hitherto thought essential at every mint: but in hands less entitled to confidence, these will become dangers. We may be secured, indeed, by proper experiments, as to the purity of the coin delivered us according to contract: but we cannot be secured against that, which, though less pure, shall be struck in the genuine dye, and protected against the vigilance of government, till it shall have entered into circulation.

We lose the opportunity of calling in and recoinage the clipped money in circulation, or we double our risks by a double transportation.

We lose, in like manner, the resource of coining up our household plate, in the instant of great distress.

We lose the means of forming artists to continue the works, when the common accidents of mortality shall have deprived us of those who began them.

In fine, the carrying on a coinage in a foreign country, as far as the secretary knows, is without example: and general example is weighty authority.

He is therefore of opinion, on the whole:

That a mint, whenever established, should be established at home; that the superiority, the merit, and means of the undertaker, will suggest him as the proper person to be engaged in the establishment and conduct of a mint, on a scale, which, relinquishing nothing in the perfection of the coin, shall be duly proportioned to our purposes.

And in the mean while, he is of opinion, the present proposals should be declined.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

April 14, 1795.



Association, to prevent smuggling, of the merchants and traders of Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, 15th September, 1789.

WE the subscribers, merchants and traders of the city of Philadelphia, do hereby pledge ourselves to each other, and to our fellow-citizens at large, that we will not be concerned, directly or indirectly, in any trade, contrary to the

revenue-laws of the united states ; but will, by every effort in our power, discourage such illicit practices, by not employing, or by dismissing from our service, any master or mate of a vessel, or any pilot, who shall be engaged in a contraband trade, or in aiding or abetting others in such collusive employments.



Resolutions of the legislature of South Carolina.

“**R**ESOLVED, that the delegates of this state be, and they are hereby, instructed to apply to congress, to assume the public debt of this country, and make provision for the payment of the same, as part of the debt of the union ; it having been incurred in consequence of the war between the united states and the kingdom of Great Britain.

“ Resolved, that his excellency the governor be requested to obtain from the treasury, a state of the said debt, and transmit the same, together with a copy of this resolution, to the delegates.

“ Resolved, that the delegates be authorized to relinquish the pecuniary claims of this state on congress, upon their assuming and providing for the payment of the public debt of this state.”

January 20, 1790.



Recommendations to school masters, by the committee appointed to carry into execution, the system of education, adopted by the town of Boston, October 15, 1789.

THAT the schoolmasters consider themselves as in the place of parents to the children under their care, and endeavour to convince them by their mild treatment, that they feel a parental affection for them.

That they be sparing as to threatnings or promises—but punctual in the execution of the one, and the performance of the other.

That they never make a dismissal from school, at an earlier hour than usual, reward for attention or diligence : but endeavour to lead the children to consider being at school as a privilege, and dismissal from it, as a punishment.

That they never strike the children on the head, either with the hand or any instrument ; nor authorise one scholar to inflict any corporal punishment on another. That, when circumstances admit, they suspend inflicting punishment, until some time after the offence committed, or conviction of the offence.

That, as far as is practicable, they exclude corporal punishment from the school ; and particularly that they never inflict it on females.

That they introduce such rewards as are adapted to stimulate the ingenuous passions of the children.

That they inculcate upon the scholars the propriety of good behaviour, during their absence from school.

That they frequently address their pupils on moral and religious subjects ; endeavouring to impress their minds with a sense of the being and providence of God, and the obligations they are under, to love, serve, and pray to him—their duty to their parents and masters—the beauty and excellence of truth, justice, and mutual love—tenderness to brute creatures, and the sinfulness of tormenting them and wantonly destroying their lives—the happy tendency of self-government, and obedience to the dictates of reason and religion—the duty which they owe their country, and the necessity of a strict obedience to its laws : and that they caution them against the prevailing vices, such as sabbath-breaking, profane cursing and swearing, gaming, idleness, writing obscene words on the fences, &c.

That, for the sake of uniformity, in the government of the schools, the masters in their conferences together, form systems of rules for the observance of the children, and present them to the committee for their approbation, which, being approved, shall be considered as the standing laws of the schools.



A P P E N D I X III.
P R O C E E D I N G S O F C O N G R E S S.

Saturday, August 29, 1789.

IN committee of the whole house, on the bill for establishing judicial courts—
mr. Boudinot in the chair.

The third section was again under consideration—The motion for striking out the whole clause was renewed by mr. Livermore—The fate of this clause, said he, will determine the fate of the whole bill—The greatest objection that I have to it, is, that it establishes two distinct systems of judicial proceedings in the united states. He then stated certain cases, in which there would be such clashing and interferences, as would be attended with great difficulties—Suppose, said he, a person is in the custody of a state officer, and is at the same moment taken hold of by an officer of the federal court, what is to be done—is the man to be divided? This system may open a door to collusions, in cases of debt—by having prisoners, under pretences of arrest by the federal authority, violently forced from the hands of the state officers. If these difficulties can be got over, I shall think more favourably of the bill: but I do not see how they can possibly be. We have supported the union for fourteen years, without such courts. The same, or equal abilities may be found—justice may be as well administered as heretofore—I know of no complaints, of any great consequence, that have existed: some cases of capture have been carried to the court of appeals: but they have been very few. He then adverted to the institution of courts of admiralty, in favour of establishing which, he said, the expense would not be a fiftieth part so much, and the advantage would be ten thousand times as great.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) As much will depend on the determination of this question, it is necessary it should be well considered by all the committee. It will not be easy to alter this system, when once established. The judges are to hold their commissions during good behaviour; and after they are appointed, they are only removeable by impeachment: consequently, this system must be a permanent one. The committee will not therefore determine, that there shall be district courts, until they have reflected seriously on the consequences attending their vote.

After this point is settled, the next, which occurs, is the extent of jurisdiction, to be annexed to this court. This question is as important as the former: for it will be no less difficult than improper, to enlarge or curtail the jurisdiction of a court already established. With respect to the first point, it seems generally conceded, that there ought to be a district court of some sort. The constitution, indeed, recognizes such a court; because it speaks of "such inferior courts, as the congress shall establish;" and because it gives to the supreme court, only appellate jurisdiction in most causes of a federal nature. But some gentlemen are of opinion, that the district court should be altogether confined to admiralty causes; while others deem it expedient that it should be entrusted with a more enlarged jurisdiction; and should, in addition to admiralty causes, take cognizance of all causes of seizure on land, all breaches of

impost laws, of offences committed on the high seas, and causes, in which foreigners or citizens of other states are parties. The committee are now to decide between these two opinions. After mature reflexion, I am inclined to favour the latter. What are the objections advanced against it? A gentleman, from New-Hampshire, has observed, that such an establishment will be unnecessary, expensive, and disagreeable to our constituents. Justice, he observed, could as well be administered in the state, as in the district courts: and should the state courts betray any symptoms of partiality, their adjudications would be subject to revision in the federal supreme court, which, in his opinion, afforded sufficient security. If the state courts are to take cognizance of those causes, which, by the constitution, are declared to belong to the judicial courts of the united states, an appeal must lie in every case to the latter; otherwise the judicial authority of the union might be altogether eluded. To deny such an appeal, would be to frustrate the most important objects of the federal government; and would obstruct its operations. The necessity of uniformity in the decision of the federal courts is obvious. To assimilate the principles of national decisions, and collect them, as it were, into one focus, appeals from all the state courts to the supreme court would be indispensable. It is, however, much to be apprehended, that this constant controul of the supreme federal court, over the adjudications of the state courts, would dissatisfy the people; and weaken the importance and authority of the state judges: nay more, it would lessen their respectability in the eyes of the people—even in causes, which properly appertain to the state jurisdictions; because the people, being accustomed to see their decrees overhauled and annulled by a superior tribunal, would soon learn to form an irreverent opinion of their importance and abilities. It appears, therefore, expedient, to separate, as much as possible, the state from the federal jurisdiction; to draw a broad line of distinction; to assign clearly to each its precise limits; and to prevent a clashing or interference between them. The expense is suggested as an objection to this system. It is admitted, by the gentleman who makes it, that it is proper to have district courts of admiralty. These courts must of necessity have jurisdiction of offences committed on the high seas. Now, the establishment of such a court will induce nearly all the expense that will be requisite. The extension of the system, to the length I have stated, will occasion a very trifling increase of the expense: and if the latter plan should be found, after due consideration, to be more conducive to the happiness and welfare of our constituents, than the other, a small increase of the expense ought to be no impediment to the attainment of so valuable an object. There can be no reason why our constituents should be displeased with this arrangement. The district judge will be elected from among the citizens of the state, where he is to exercise his functions; and will feel every inducement to promote the happiness, and protect the liberties of his fellow-citizens. He will be more independent than the state judges, holding his commission during good behaviour, and not being influenced by the fear of a diminution of his salary. Trial by jury will be secured in all cases, wherein it is provided in the state courts. Should the district judge be under any bias, it is reasonable to suppose it would be rather in favour of his fellow-citizens, than in favour of foreigners or the united states. By restricting the state courts to few causes of federal jurisdiction, the number of appeals will be diminished; because every cause, tried in those courts, will, for the reasons before mentioned, be subject to appeal, whereas the jurisdiction of the district court will be final in many cases. In as much therefore as those appeals are grievous to the citizens, which lie from a court within their own state to the supreme court at the seat of government, and at a great distance, they will consequently be benefited by an exemption from them. In the bill, as sent from the senate, the jurisdiction of the district courts

is not so extensive as to occasion any just alarm; it is in my opinion rather too confined, and does not embrace objects enough. It would be difficult to take from that court any of its jurisdiction, without materially injuring the whole judicial system, except the clause relating to consuls and vice-consuls, which appears to me to be improperly annexed to the district court, and which I shall move to strike out, when we come to that part of the bill. But to what objects do the district courts extend? To admiralty causes and trials for piracy, and offences committed on the high seas: (gentlemen have conceded that the district courts shall have jurisdiction of these cases,) to offences against the united states: (it is very proper that a court of the united states should try offences committed against the united states. Every nation on the earth punishes, by its own courts, offences against its laws) to seizures on land for breaches of the revenue laws: this power will not be censured.

It would be *felix de se*, to trust the collection of the revenue of the united states to the state judicatures. The disinclination of the judges, to carry the law into effect, their disapprobation of a certain duty, the rules of the court, or other obvious causes, might delay or frustrate the collection of the revenue; and embarrass the national government. From this view, it appears, that the district court is not clothed with any authority, of which the state courts are stripped; but is barely provided with that authority, which arises out of the establishment of a national government; and which is indispensably necessary for its support. Can the state courts at this moment take cognizance of offences committed on the high seas? If they do, it is under an act of congress, giving them jurisdiction: and in such cases the judge of the admiralty is associated with two common-law judges: this tribunal becomes then a federal court for the particular occasion, because it is established by congress. The state courts have no jurisdiction of causes arising from a national impost-law; because no such law has heretofore existed. Where then is the ground of uneasiness suggested by gentlemen? The foregoing observations must persuade them that their alarms have been premature. But it is said there must be court-houses, judges, marshals, clerks, constables, jails, and gibbets; that these establishments will induce a heavy and unnecessary burden; and have a tendency to create disgust in the people. I readily agree with the gentleman, that there are in every community some individuals, who will see with pain every new institution in the shape of a constable, jail, or gibbet; and who think that law and courts are an abridgement of their liberty; but I should be very sorry to concur with him, that this is a prevailing opinion. I think better of our constituents; and am persuaded, they are sensible that these institutions are necessary for the protection of their lives and property; and grow out of the very nature of a federal government. Care, indeed, should be taken to prevent their being grievous and oppressive: but as long as there are in the world, knaves, and rogues, and monsters, under the form of men, preying upon the honest and innocent, so long will courts and all their concomitants be wanted to redress the wrongs of the latter, and repress the depredations of the former. But let me ask the gentleman, whether a court of admiralty, and a court for the trial of offences on the high seas, which he agrees ought to be established, will not require all these institutions, *viz.* court-houses, clerks, sheriffs, &c. There can be no doubt of it. The extension of the jurisdiction of the district court, as far as I think it necessary, will not occasion any one article of expense, or any one institution, which will not be necessary on the gentleman's plan. To suppose that there will be a clashing of jurisdiction between the state and district courts on all occasions, by having a double set of officers, is to suppose, that the states will take a pleasure in thwarting the federal government: it is a supposition, not warranted by the disposition of our fellow-citizens, who, finding that these establishments are created

for their benefit and protection, will rather promote than obstruct them : it is a supposition equally opposed to the power of direct taxation, and to the establishment of state and county courts, which exist in the several states ; and are productive of no such inconvenience. These several courts will have their limits defined ; and will move within their respective orbits, without any danger of deviation. Besides, I am not persuaded that there will be a necessity for having separate court houses and jails : those already provided in several states, will be made use of by the district courts. I remember, when the court for the trial of piracy, under the authority of congress, was held in Charleston, the judges sat in the courthouse ; the prisoners were confined in the jail ; were under the custody of the constables ; and were executed by the orders of the sheriff of the district of Charleston. All these were state institutions : and yet the court was a federal court.

There is another important consideration ; that is, how far the constitution stands in the way of this motion : it is declared, by that instrument, that the judicial power of the united states shall be vested in one supreme and in such inferior courts as congress shall from time to time establish : here is no discretion then in congress to vest the judicial power of the united states in any other tribunal, than in the supreme court and the inferior courts of the united states. It is further declared, that the judicial power of the united states shall extend to all cases of a particular description—How is that power to be administered ? Undoubtedly by the tribunals of the united states. If the judicial power of the united states extends to those specified cases, it follows indisputably that the tribunals of the united states must likewise extend to them. What is the object of the motion ? To assign the jurisdiction of some of these very cases to the state courts, to judges, who, in many instances, hold their places for a limited period ; whereas the constitution, for the greater security of the citizen, and to insure the independence of the federal judges, has expressly declared that they shall hold their commissions during good behaviour ; to judges who are exposed every year to a diminution of salary by the state legislatures ; whereas the constitution, to remove from the federal judges all dependence on the legislative or executive, has protected them from any diminution of their compensation. Whether the inexpediency or the unconstitutionality of the motion be considered, there are more than sufficient reasons to oppose it. The district court is necessary, if we intend to adhere to the spirit of the constitution, and to carry the government into effect. At the same time I shall cheerfully assist in organizing this court, in that mode, which will prevent its being grievous or oppressive ; and will render it conducive to the protection and happiness of our constituents.

Mr. Jackson : I rise, sir, on what I conceive the most important subject, which has yet come before the house : it is what I have long considered, and with difficulty have decided ; but, on mature consideration, am impressed with the same sentiments with the gentleman from New Hampshire. It must be admitted, that society was formed before the rules, which governed that society ; and therefore the laws and rules were formed merely for the convenience of that society. In fact, the convenience of the people is, or ought to be, the first principle of every government ; and the people have a right to expect it. Our present constitution has set out with this declaration, " We the people," in its preamble ; and therefore, in the system before us, every attention of the legislature ought to be drawn to this point. Sir, I apprehend that the system before us, is not framed, or calculated for that purpose ; but seems rather intended to destroy some of the most valuable and important privileges of the citizens. I do not wish to detract from those powers in the federal judiciary, which may be necessary and commensurate to the carrying the government fully into execution : but I consider the system unnecessary, vexatious, and expensive, and calculated to destroy the harmony and confidence of the people.

The gentleman, from South Carolina, has objected to the motion for striking out the clause, for several reasons : the first I shall notice, is, " that, in several of the states, the judges are limited in their appointments ; that inferior jurisdictions are required by the constitution ; and that the state judges are not vested with permanent salaries." Sir, those arguments fall to the ground, on referring to the constitution : the constitution does not absolutely require inferior jurisdictions : it says, " the judicial power of the united states shall be vested in one supreme court, and in such inferior courts as congress may, from time to time, ordain and establish." The word *may* is not positive : and it remains with congress to determine what inferior jurisdictions are necessary, and what they will ordain and establish : for if they choose, or think no inferior jurisdictions necessary, there is no obligation to establish them. It then remains with the legislature of the union, to examine the necessity or expediency of those courts. Sir, on the subject of expediency, I, for my part, cannot see it : for I am of opinion that the state courts will answer every judiciary purpose.

The gentleman, from South Carolina, has again advanced, " that if district and circuit courts are not adopted, the harmony of the states and people will be at stake ; and that the system will be more vexatious by a series of appeals." Sir, I do not agree with this doctrine. I hold, that the harmony of the people, their liberties and properties, will be more secure, under the legal paths of their ancestors—under their modes of trial—and known methods of decision. They have heretofore been accustomed to receive justice at their own doors, in a simple form. The system, before the house, has a round of courts, appellate from one to the other ; and the poor man, that is engaged with a rich opponent, will be harassed in a most cruel manner ; and although the sum be limited for appeals, yet, sir, the poor individual may have a legal right to a sum superior to that limitation—say above a certain amount of dollars—and not possess fortune sufficient to carry on his lawsuit. He must sink under the oppression of his rich neighbour. I am clearly of opinion, that the people would much rather have but one appeal—which, in my opinion, would answer every purpose—I mean, from the state courts, immediately to the supreme court of the continent. An admiralty jurisdiction, I will grant, may be necessary for the trial of maritime affairs, and matters relative to the revenue, to which object I would cheerfully enlarge it ; and I think, sir, for the present, it will be far more eligible. The gentleman has likewise advanced, that the expense would be as great without, as with the inferior jurisdiction. I must beg leave to differ from him ; and to declare, that it will be in the proportion of three to one. For although the clerk and marshal of the district courts are the officers proposed for the circuit courts, yet, sir, there will arise a train of inferior officers, consequently attendant on those officers, and courts, exclusive of jurors, witnesses, &c. He has likewise advanced, that it is necessary to prevent confusion. Sir, the line of distinction will be much easier preserved in the present state of the department, for many of the reasons pointed out by the gentleman from New Hampshire, exclusive of the difficulty of new rules, &c. But, sir, we are told it is necessary, that every government shall have the power of executing its own laws. This argument must likewise fall, when we find that the constitution, treaties, and laws of the united states, are, by the constitution itself, made the supreme law of the land. Sir, are not the judges of the different states bound, by oath, to support that supreme law ? Will they not recollect those oaths, and be liable to punishment, by your act, which has obliged them to take that oath, if they do not respect it as such ? assuredly they will—it is part of the compact formed with the states ; but, sir, does there not remain the appellate jurisdiction of the supreme court, to control them, and bring them to their reason ? Can they not reverse, or confirm the state decrees, as they may find them right or wrong ? Thus, then, does this last argument fall to the ground.

Sir, that the system is vexatious can be easily proved, and is too obvious. An offender is dragged from his home, his friends, and connexions, to a distant spot, where he is deprived of every advantage of former character, of relations, and acquaintance. The right of trial, by a jury of the vicinage, is done away: and perhaps he is carried to a place where popular clamour, for the moment, might decide against him; or, if allowed a trial by vicinage, or his neighbours, it is equally vexatious to drag them two or three hundred miles from their homes, with evidences, to try and give testimony, at a distant place. Every thing is to be dreaded from it. Sir, this is contrary to our wonted customs, and we need but revert to the history of Britain, after the conquest, to view what struggles against innovations of this nature that nation made. The monkish clergy joined with the kings to oppress the people; established civil law; and got the legal power into their own hands. The people took the alarm; and with the nobility contested the point, which was never finally settled until the great charter of John, which it was one of the causes of producing, and which fixed the ecclesiastical bounds. I would ask, if our modes of trial must not be as dear to our fellow-citizens as theirs to them—and if the same commotions may not reasonably be expected? I am afraid, sir, that they will be found so. Is it proper that we should be so suspicious of the state judges? I cannot, for my part, consider human nature so depraved, as to suppose, that, with an oath to observe the supreme law of the land, the state judges would not obey it. It becomes us, in my opinion, as a wise legislature, to take up, and execute the least exceptionable and milder mode, first. There is no requisition—no necessity from the constitution: if we find experiment, (and the house generally admit our laws at present to be experimental) that sufficient attention is not paid, and that our government requires, for its existence, a more energetic mode, I pledge myself to agree to any inferior jurisdictions which may be thought necessary for that purpose: but never can consent to oppress my fellow-citizens, without experiment and absolute necessity.

Mr Benson. If the clause be struck out of the bill, it will involve an abandonment of judicial proceedings on the part of the united states altogether, except in cases of appeals. The difficulties, which may arise in this case, are not justly chargeable to the bill itself: they are owing entirely to the constitution—for that is express, that the general government shall exercise all judicial powers. This legislature, therefore, has not at option to establish judicial courts, or not. The words of the system are plain and full; and the institution of the courts arises out of the very nature of the government. How far the operation of this power may extend, it is not for us to determine. Whether it will interfere with the state judiciaries, is a matter that must be the result of experiment—some gentlemen suppose it will: and it may be, that it will involve the assumption of the whole judicial power; but still the clause does nothing more, than take up the letter and spirit of the constitution.

Mr. Sedgwick. The gentleman will find as great difficulties to arise upon his plan, as upon that proposed in the bill—and this is obvious—we are so circumstanced, that two distinct independent powers of judicial proceedings do exist; and I do not see how we shall get rid of the difficulty, if it is one, till there shall be a change in the constitution. I did not suppose that, at this day, it was a question—whether this government is to exercise all the powers of a government, or not? I did conceive, that such an idea had no existence in any gentleman's mind—but, sir, what does the present motion import? Its consequences go to divesting government of a power, without which, its authority is but a shadow. It is necessary to the completion of any system of government, that it should possess every power necessary to carry its laws and ordinances into execution. But, by this gentleman's idea, it is to be left to the determination of an authority, which acts independently of this legislature, whether the laws of the union shall be executed or no.

Mr. Sedgwick then touched upon the difficulties, that would arise from giving the state courts cognizance of federal questions. He also adverted to the conduct of the state legislatures, (the creators of state courts and judges) in respect to infractions and violations of contracts, &c. by which the united states had been humbled from the pinnacle of glory, to the lowest state of degradation. Under the impression of these considerations, said he, can it be supposed that this government can exist with any degree of reputation and dignity, without the power of establishing its own tribunals, and instituting its own judicial proceedings? it appears to me as necessary that they should possess this power, as that they should be united, in order to their existence as a nation.

Mr. Ames—The remarks, which gentlemen have made on the importance of this question, will be of some use in deciding it. The judicial power is, in fact, highly important to the government, and to the people; to the government, because, by this mean, its laws are peaceably carried into execution. We know by experience what a wretched system that is, which is divested of this power. We see the difference between a treaty, which independent nations make, and which cannot be enforced without war—and a law, which is the will of the society. A refractory individual is made to feel the weight of the whole community. A government, which may make, but not enforce, laws, cannot last long, nor do much good. By this power, too, the people are gainers. The administration of justice is the very performance of the social bargain on the part of government. It is the reward of their toils—the equivalent for what they surrender. They have to plant, to water, to manure the tree; and this is the fruit of it. The argument, therefore, *a priori*, is strong against the motion; for while it weakens the government, it defrauds the people. We live in a time of innovation; but, until miracles shall become more common than ordinary events, and surprise us less than the usual course of nature, I shall think it a wonderful felicity of invention, to propose the expedient of hiring out our judicial power, and employing courts, not amenable to our laws, instead of instituting them ourselves, as the constitution requires. We might as properly negotiate and assign over our legislative as our judicial power; and it is not more strange to get the laws made for this body, than, after their enactment, to get them interpreted and executed by those whom we do not appoint, and cannot controul. The field of debate is wide. The time for consideration has been so ample, and that remaining for debate, is so short, that I will not enter fully into it. The gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. Smith) has very ably proved the inexpediency of the motion. I will confine myself to another point; and, if I can establish it, it will narrow the discussion.

The branches of the judicial power of the united states, are, the admiralty jurisdiction, the criminal jurisdiction, cognizance of certain common-law causes, and of such as may be given by the statutes of congress. The constitution, and the laws made in pursuance of it, are the supreme law of the land. They prescribe a rule of action for individuals. If it be disputed, whether the act done, is right or wrong, reference must be had to this rule: and whether the action is compared with the rule of action, in a state or federal court, it is equally out of the power of the judges, to say that right is wrong, and wrong right: if a man be restrained of his liberty, and sue in a state court, and the defendant shew, that he was a marshal, and served a precept according to a law of the united states, he must be cleared; otherwise the law of the united states would not be the supreme law of the land: but there is a substantial difference between the jurisdiction of the court, and the rules of decision.

In the latter case, the court has only to enquire into the facts and the rules of action prescribed to individuals: in the former, they do not enquire how, but what they may try. The jurisdiction of the court is the depositum of a trust.

The supreme power in a state is the fountain of justice. Such streams are derived from this fountain to the courts, as the legislature may positively enact. The judges, as servants of the public, can do that only, for which they are employed. The constitution has provided how this trust shall be designated. The judges must be named by their christian and surnames; commissioned during good behaviour; and have salaries. Causes, of exclusive federal cognizance, cannot be tried otherwise; nor can the judicial power of the united states be otherwise exercised. The state courts are not supposed to be deprived, by the constitution, of the jurisdiction which they exercised before, over many causes which may be tried now in the national courts. The suitors will have their choice of courts. But who shall try a crime against a law of the united states, or a new created action? Here a jurisdiction is made, *de novo*. A trust is to be exercised: and this can be done only by persons appointed as judges, in the manner before mentioned: the will of the society is expressed, and is disobeyed: and who shall interpret and enforce that will, but the persons invested with authority from the same society? The state judges are to judge according to the law of the state, and the common law. The law of the united states is a rule to them, but not an authority for them. It controuls their decisions; but cannot enlarge their powers. Suppose an action brought, on a statute declaring a forfeiture equal to the whole of the goods, against him who shall unlade without a permit: before the law was made, no court had jurisdiction. Can a state court sustain such an action? It may as properly assume admiralty jurisdiction, or sustain actions for forfeitures on the British revenue acts. I mean no disrespect to the state courts. In some of the states, I know the judges are highly worthy of trust: they are safeguards to the government, and ornaments of human nature. But whence would they get the power of trying the supposed action? The states, under whom they act, and to whom alone they are amenable, never had any such power to give; and this government never gave them any. We may command individuals: but what right have we to require the servants of the states to serve us? Nay, sir, it is not only true, that they cannot decide this cause, if we neglect to make provision, by creating proper tribunals for the decision; but they will not be authorized to do it, even if we pass an act, declaring that they shall be invested with power: for they must be individually commissioned and salaried to have it constitutionally: and then they will not have it as the states' judges. If we may empower one state court, suppose the supreme court, we may empower all, or any, even the justices of the peace. This will appear more monstrous, if we consider the trial of crimes. A statute creates an offence. Shall any justice of the peace be directed to summon a jury to try for treason or piracy? It is true, the government will not direct a thing so wickedly absurd to be done. But who will believe government may lawfully do it? It would be tedious to pursue this subject, or even the ideas connected with it, very far. The nature of the subject renders it difficult to be even perspicuous without being prolix. My wish is to establish this conclusion, that offences, against statutes of the united states, and actions, the cognizance whereof is created, *de novo*, are exclusively of federal jurisdiction; that no persons can act as judges to try them, except such as may be commissioned agreeably to the constitution; that for the trial of such offences and causes, tribunals must be created. These, with the admiralty jurisdiction, which it is agreed must be provided for, constitute the principal powers of the district courts. If we must pay judges, we may as well employ them. The remnants of jurisdiction, which may be taken away, are scarcely worth transferring to the state courts; and may as well be exercised by our own.

Mr. Madison. It will not be doubted, that some judiciary system is necessary to accomplish the objects of the government; and that it ought to be commensurate with the other branches of the government. Under the late confederation, it could scarcely be said, that there was any real legislative power. There was no

executive branch : and the judicial was so confined as to be of little consequence. In the new constitution, a regular system is provided. The legislative power is made effective for its objects : the executive is co-extensive with the legislative : and it is equally proper that this should be the case with the judiciary. If the latter be concurrent with the state jurisdictions, it does not follow that it will, for that reason, be impracticable. It is admitted, that a concurrence exists, in some cases, between the legislative authorities of the federal and state governments : and it may be safely affirmed, that there is more both of novelty and difficulty in that arrangement, than there will be in the other.

To make the state courts federal courts, is liable to insuperable objections. Not to repeat, that the moment that is done, they will, from the highest down to the county courts, hold their tenures during good behaviour, by virtue of the constitution ; it may be remarked, that, in another point of view, it would violate the constitution, by usurping a prerogative of the supreme executive of the united states. It would be making appointments, which are expressly vested in that department, not indeed by nomination, but by description, which would amount to the same thing. But, laying these difficulties aside, a review of the constitution of the courts, in many of the states, will satisfy us that they cannot be trusted with the execution of the federal laws. In some of the states, it is true, they might, and would be safe and proper organs of such a jurisdiction. But in others, they are so dependent on the state legislatures, that, to make the federal laws dependent on them, would throw us back into all the embarrassments, which characterised our former situation. In Connecticut, the judges are appointed annually by the legislature, and the legislature is itself the dernier resort in civil cases. In Rhode Island, which we hope soon to see united with the other states, the case is at least as bad. In Georgia, even under their former constitution, the judges are triennially appointed, and in a manner by no means unexceptionable. In Pennsylvania, they hold their places for seven years only. Their tenures leave a dependence, particularly for the last year or two of the term, which forbids a reliance on judges who feel it. With respect to their salaries, there are few states, if any, in which the judges stand on independent ground. On the whole, sir, I do not see how it can be made compatible with the constitution, or safe to the federal interests, to make a transfer of the federal jurisdiction to the state courts, as contended for by the gentlemen who oppose the clause in question.

Mr. Jackson.—Sir, the importance of the question induces me to trouble the committee so far as to answer some of the arguments made use of in the opposition, and which I think necessary (to do away the impression they may have made) to be answered. The gentleman from Massachusetts (mr. Sedgwick) has carried the nation to the highest pinnacle of glory, and in a moment hurled it down to its lowest pitch ; and has charged the loss of national faith, credit, and honour, to the want of an energetic judiciary. Every good citizen will with him deplore the abject state we have been brought to : but, sir, do his arguments hold good here ? I am of opinion—and it is evident—they do not. Under our old form of government, congress had no compelling judiciary—no power of reversing the decrees of the state judges ; but is it contended that they have, or ought to have none under the present system ? It is allowed, sir, that congress shall have the power, in its fullest extent, to correct, reverse, or affirm any decree of a state court : and assuredly the supreme court will exercise this power. How then can our national faith or honour be injured in future by striking out the clause ? It must be obvious to the gentleman himself, that his fears are groundless : for the supreme court will interfere, and keep the state judiciaries within their bounds. That authority will tell them, thus far shall ye go, and no farther ; and will bring them back, when they exceed their bounds, to the principles of their institution.

Another gentleman from Massachusetts, (mr. Ames) has advanced a position

I cannot agree to: he has said, that the state courts will not, nor can, take cognizance of laws of the union, as it would be taking up matters without the bounds of their jurisdiction, and interfering with what was not left to them. Sir, I answer that gentleman with the words of the constitution, "this constitution, and the laws of the united states, made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties, &c. shall be the supreme law of the land." This surpasses in power any state laws. The judges are bound to notice them, as the supreme law: and I call on the gentleman to know, as a professional man, if a criminal were tried for a capital offence, under a state law, and could justify himself under the laws of the union, if the state judges could condemn him? Sir, they would forfeit their oaths, if he was not acquitted; this, however, he has admitted in his argument, in some measure. If there were no jurisdiction, neither could they notice the law. I acknowledge, that the gentleman has used many specious arguments; but as they rest chiefly on this ground, I think they are done away.

The gentleman from Virginia, (mr. Madison) has advanced, that, by leaving this power in the hands of the state judiciaries, or by joining their concurrent authority, you establish them as inferior jurisdictions. If the gentleman will turn to the 11th and 25th sections, he will find both those positions established; and what fell from the gentleman from Massachusetts, concerning jurisdiction, is likewise answered. The state courts, by the former, are acknowledged to have concurrent jurisdiction in a large extent, where the united states or an alien are a party, or between citizens of one state and those of another. And if the jurisdiction be acknowledged in some points, it must be supposed to be so in the fullest extent. By the 25th, sir, they are again fully established: and therefore they are now by the present system, in every light, as fully, agreeably to the gentleman's arguments, inferior jurisdictions, as they possibly could be by the principles of the gentleman from New Hampshire. And here, sir, I will advert to the general arguments, used by the gentlemen in opposition, of the necessity of power to enforce the laws of the union, and support the national existence and honour. Sir, I am opposed in some degree to this clause; for the extent of its power, even supposing the district and circuit courts abolished, swallows up every shadow of a state judiciary. Gentlemen have therefore no reason to complain of the want of federal judiciary power; for the clause declares, "that a final judgment, or decree, in any suit, in the highest court of law, or equity, of a state, in which a decision of the suit could be had, where is drawn in question the validity of a treaty, or statute of, or an authority exercised under, the united states—and the decision is against their validity; or where is drawn in question the validity of a statute of, or an authority exercised under, any state, on the ground of their being repugnant to the constitution, treaties, or laws of the united states—and the decision is in favour of such their validity; or where is drawn in question the construction of any clause of the constitution, or of a treaty, or statute of, or of a commission held under, the united states—and the decision is against the title, right, privilege or exemption, specially set up, or claimed by either party under such clause, of the said constitution, treaty, statute or commission; may be re-examined and reversed or affirmed in the supreme court of the united states." Sir, in my opinion, and I am convinced, experience will prove it, there will not, nor can be any suit or action brought in any of the state courts, but may, under this clause, be reversed or affirmed by being brought within the cognizance of the supreme court. But should there be some exceptions for the present, yet, sir, the precedent is so forcible, (for it goes so far as even to admit of constructions) that under some construction or other of some of the articles, those articles will in time be totally lost. Sir, let us look at the court of exchequer in England—revenue trials at first engrossed its whole attention—from a series of fiction, there is now no personal action, but, from construction, may be brought within their cognizance—it is only to suggest, and very seldom true, that the plaintiff is a king's debtor,

and the action is well grounded—yet there they have counter-checks and another resort—here the supreme court is final. Sir, the gentleman from South Carolina [mr. Burke] was right in declaring a resident on lake Erie might be dragged to New York for trial—I know not how far, in time, a man might not be dragged—for one part of this bill, without specifying the spot, declares that the circuit courts shall have power to hold special sessions for the trial of criminal causes at their discretion. On those considerations, I hope the house will not adopt the present system until the milder one be tried. It is calculated to harass and foment the people, without answering any essential purpose.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) All the difficulties and inconveniences, which the gentlemen have stated, as arising from the establishment of a district court, arise from the government itself. All the objections made to this court, apply equally against having any national judicature. Indeed, if they had any weight, they would as forcibly apply against the very institution which the gentlemen patronize, viz. a court of admiralty and piracy. If there be to be this perpetual clashing of jurisdiction, between the federal and state courts—this eternal jarring between their respective officers—will not these embarrassments exist under any judicial system, which the ingenuity of man can devise? Will they not take place under the establishment proposed by the other side? and will the mere alteration of the court, from a district to a court of admiralty and piracy, remedy the evil? But these objections come too late: a national government is established—the judicial power is a component part of that government, and must be commensurate to it. If we have a government pervading the union, we must have a judicial power of similar magnitude: we must establish courts in every part of the union. The only question is, which is the plan best calculated to answer the great object we all have in view—the carrying the judicial powers into operation, with the least inconvenience to the citizens. This double system of jurisprudence is unavoidable. It is as much a part of the constitution, as the double system of legislation: each state has a legislative power, and the congress has a legislative power, both operating on the same persons, and in many cases on the same objects. It is infinitely more difficult to mark with precision the limits of the legislative than the judicial power: no one, however, disputed the propriety of vesting congress with a legislative power over the union: and yet that power is perhaps more liable to abuse than the judicial. It has been, indeed, contended, in some of the state conventions, that congress ought not to be entrusted with direct taxation: and it is remarkable, that the same obstacles were urged against that power, which are now suggested against this institution. It was then said, that federal and state taxes could not operate at the same time without confusion: it was then facetiously asked whether the congressional and state collector, who had seized a horse for the payment of taxes, were to divide him between them? it is now asked, with equal pleasantry, whether the marshal of the district-court, and the sheriff of the state-court, who have taken the same debtor in execution, are to cut him in halves?—It was then answered, that if the state-collector seized the horse first, he would have the first satisfaction: it was also shewn, that there were frequently in the same state, state-taxes, county-taxes, and corporation-taxes; and that these never occasioned any clashing or confusion. It may now be answered, that there are at present in some of the states, state-courts, county-courts, and corporation-courts; and that these are found convenient, and unaccompanied with the clashing so much apprehended. They keep within their particular spheres; and have their limits ascertained. But, in answer to one supposition, allow me to state another: suppose a state-sheriff and a county-sheriff should seize the same debtor, would he be parcelled out between them? would not the execution, which was first served, take effect? Is not this the practice at present? and will it not be so under this system?

It is very easy for gentlemen, in the warmth of their imaginations, to suppose a variety of cases, and to raise a multiplicity of objections against any system of jurisprudence whatever. They will all be more or less liable to some objection, on the score of inconvenience; but they are submitted to, by good citizens, who are sensible that they are surest means of protecting their property, reputations, and lives.

After all that has been said, it does not appear that we differ so widely as was imagined: for the gentlemen, who advocate the motion, concede the necessity of some inferior federal court in each state. This clause does nothing more than establish an inferior federal court in each state. What then do gentlemen object to? If it be the name of the court, that may be altered—if it be the frequency of holding them, it will be very easy to amend the clause in that respect: but why move to strike out the clause altogether, when it is granted, on all hands, that there must be such a court? The objection to the extent of jurisdiction, is premature; and ought to be reserved for the clause, which ascertains the jurisdiction. If, upon an investigation of that clause, it shall appear that it ought to be restricted, that will be the seasonable time for moving to strike out the exceptionable part: but really, at present, gentlemen are making objections to one clause, which, from their own concessions, apply altogether to another.

As to several other observations, which relate to the time of holding the courts, and the mode of drawing jurors, it is unnecessary to reply fully to them at present; because it would be improper to run into a discussion of the detail, while the question is on the principle of the system. I am no less opposed to the time of holding the courts, and the mode of drawing jurors, provided by the bill, than the gentleman, from whom the objection came: and I shall add my endeavours to his, to effect an alteration in these points: but this is not the proper time: we are now on the principle, whether there shall be a district court. The same answer will apply to the objection, that the juries and witnesses will be unnecessarily harassed: every care will be taken to accommodate these courts to the convenience of the citizens of each state.

Several other difficulties have been urged, as growing out of this plan of jurisprudence: a candid discussion will remove and obviate them. It has been said, that the bill provides a number of appeals, from the state to the supreme court, through the district and circuit courts; and that the suitors may be persecuted with appeals, carried on from one court to another, through four different courts. An attentive examination of the bill is a sufficient answer to this objection. There is no appeal from the state to the district-court, and only a power of removal, in certain cases of a federal jurisdiction, from the state to the circuit-court: neither is there any appeal of fact, from the district to the circuit-court, but in admiralty causes: and these cannot be afterwards carried up to the supreme court, but where the value exceeds 1000 dollars.

It has been said, that under the idea of vicinage, a man may be dragged far from his friends to trial—from Georgia to North Carolina: but it must be remembered, that there is a constitutional provision, that the criminal shall be tried in the state, where the offence is committed: and the bill is conformable to the constitution in this respect. It has been observed, that the constitution is no bar to vesting the state-courts with federal powers; for the words, "such inferior courts as congress shall from time to time establish," imply, that congress may not institute them: and if they be not instituted, these powers must, of course, remain with the state-courts. In reply to this argument, it is to be observed, that the words, "such inferior courts," &c. apply to the number and quality of the inferior federal courts, and not to the possibility of excluding them altogether. It is a latitude of expression, empowering congress to institute such a number of inferior courts, of such particular construction, and at such particular places, as shall be found

expedient: in short, in the words of the constitution, congress may establish some such inferior courts as may appear requisite. But that congress must establish inferior courts, is beyond a doubt. In the first place, the constitution declares, that the judicial power of the united states shall be vested in a supreme and in inferior courts. The words "shall be vested" have great energy: they are terms of command: they leave no discretion to congress, to parcel out the judicial powers of the union to state judicatures. Where a discretionary power is left to congress by the constitution, the word "may" is employed: where no discretion is left, the word "shall" is the appropriate term: this distinction is cautiously observed. Again, the supreme court, in two cases only, has original, in all others it has appellate, jurisdiction: but where is the appeal to come from? Certainly not from the state courts: it must come from a federal tribunal. There is another argument, which appears conclusive: the constitution provides, that the judges of the supreme and inferior courts shall hold their commissions during good behaviour; and shall receive salaries, not capable of diminution: and it further provides, that the judicial power of the union shall be vested in a supreme and inferior courts: that is, in a supreme and inferior courts, whose judges are to hold their commissions during good behaviour, and are to possess salaries not liable to diminution.

Does not then the constitution, in the plainest and most unequivocal language, preclude us from allotting any part of the judicial authority of the union to the state judicatures? The bill, it is said, is then unconstitutional, for it recognizes the authority of the state courts in that clause, which empowers the supreme court to overturn the decisions of the state courts, when those decisions are repugnant to the laws or constitution of the united states. This is no recognition of any such authority; it is a necessary provision, to guard the rights of the union against the invasion of the states. If a state court should usurp jurisdiction of federal causes, and by its adjudications attempt to strip the federal government of its constitutional rights, it is necessary, that the national tribunal should possess the power of protecting those rights from such invasion. The committee have been told, that this multiplication of courts, and of appeals, will distress the citizens: and the number of appeals in Great Britain has been alluded to. I have always heard that there is no country in the world, where justice is better administered, than in that country. To its excellent and impartial administration, the prosperity, freedom, and civil rights of its citizens have been attributed: were appeals too much restrained in this country, I much question whether a great clamour would not be raised against such a restriction. The citizens of a free country, when they lose their cause in one court, like to try their chance in another. This is a privilege they consider themselves justly entitled to: and if a litigious man harasses his adversary by vexatious appeals, he is sufficiently punished for it, by having the costs to pay. By limiting appeals to the supreme court, to sums above 1000 dollars, as is proposed, the poor will be protected from being harassed by appeals to the supreme court.

There is one more observation, which requires an answer. It was said that the juries might be dragged from one end of a state to another: provision is expressly made against this in the bill: it is there enacted, that the juries shall be so drawn, as to occasion the smallest inconvenience to the citizens. After having very maturely considered the subject, and attentively examined the bill, in all its modifications, and heard all that has been alleged, on this occasion, I am perfectly convinced, that whatever defects may be discovered in other parts of the bill, the adoption of this motion would tend to the rejection of every system of national jurisprudence.

Adjourned.

Monday, August 31, 1789.

Continuation of the debate on the judicial bill—third section under consideration.

Mr. Livermore. I think this law will entirely change the form of government of the united states.

Several observations have been made on the clause. It is said to be the hinge on which the whole turns : some of the objections, which I have thrown out, have been attempted to be answered ; among others the great expense : by expense, I do not mean the salaries of judges : this will, however, be greater than the whole expense of the judiciary throughout the united states ; but I refer to the general expenses, which must be borne by the people at large, for jails, court-houses, &c. —the expenses of jurors and witnesses, and other incidental charges, will be another great burden : this is at present borne without repining ; as the people receive compensation in personal security and public justice : but if all these be to be doubled throughout, it will be justly considered as intolerable. Another burden is the rapidity of the course of prosecution in these courts, by which debtors will be obliged very suddenly to pay their debts, at a great disadvantage. Something like this occasioned the insurrection in Massachusetts. In other states, similar modes of rapidity, in the collection of debts, have produced conventions : this has been the case to the northward ; and, as I have been informed, has also to the southward.

This new-fangled system will eventually swallow up the state courts ; as those, who are in favour of this rapid mode of getting debts, will have recourse to them. He then adverted to the clashing circumstances, which must arise in the administration of justice, by these independent courts having similar powers. Gentlemen, said he, may be facetious respecting dividing the horse : but these are serious difficulties : the instances, mentioned by the gentleman from South Carolina, do not apply. The officer here is the same : the same sheriff has the precepts committed to him : and the execution does not clash : the same jail answers for both, &c.

I do not think, that the difficulties have been answered, by any of the examples brought for the purpose.

As to the instance of the trial for piracy, in the state of South Carolina, that was a particular case, which could not otherwise be provided for : but these so rarely happen, that no precedent can be drawn from them, to render it necessary to establish these perpetual courts.

He then referred to the observation, which had been made, respecting those who were opposed to the clause, offering a substitute ; and said, he thought, upon the whole, that the motion made by an hon. gentleman from South Carolina, (mr. Burke) that there should be no district courts, was better than any substitute.

It may be proper, here, to refer to the constitution : he then read the clause upon this subject. The supreme federal court is to have original jurisdiction, only in certain specified cases—in all other, it is to have only appellate jurisdiction. It is argued from this, that there are to be inferior federal courts, from which these appeals are to be made. If the constitution had taken from the state courts all cognizance of federal causes, something might be said ; but this is not the case : the state courts are allowed jurisdiction in these cases.

It has been objected, that bonds, taken by the judges of the supreme court, cannot be sued in the state courts. I do not see why this cannot be done. Similar processes have been usual among us in times past : and there has been no difficulty.

Admiralty courts should have cognizance of all maritime matters : and cases of seizures should also be committed to their decision. I hope, therefore, that the clause will be disagreed to, or struck out ; and that the bill may be rejected, that a short concise system may be adopted.

Mr. Vining. I conceive that the institution of general and independent tribunals, is essential to the fair and impartial administration of the laws of the united states—that the power of making laws, of executing laws, and a judicial administration of such laws, is, in its nature, inseparable and indivisible : if not, “justice might be said to be lame, as well as blind, among us.” The only plausible argument, which has been urged against this clause, is the expense. It is true,

that expense must, in some degree, be necessarily incurred : but it will chiefly consist and end with the organization of your courts, and the erection of such buildings as may be essential—such as court-houses, jails and offices, as the gentleman has mentioned : and what, at all events, do such expenses amount to ? they are the price what is paid for the fair and equal administration of your laws : from your amazingly increasing system of government, causes must necessarily multiply, in a proportionately extensive ratio : these causes must be tried somewhere : and, whether it be in a state court, or a federal judicature, can, in the article of expense, make but little difference to the parties. It is only (for the sake of more impartial justice) transferring the business from one tribunal to another.

The gentleman has told us, that the people do not like courts ; that they have been opposed and prevented by violence—nay, by an insurrection in Massachusetts. Surely, this operates as a powerful reason to prove, that there should be a general, independent, and energetic judicature ; otherwise, if either the state judges should be so inclined, or a few sons of faction choose to assemble, they could ever frustrate the objects of justice : and, besides, from the different periods fixed by the constitution of the united states, and the different constitutions of the several states, with respect to the continuance of the judges in office, it is equally impossible, and inconsistent, to make a general uniform establishment, so as to accommodate them to your government.

I wish to see justice so equally distributed, as that every citizen of the united states should be fairly dealt by ; and so impartially administered, that every subject, or citizen of the world, whether foreigner or native, friend or foe, should be alike satisfied. By this mean, you would expand the doors of justice ; encourage emigration from all countries into your own ; and, in short, would make the united states of America, not only an asylum of liberty, but a sanctuary of justice. The faith of treaties would be preserved inviolately : your extensive funding system would have its intended operation : and your revenue, your navigation, and your impost laws, would be executed so as to receive their many advantages, and, in effect, establish the public and private credit of the union.

Mr. Stone. I have given the arguments all the attention which their weight demands, considering the respectability of the characters which have spoken upon the subject.

It has been said, that the clause, in the constitution, is imperative. If this be the case, let us see where it will carry us. It is conceded, on all hands, that the establishment of these courts is immutable : but the constitution says, that congress shall constitute such inferior courts, from time to time.

The constitution gives you a right to extend the judiciary powers to all those cases specified ; but it does not say, that these powers shall be exercised over all these cases.

He then extended this idea to the legislative power, which, it cannot be pretended, (said he) is incomplete, because it is not extended to all possible cases. Do you divest yourself of the power, by not exercising it ? Certainly not. This idea involves the principle mentioned by the gentleman from New York, (mr. Benson) that the establishment of these inferior tribunals, or district courts, will draw the whole judiciary power along with them, so that the clause, which restricts their cognizance to a certain sum, is a nullity.

State judges may be considered in two respects—as men, and as judges. As men, they are to submit to the modification of the constitution, as it respects them as citizens : as judges, they are to consider their relation, as such, to the constitution, and are to administer justice, agreeably to that constitution ; or they may resign. I can hardly bring myself to consider the subject in a reverse point of view. If it be admitted, that the judges of the several states cannot take cognizance of a law of

the united states, because they are laws, *de novo*, you annihilate their judicial capacity at a blow.

It appears to me, that there is nothing that the state courts are not competent to, but certain cases, which are specially designated.

There is no species of treason, which can be committed against the united states, which is not committed against the individual states. Bonds, given to the judges of the supreme court, and debts due to foreigners, I believe, may be sued for in any of the state courts : I think, the inconveniences which will attend these courts have been explained.

He then cited some instances, to shew that these difficulties could not be argued from past experience : there were no instances in point.

In case of a man's being committed to a state jail, the state would not grant a writ of *habeas corpus*, to convey the man to the jail of the united states : and this would apply, also, to property. He traced the effects of this clashing of the judicial powers, to a rencounter between the two *posse comitatus*, till murder was committed on both sides : in which case, said he, you must hang on both sides.

He then pointed out the advantages that foreigners would have over the citizens : a citizen can now get his money in three years, with an interest of five per cent : but, in these courts, foreigners can get their debts in one year, with an interest of seven or eight per cent.

I conceive, therefore, that this system cannot be agreeable to the people : this must suppose a revolution in the principles of their representative assemblies.

I do not think this the proper time to establish these courts : it is a measure on which the affection and attachment of the people, to the constitution, will be risked. I think it best to defer the business, till the necessity for these courts shall become apparent. I could, therefore, wish, that the power should be reserved for the occasion ; and that nothing should be done, the present session, but what is absolutely necessary.

I am for this government's moving as silently as death ; that the people should not perceive the least alteration in their situation. This power will be the most odious that can be exercised : for, as a gentleman has said, of all the wheels in the machine of government, the judicial is the most disagreeable.

Mr. Gerry was opposed to the motion for striking out the clause ; and entered into a consideration of the constructions of the several state judiciaries, by which, he said, it appeared that it was expressly against the constitution, to invest the judges of the state courts, with authority to take cognizance of federal actions ; that the legislature of the union being bound, by oath, to support and administer the constitution, they were, consequently, bound to establish these courts, to carry their laws into operation : as to the difficulties which, gentlemen had contended, would arise from the clashing of the two judicatories, they might be obviated, and a little experience would lead to the most ample provision in that point.

Mr. Sumpter said, he did not dispute the right of congress to exercise this authority : but he doubted the expediency, at the present time.

Mr. Burke rose, to enquire of the gentleman who made the motion, whether he meant by it to knock up the bill altogether ; or to offer a substitute ? for, if he meant to knock the bill entirely away, he would most heartily join him ; as he conceived that the bill was founded in deception. It was calculated to mislead the people ; for, under a shew of justice, it would deprive them of their rights and privileges. He was, therefore, for knocking the whole of it away entirely.

Mr. Livermore said that was his intention.

His motion was, however, negatived by a large majority.

The committee rose, and the house adjourned.

Thursday, September 3.

THE house went into a committee of the whole, according to the order of the day, to take into consideration a motion of mr. Scott, the substance of which is as follows: Resolved, that a permanent seat, for the government of the united states, ought to be fixed, as near the centre of wealth, population, and extent of territory, as shall be consistent with the convenience of the Atlantic navigation, having also a due regard to the circumstances of the western country.

Mr. Goodhue rose and observed, that the members from the eastern states had contemplated the subject of a permanent seat of the federal government with deliberation. They had turned their eyes to different parts of the country; and had at last, after a mutual and full consultation, come to an agreement, that the banks of the Susquehanna were as far south, and as near the centre of population and extent of territory, as was consistent with other circumstances, important to this country. Had they consulted their own interests and convenience, they would have fixed upon a place more to the north and east. But as they felt disposed to be governed by principles of accommodation, they were of opinion, that the banks of the Susquehanna ought to be chosen for the permanent residence of congress; and that, till the particular place could be fixed on, and the proper buildings erected for their accommodation, the seat of congress should continue to be at the city of New York.

He then read a resolution to that effect, which was laid on the table.

Mr. Madison moved that the word "wealth" should be struck out of mr. Scott's resolution. He observed, that population and extent of territory were the main principles which ought to govern. Government was intended for the equal accommodation of all ranks of citizens. They ought all to be so favoured, that they might easily transmit their grievances, and receive those blessings the government was intended to dispense.

The question, on this motion, was taken, and negatived—Ayes 22—Noes 27.

The question was then taken, on the original resolution of mr. Scott, and carried—Ayes 35—Noes 14.

Friday, September 4.

The house being met, resolved itself into a committee of the whole, for the purpose of fixing a permanent seat of government.

After a long debate on an amendment to mr. Goodhue's motion, proposed by mr. Lee, for fixing the seat of government on the Patowmac, instead of the Susquehanna, the question was taken: and there were twenty in favour of it, and 31 against it: so the amendment was lost.

Mr. Madison then proposed to amend mr. Goodhue's motion, so as to leave it discretionary, to be either on the Patowmac, or Susquehanna, as shall be judged most eligible. On this question, the ayes were 20, noes 31.

A division of mr. Goodhue's motion was called for: the first part, fixing the seat of government on the east bank of the river Susquehanna, was carried, ayes 32, noes 19. The second part, resolving, that until the necessary buildings were erected at the seat of permanent residence, congress should remain in New York, was carried, ayes 30, noes 21.

Mr. Fitzsimons then proposed the following resolutions.

Resolved, as the opinion of this committee, that the president of the united states be authorised to appoint commissioners, to examine and report to him the most eligible situation on the east bank of the Susquehanna, for the permanent seat of the government of the united states.

That the said commissioners be authorised, by and with the advice of the president, to purchase such quantity of land as may be thought necessary; and to erect thereon, within years, suitable buildings for the accommodation of the congress, and of the officers of the united states.

That the secretary of the treasury, together with the commissioners, so to be appointed, be authorised to borrow a sum not exceeding dollars, to be repaid in years, with interest, at the rate of per cent. per ann. payable out of the duties on imports and tonnage; to be applied to the purchase of the land, and the erection of the buildings aforesaid.

And that a bill ought to pass, in the present session, in conformity with the foregoing resolutions. Adjourned.

Saturday, September 5.

In committee of the whole, on the subject of a permanent residence.

Mr. Boudinot in the chair.

The resolutions, submitted by Mr. Fitzsimons yesterday, were read, and taken into consideration. Several objections were made to the idea of purchasing the soil for the federal residence, as it would subject the states to a heavy expense, which might be avoided. The constitution, it was said, contemplated a cession of territory by the states, for the purpose. To this it was replied, that the word "cession," referred to the jurisdiction, and not to the soil: and examples were adduced, to shew that cessions of territory imply no more than a transfer of the jurisdiction; as, after such cessions, the property of individuals is not changed.

The committee could not agree upon filling up the blank before the word "years," respecting the temporary residence: five, four, three, two, and one were negatived—it was at length agreed to pass it over, and to take it up in the house.

The blank before the word "dollars" was filled with "one hundred thousand" to be repaid in "twenty years"; at not more than "five per cent. per ann." These resolutions were then adopted by the committee, and reported to the house.

Mr. Lee again proposed to strike out "east bank of the Susquehannah," and to insert, "north bank of the Patowmac." This produced further debate, which lasted so long as to preclude a decision this day. Adjourned.

Monday, September 7.

In committee of the whole, on the subject of the permanent residence.

Mr. Lee's motion, in favour of the Patowmac, was taken up: and the ayes and nays being called for by that gentleman, the motion was negatived—twenty nine to twenty-one.

Mr. Vining moved to strike out "east bank of the Susquehannah," and insert "the borough of Wilmington, in the state of Delaware." He enforced this motion, by stating the advantages of that borough in point of situation, healthiness of climate, provisions, and immediate accommodations. The last of which he urged with additional energy, as it would supercede the necessity of the great expense attending the Susquehannah. On this question, Mr. Vining called for the ayes and noes, which were, noes 32, ayes 19—so the motion was lost.

Mr. Boudinot brought forward a motion, founded on some resolutions of the late congress, respecting the permanent residence. He went into a general discussion of the principles, which ought to influence congress in all its decisions, more especially on a subject of this magnitude and importance. He stated a variety of objections to the Susquehanna; and moved that it be struck out, in order to insert Patowmac, Susquehannah, or Delaware. If this be agreed to, said he, I shall move for a committee to go to these several places, that a thorough investigation of the whole business may be had, previous to a final decision. The ayes and noes being called, there appeared 23 ayes—23 noes: so the motion was negatived.

Mr. Boudinot then moved to insert, "on either side the banks of the Delaware," not more than eight miles above or below the lower falls. The ayes and noes being called, were, noes 46, ayes 4.

It was then moved to strike out the word "east" before "bank:" this was determined in the affirmative, by a majority of one.

It was then moved by Mr. Lee to insert, "or Maryland," after the words "Susquehannah, in the state of Pennsylvania." This motion was negatived—ayes 25—noes 26.

Mr. Vining moved that "the borough of Wilmington" be inserted, as the temporary residence. This being seconded, the ayes and noes were called on the question, which was lost—ayes 21—noes 30.

Mr. Parker moved to strike out "New York," and insert "Philadelphia," as the temporary residence. The ayes and noes being called, the motion was lost; there being 29 in the negative, and 22 in the affirmative.

A motion for adjournment being put and lost, the house proceeded, and completed the resolutions: the time to be allowed for erecting the buildings is fixed at four years.

Tuesday, September 8.

The house took up the amendments of the senate to the bill for establishing the salaries of the officers of the executive department.

The first amendment was to add five hundred dollars to the salary of the secretary of state; which being agreed to, his salary is three thousand five hundred dollars.

The second was to reduce the salary of the auditor, from one thousand five hundred dollars, to one thousand two hundred and fifty: this was disagreed to.

The third, to strike out one thousand six hundred dollars, the salary of the treasurer, and insert two thousand: disagreed to.

The fourth, to reduce the salary of the governor of the western territory, five hundred dollars.

This amendment was opposed, as involving the diminution of a salary, which was annexed to two very important and expensive offices. The amendment was disagreed to.

The fifth, to strike out one thousand five hundred dollars, the salary of the assistant of the secretary of the treasury, and to insert one thousand seven hundred: disagreed to.

The sixth was to give the principal clerk of the treasury, a salary of six hundred dollars: agreed to.

The seventh was to empower the heads of the departments to appoint their respective clerks: agreed to.

And the last was to raise the salaries of the inferior clerks to five hundred dollars; which was agreed to.

The amendment of the senate to the bill for allowing compensations to the president and vice-president, was next taken up. The senate proposed that the vice-president should receive six thousand dollars per ann. This amendment was disagreed to.

The amendments of the senate, to the bill for allowing compensations to the members of the two houses, and their respective officers, were next read. In the first amendment, the senate adheres to its former resolution, respecting a discrimination.

It was then moved by Mr. Livermore, that the house should recede from their disagreement to this amendment of the senate.

This was seconded by Mr. Benson—who observed, that the legislature was now brought into such a situation, that if the house should refuse to recede from their disagreement, there was the greatest danger of a dissolution of the government. And as the discrimination was not to take place till the end of six years, it might be considered as an appeal to their constituents, who would undoubtedly determine the matter for the legislature in that period.

The vote being taken on the motion to recede, it passed in the negative. It

was then voted that a conference should be requested with the senate upon this business: and messrs. Sherman, Tucker, and Benson were appointed conferees on the part of the house.

Mr. Gerry moved a resolution to the following effect: "That monies shall not be drawn from the treasury, unless by appropriations, made and confirmed by congress, subsequent to the 4th of March last." Laid on the table.

Adjourned.

Wednesday, September 9.

A message was received from the senate, returning several bills, viz. The bill for allowing compensations to the president and vice-president, (the senate insist on their amendment to this bill, and request a conference with the house upon the subject, having appointed managers on their part, mr. King, mr. Izard, and mr. Morris). The bill for allowing compensations to the members and officers of the two houses. (The senate concur in the proposal of the house for a conference on the subject of disagreement respecting this bill; and appointed conferees on their part.)

The bill for establishing the salaries of the officers in the executive departments, (the senate recede from some of their amendments to this bill; and insist upon others.)

The house proceeded to the consideration of the foregoing message.

It was moved, that conferees on the part of the house be appointed, agreeably to the request of the senate: which motion being agreed to, messrs. Baldwin, Livermore, and Goodhue, were appointed.

In the bill for establishing the salaries, the senate insist on their amendment, to raise the salary of the treasurer from one thousand six hundred to two thousand dollars. It was moved, that the house recede from their disagreement. This was carried in the affirmative: so the treasurer's salary is two thousand dollars.

The senate insist on their amendment for striking off five hundred dollars from the salary of the governor of the Western Territory.

The house receded from their disagreement to this also. So the salary of the governor of the Western Territory, to include the superintendency of Indian affairs, is two thousand dollars.

The motion, laid on the table yesterday by mr. Gerry, was taken up, and after a few observations, referred to a select committee, consisting of messrs. Stone, Parker, and Griffin.

The house went into a committee on the bill for establishing the judiciary department. Some further progress was made in the bill, when the committee rose; and asked leave to sit again.

The house then adjourned.

Thursday, September 10.

Mr. Sherman from the committee of conference, to whom were referred the disagreeing votes of both houses, on the subject of the compensations of the members, reported that the committee had come to no agreement with the committee of the senate: but that they had thought proper to recommend, as a conciliatory measure, that the house should concur with the senate, with an amendment limiting the duration of the act.

A motion was then made, "that the house recede from their disagreement to the amendment, and concur, with an amendment." The amendment was "that the act should continue in force seven years only."

This motion brought on a warm debate. The arguments, which had been before used, against a discrimination in the compensation of the two houses, were repeated with vehemence. It was contended, that though the motion was for establishing the discrimination only for one year, yet it was a sufficient recognition of the principle: and if this principle were in itself improper, it was wrong, in

a measure which was intended as an appeal to the people, to establish a precedent to influence the measures of a future congress.

On the other hand, the propriety of a concurrence was inferred from the danger of losing the bill, and from the indelicacy of forcing the senate to receive a compensation, which they did not think adequate to their services.

Mr. Boudinot was for rejecting the amendment of the senate, and bringing in a new bill limited to two years, and then he said the appeal to the people would be made on equal terms.

The question, on concurring, was then put: and the ayes and nays being called, were as follow:

Ayes—Messrs. Ames, Baldwin, Benson, Browne, Cadwallader, Clymer, Fitzsimons, Gale, Gerry, Griffin, Hartley, Huntington, Lawrance, Lee, Livermore, Madison, Moore, Muhlenberg, Scott, Sherman, Smith (S. C.) Trumbull, Vining, Wynkoop.—24.

Nays—Messrs. Bland, Boudinot, Burke, Carroll, Coles, Contee, Floyd, Foster, Gilman, Goodhue, Grout, Hathorn, Heister, Jackson, Matthews, Page, Parker, Partridge, Rensselaer, Schureman, Seney, Silvester, Sinnickson, Smith (M.) Stone, Sumpter, Thatcher, Tucker, White.—29.

By this vote the compensation bill was lost.

The committee on the petition of the public creditors, and other citizens of Philadelphia, reported, that the petition deserved the attentive consideration of congress: but as the present session was to be so short, and it was necessary to dispatch much important business before congress, it became impracticable to give the subject, the present session, the attention which it merited. They therefore submitted a resolution to the following effect: "That it highly concerned the honour and interest of the united states, to make some early and effectual provision in favour of the public creditors of the union: and that the house would, early next session, take the subject into consideration."

This report was laid on the table.

Friday, Sept. 11.

Mr. Burke moved that the house should reconsider the vote of yesterday, not to recede from their disagreement to the amendment, proposed by the senate, to the bill for allowing compensation to the members and officers of both houses.

Mr. Madison, supposing that the bill had been lost by the vote of yesterday, queried whether it were in order to reconsider that vote; or whether such a vote could be said to restore the bill. The affirmative of this enquiry, he conceived, involved many difficulties: it would extend to repealing the laws, as well as to reviving them, without going through those previous formalities required by the constitution.

Mr. Sherman, Mr. Gerry, and Mr. Lawrance, observed, that the bill could not be considered as lost; as the house had directed the clerk to inform the senate of what had taken place; the senate being adjourned, their opinion could not be known. The bill and the vote were still in possession of the house: nor could there be a doubt, that the law, if now completed by a concurrence in the amendment of the senate, would be as valid as any law which had been enacted.

It being doubted, whether the motion were in order, the speaker gave his opinion, that it was strictly so: and appealing to the house, they confirmed his determination.

Mr. Burke's motion, for reconsidering, being put—and the ayes and nays being called, there were—ayes 29—noes 25—majority for reconsidering 4.

On the question for receding from the disagreement to the amendment of the senate, the ayes and noes being called, were—ayes 28—noes 26. This motion being determined in the affirmative, saved the bill.

Saturday, Sept. 12.

A message was received from the senate by Mr. Secretary Otis, with the bill for establishing the compensations of the members of the two houses and their respective officers, concurring in the amendment of the house to the amendment of the senate.

Monday, Sept. 14.

The house went into a committee of the whole on the judicial bill.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) proposed the following amendment to the 29th section, which respected juries, viz. That all juries, which shall be summoned to serve in the courts of the united states, shall be formed according to the laws of each state respectively. This amendment was adopted.

Mr. Burke moved to insert the following clause in the same section, viz. "In cases of felony and treason, the offender shall be indicted and tried in the county, town, or district, wherein the offence shall have been committed, as hath been usual in each state, before this law was enacted." This was carried in the affirmative. The committee this day finished the discussion of this bill, which was reported to the house.

Tuesday, Sept. 15.

The bill for establishing the permanent residence was read the second time; and referred to a committee of the whole, to be taken up on Thursday next.

Wednesday, Sept. 16.

The president of the united states laid before the house, by the hands of the secretary at war, a representation from the governor of the western territory, of the reciprocal hostilities between the Wabash Indians, and the white people of the river Ohio.

The house then proceeded in the amendments reported by the committee to the judicial bill, and having gone through the same, ordered it to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

Thursday, Sept. 17.

Mr. Baldwin, from the committee who were appointed to confer with a committee of the senate, on the disagreeing votes of the two houses, respecting the salary of the vice-president, reported, that the committees had come to no agreement.

A motion was then made, that the house should recede from their disagreement to the amendment of the senate; which, after some debate, was negatived: and the house resolved to adhere to their disagreement.

Mr. Sherman, in the conversation on this motion, observed that he had a high esteem for the person of the present vice-president, as a man of abilities, integrity, and patriotism. His eminent services, during the whole course of the late contest, were a sufficient eulogium, and rendered any other unnecessary. He had, he said, in an uncommon degree, one virtue, which was rarely found, a faculty of uniting dignity with economy. He thought, therefore, that it was unnecessary, at present, to allow the vice-president so large a salary as six thousand dollars, especially, considering the present low state of our finances.

The judicial bill, with the amendments made by the house, was read the third time.

Mr. Gerry, Mr. Burke, Mr. Jackson, and Mr. Stone objected, and argued at some length, against the enactment of the bill. They apprehended that it was a system calculated for oppression; and that it would have a mischievous operation.

Mr. Madison, in a few words, defended the bill; and said that though it was not, in all its parts, agreeable to his mind, it was as perfect as it could be made at that time, or until experience had discovered its positive defects. Had it been enacted in the form in which it came from the senate, he said, he should have been bound to vote against it. But the amendments, made by the house, had, he believed, removed the principal objections to it.

The question, on passing the bill, was then put: and the yeas and nays being called, were as follow—yeas 37—nays 16.

The committee, who were appointed to prepare a bill on the subject of the president's message to the house, of the 10th August, reported a bill to recognize the establishment of troops on the western frontier, which was read a first and second time, and ordered to be taken into consideration to-morrow.

The house then, according to the order of the day, went into a committee of the whole on the bill for fixing the permanent seat of government.

Mr. Boudinot in the chair.

Mr. Vining moved, that the first paragraph of the bill be struck out, in order to insert one to the following effect—"That a district of ten miles square, comprehending the borough of Wilmington, in the state of Delaware, to be located as thereafter directed, should be selected as the seat of government of the united states, until a more eligible place should be fixed on, for the permanent seat; and that measures should be taken to accommodate congress within that district, as soon as conveniently might be. Provided that no cession should be accepted, till acts should be passed by the states of Delaware and Maryland, to open a water-communication between the bays of Chesapeake and Delaware."

This motion was negatived—ayes 23—noes 28.

Mr. Gale then moved to amend the first clause, by annexing the following proviso—That no district be accepted as aforesaid, until the president of the united states should be satisfied of the practicability of effecting a navigation from the seat of government to the mouth of the said river: and that this law should not be carried into effect, until the state of Pennsylvania and Maryland should pass acts (not including any expense to said states) providing for removing the obstructions in the same.

A division of this motion was called for, at the word "river:" and the question on the first part was negatived—ayes 25—noes 29.

The question on the second part was then put: and the committee was equally divided—ayes 27—noes 27. The chairman gave the casting vote in the affirmative.

The committee then rose and reported: and the house took up the report.

The amendment adopted by the committee, on the motion of Mr. Gale, was agreed to—ayes 28—noes 26.

Mr. Gale then moved to insert, in the first clause of the bill, after the words "Susquehanna, in the state of Pennsylvania," the words "or Maryland."

On the question upon this motion, there was an equal division of the house: and the speaker gave the casting vote in the negative.

The further consideration of the bill was postponed. Adjourned.

Friday, Sept. 18.

The house went into a committee of the whole, on the bill for establishing the salaries of the judicial department.

Mr. Boudinot in the chair.

The bill was then read; and on a motion of Mr. Goodhue to strike out 4500 dollars, the proposed salary of the chief justice, and to insert 3000, a lengthy debate ensued. The committee finally agreed on the following salaries, viz.

Chief justice, 3500 dollars per annum; judges of the supreme court, each 3000; judge of the district of Maine, 200; New Hampshire, 1000; Massachusetts, 1200; Connecticut, 1000; New York, 1500; New Jersey, 1000; Pennsylvania, 1600; Delaware, 300; Maryland, 1500; Virginia, 1800; Kentucky, 800; South Carolina, 1800; Georgia, 1600; attorney general, 1500. The committee then rose: and the house adjourned all to-morrow.

Saturday, Sept. 19.

The house took up the report of the committee of the whole, on the bill to establish the salaries of the judicial department. The salaries reported were severally confirmed, except the salary of the district judge of Georgia, which was reduced from 1600 to 1500; that of the district judge of Kentucke, increased from 800 to 1000; and that of the attorney general, reduced from 2000 to 1500.

Monday, September 21.

A message was received from the senate, informing that they had concurred in the bill for establishing the salaries of the judicial department, with amendments.

The amendments were, to raise the salary of the chief justice from 3500 to 4000 dollars—the salaries of the associate judges of the supreme court from 3000 to 3500—that of the judge of the district of Maine from 800 to 1000—and that of the attorney-general from 1500 to 2000. The house agreed to these amendments, except the last.

A resolution was received from the senate, that it be recommended to the several states, to pass laws, to make it the duty of the keepers of their several jails, to receive, and keep therein persons committed under the authority of the united states, until they be discharged by due course of law. The united states to pay 50 cents a month for each person confined, and likewise to support all persons committed thereto, for offences against the united states.

A message was received from the senate, that they had receded from the amendment for raising the salary of the attorney-general.

On motion of mr. Gerry, the house resolved, that the secretary of the treasury be directed to apply to the supreme executives of the several states, for the state of their public debts, and the funds appropriated for the discharge of the principal and interest of the same; and the amount of the loan-office and other securities in the state treasuries. Adjourned.

Tuesday, September 22.

The engrossed bill for establishing the seat of government for the united states was read the third time; and on the question, shall this bill pass? Mr. Carroll called for the ayes and noes, which were, ayes 31, noes 17.

The bill to recognize and adapt to the constitution of the united states, the establishment of the troops on the frontiers, by the ordinances of the late congress, was taken up in committee of the whole.

Mr Jackson proposed a clause, to empower the president of the united states to establish posts, to raise troops, and call forth the militia of the states of Georgia and South Carolina, should the Creek Indians refuse to treat with the commissioners, or violate the conditions agreed to at the ensuing negotiation.

This motion, after a lengthy conversation, was agreed to, so far as it respects calling forth the militia, or sending part of the troops on the establishment to the state of Georgia, should the president think proper. Adjourned.

Wednesday, September 23.

The bill to recognize and adapt to the constitution of the united states, the troops raised by resolution of the late congress, was read a third time, and passed the house. Adjourned.

Thursday, September 24.

The house resolved itself into a committee, on the bill to appropriate money for defraying the expenses of government for the present year.

The committee having gone through the same, rose and reported, and the bill was laid on the table.

The house went into a committee on the bill sent from the senate, to regulate the process in the courts of the united states; and having considered the same, rose and reported amendments, which were accepted, and the bill ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. Adjourned.

Friday, September 25.

Mr. Boudinot introduced a motion to the following effect :

Resolved, that a joint committee of both houses be appointed, to wait on the president of the united states, to request that he will be pleased to recommend a day of public thanksgiving and prayer, to be observed by the people of the united states, to acknowledge the favours bestowed on them by Almighty God, especially by affording them an opportunity peaceably to establish a form of government, calculated to promote their prosperity and happiness.

This was adopted, and a committee appointed, consisting of mr. Boudinot, mr. Sherman, and mr. Silvester.

Saturday, September 26.

The house received from the senate the bill for fixing the seat of government of the united states, to which the senate had proposed an amendment, by striking out all that part respecting the Susquehanna, and inserting a clause, fixing the permanent seat of government at Germantown, in the state of Pennsylvania.

A motion was then made to postpone the consideration of this amendment of the senate till next session. On this motion after some debate, the yeas and nays were taken, yeas 25—nays 29.

Mr. Ames then moved to concur with the senate in their amendment. Objections were made to this, and on motion the house adjourned, without coming to a decision.

Monday, September 28.

The house proceeded to consider the amendment of the senate to the bill for fixing the seat of government.

Mr. Madison moved a resolution, as a proviso to the bill, that nothing therein contained should be construed to affect the operation of the laws of Pennsylvania, within the said district of ten miles square, until congress should otherwise provide by law. This was agreed to.

Mr. Madison moved to strike out of the amendment those words which comprehend within the district such part of the Northern Liberties of Philadelphia as is not excepted in the Pennsylvania act of session. The question on this motion was not carried.

Mr. Lee moved to strike out the clause providing that the temporary residence should be in New York. This was not carried.

Mr. Boudinot moved to amend the amendment of the senate, by annexing to it a clause, providing that the seat of government might be any where on the Delaware, within the states of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, or either of them, above Philadelphia, and below Howel's ferry. Negatived.

The main question of concurrence was put and carried : yeas 31, nays 24.

Tuesday, Sept. 29.

A message was received from the senate, informing that they postponed the consideration of the last amendments of the house of representatives, to the bill for fixing on the place for the permanent residence of congress, till next session.

Adjourned till the first Monday in January next.

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SECOND SESSION.

Friday, Jan 8.

Both houses met in the senate chamber, when the president of the united states, addressed them in a speech of considerable length, congratulating them on the happy prospect of affairs, and pointing out those objects which most loudly called for their attention.

Saturday, January 9.

A letter from the secretary of the treasury, was read, informing the house, that

agreeably to their resolution of the 21st Sept. he had prepared a report, respecting the finances, with a plan for the support of the public credit; and requested to know at what time the house would please to receive the same.

The time and manner of receiving this communication were made a subject of debate. It was contended by some members, that there was the greatest propriety in the secretary's delivering it in person, and giving a verbal explanation of the several parts: as it could not be supposed that the members could fully comprehend a system so various and complex, without its being accompanied with an explanation; that subjects of this kind were in their nature intricate; that the house would want information, and must wish to receive it from the best source.

A resolution to the following effect was at length adopted, viz. "That on Thursday next, this house will receive in writing the report of the secretary of the treasury department, agreeably to the order of the 21st September last."

Monday, January 11.

Messrs. Foster, Goodhue, Sherman, Lawrence, Schureman, Clymer, Seney, White, Smith and Baldwin, were appointed to bring in a bill to provide for the actual enumeration of the inhabitants of the united states.

Tuesday, January 12.

A message from the president of the united states, by the honourable general Knox, secretary at war, was received. This being accompanied by a number of confidential papers, the house ordered the doors of the gallery to be shut.

Wednesday, Jan. 13.

The house read the statement of the situation of the south western frontiers, and of the Indian department, as referred to in the president's message of yesterday. Whereupon, ordered that the same be referred to a committee.

Thursday Jan. 14.

The report of the secretary of the treasury was received and read, and agreed to be referred to a committee of the whole house this day fortnight.

Friday, January 15.

The following resolution was agreed to:

That so much of the speech of the president of the united states, as relates to a provision for the national defence, the promotion of manufactures, particularly for essential military supplies, provision for persons employed in the intercourse of the united states with other nations, the naturalization of foreigners, the establishment of a uniformity in the currency, weights, and measures, the advancement of the commerce, agriculture, and manufactures of the united states, the encouragement of useful inventions, the establishment of the post-offices and post-roads, and the promotion of science and literature, be referred to separate committees, which were then appointed.

A message was received from the senate, requesting the house to appoint a committee to confer with a committee of three, appointed by the senate, respecting the practice to be observed in taking up the unfinished business of the last session, "whether it should be now taken up as if this were only an adjourned meeting of the first session, or as if there were no adjournment." A committee was accordingly appointed.

Tuesday, January 19.

The bill providing for the actual enumeration of the inhabitants of the united states, was read a second time:

Voted, that this bill be taken into consideration on Friday next—and that one hundred copies be struck off for the use of the members.

Mr. Sedgwick, of the committee appointed to bring in a bill for making provision for persons employed in the intercourse between the united states and foreign countries, informed the house, that the committee had their doubts respecting the object of the house, in the resolution of appointing the committee, whether

the idea were to make provision for persons actually employed in the public service—or to extend the provision to appointments of such different grades, as, in the judgment of the president of the united states, might be necessary—the committee requested further instructions from the house.

It was observed that from the spirit of the resolution, upon which the subject was taken up, it was evident that it was understood the matter should come generally before the committee: but as this intricate business involved a great variety of questions, on which the house could not determine with so much precision as they could from the information, which might be received from the secretary of state, respecting the arrangements necessary to be made, previous to making any provision, it was moved that the committee should be discharged.

This motion was objected to, as it was necessary that provision should be made for those persons already employed: the president was vested, by the constitution, with power to make such appointments as he might think necessary—all that the house had to do, was to make such provision as might appear proper: the legislature might at any time check an excess in such appointments, by withholding supplies for their support. It was evident from the tenor of the president's speech, that he expected the legislature should go into a full consideration of the subject—and in the bill, make the necessary arrangements of the several officers which it might be proper to employ, and the provision proper for the several grades. The necessity of the respective appointments, must be determined by the president, with the advice of the senate.

The question for discharging the select committee, was put, and negatived.

It was then moved, that the committee should be instructed to make provision in the bill for the compensation of those persons employed, or who might be employed in the intercourse between the united states and foreign nations.

Mr. Partridge observed, that there was a resolve on the journals of the late congress, providing that no foreign minister, higher than a minister plenipotentiary, should be appointed. Whether that resolution were still in force, he would not pretend to determine; but he supposed that the house was not then prepared to determine upon establishing a diplomatic corps of ambassadors, ministers plenipotentiary, envoys, &c.

Mr. Boudinot advocated the motion for referring the whole business to the committee, as the house, in the discussion of their report, would be able to come to a more exact decision on the subject.

The motion was carried in the affirmative.

Thursday, January 21.

A message was received from the president of the united states, by the secretary at war, accompanied with a plan prepared by the said secretary, for the general arrangement of the militia of the united states, which was read and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Sedgwick, from the committee to whom it was referred to prepare and bring in a bill to make compensation for persons employed in the intercourse between the united states and foreign nations, reported one accordingly, which was read the first time.

Friday, January 22.

The secretary of the treasury, agreeably to notice given in his report on Thursday of last week, laid before the house this day a report respecting the post-office, received from the postmaster-general, which being read, was referred to a select committee.

Mr. Sherman, of the committee of conference on the part of the house, brought in a report, which is in substance as follows: "That the committee of the

house and senate have agreed that the unfinished business of the last session, which passed from one house to the other, shall be considered as if it had not been acted upon." This report was laid on the table.

Monday, January 25.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the bill for the actual enumeration of the inhabitants of the united states; and after making some alterations and amendments therein, the committee rose, and the further consideration of the same was postponed till to-morrow.

Mr. Hartley, from the committee appointed for the purpose, presented to the house a bill for an uniform mode of naturalization, throughout the united states, which was read the first time.

A message was received from the senate by their secretary, with a resolution, That the business unfinished between the two houses at the late adjournment, ought to be regarded as if it had not been passed by either; and requesting the concurrence of the house to the same.

A motion was made, that the house do concur with the senate in the said resolution, which was agreed to.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That it be established as a standing rule of the house, that every future adjournment of congress for more than days, shall be considered as a termination of the sessions; and that at the next meeting, the business, depending at the time of such adjournment, shall not be taken up, unless it be commenced *de novo*.

The consideration of this resolution was postponed.

Tuesday, January 26.

In committee of the whole, on the bill to provide the means of intercourse between the united states and foreign nations. This bill empowers the president to draw out of the treasury of the united states, a sum not exceeding forty thousand dollars, for the support of such persons, as he may find necessary and proper to employ in the intercourse between the united states and foreign nations; with a proviso, that a minister plenipotentiary shall not receive more than nine thousand dollars per annum, as a compensation for all his services and expenses; a resident, five thousand; a charge des affaires, three thousand; a secretary, fourteen hundred.

Mr. Livermore moved that the word "annually," should be inserted after 40,000 dollars, which was agreed to.

Mr. Lee said that in his opinion the president's power to draw this money from the treasury, should be, by and with the advice and consent of the senate; and moved that the clause be amended so as to read agreeably to his idea.

This motion was opposed. It was said, it would interfere with and lessen the responsibility of the president; would tend to excite jealousies and parties in the senate; and might in its consequences counteract the essential interests of the united states. The president was restricted to a certain sum, which he could not exceed—and for the expenditure of which he must account—the appointments must be made by and with the advice and consent of the senate: and he might consult them in the apportionment of the salaries: but it must be left generally discretionary with him, how much it will be necessary to allow in particular cases: for if his judgment were to be controlled in this point, or he were confined and limited, it was evident that embarrassments very probably would ensue—especially as advances of money might be necessary in the recess of the senate.

In support of the motion, it was observed, that as no appointments could be made but by and with the advice of the senate—and no treaties could be formed without their concurrence, it appeared incongruous, that they should have no voice in determining the salaries of persons, whom they might appoint to make treaties,

or to carry on the intercourse between the united states and foreign nations. This would give an undue influence to the president in forming treaties—and supercede the interference of the senate in a business, to which they were equally competent with the president, contrary to the constitution.

Mr. Lee varied his motion, so as to affect the allowances to be made to foreign ministers, that they should be apportioned by the president, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, not to exceed the sum specified in the bill.

The debate was continued, after the variation of the motion: and the arguments, drawn from the concurrent power of the senate in all the appointments, treaties, and connexions respecting foreign nations, it was contended, equally affected the business in every possible shape and modification of it.

On the other hand, it was contended that the intercourse with foreign nations was a trust specially committed to the president of the united states; and after the legislature had made the necessary provision to enable him to discharge that trust, the manner how it should be executed, must rest with him. His responsibility for the execution of it to the best of his judgment, was a sufficient security—nor could the senate be associated with him in the discharge of this trust, with any more propriety than a committee of the house—the amendment as then stated would induce an improper interference, in points which must depend on contingencies, and these enter into the very nature of the trust.

On motion of mr. Livermore, the committee rose; reported progress; and asked leave to sit again.

Thursday, January 28.

Mr. Burke presented to the house a motion, that it be an instruction to the committee appointed to bring in a bill for encouraging manufactures, to add a clause respecting the securing to inventors, the right to their discoveries. This was agreed to.

Friday, January 29.

A message from the senate was received by their secretary, informing the house that the senate had passed a bill for the punishment of certain crimes against the united states—in which they requested the concurrence of the house. He then delivered the bill, and withdrew.

Mr. Sedgwick, after some introductory observations relative to the power of congress to regulate the exports of the united states, proposed the following resolution, viz.

That a committee be appointed to bring in a bill or bills to encourage the exports of the united states, and to guard against frauds in the same. Laid on the table.

Monday, February 1.

A message was received by mr. Lear, from the president of the united states, communicating a letter from his excellency Alexander Martin, governor of North Carolina, which enclosed an act of their legislature, ceding certain lands therein mentioned, on condition of being exempt from the expenses attending the late war, and provided that no act of congress shall be made to emancipate slaves in that state.

Tuesday, February 2.

Mr. Foster, from the committee to whom was recommitted the bill for the actual enumeration of the inhabitants of the united states, brought in said bill with amendments.

The bill, after going through several amendments, was ordered to be engrossed, and read the third time to-morrow.

Wednesday, February 3.

The house went into a committee of the whole on the bill to establish an uniform system of naturalization, and after a considerable debate about the requisite length of residence of an alien before he should be admitted to the privileges of citizen-

ship, the committee rose without coming to any determination, and the house adjourned.

Thursday, February 4.

The bill, for establishing an uniform system of naturalization, was again taken into consideration, by the committee of the whole.

A motion, made yesterday, for striking out from the bill "and shall have resided within the united states for one whole year" was resumed.

Mr Stone was in favour of extending the previous time of residence to four or seven years.

Mr. Jackson suggested the propriety of a term of probation, and a recommendation from the grand jury of the district, before foreigners should be admitted to the rights of citizenship. He wished that such guards might be provided, as would prevent the privilege from being bestowed on unworthy objects: for he hoped the time was nigh at hand, when it would be deemed as honourable to be a citizen of the united states, as it formerly was to be a citizen of Rome, when she was mistress of the world.

Mr. Lawrence observed, that as the united states contained vast tracts of uncultivated territory, it was their interest to have it settled with industrious citizens: and as such citizens were to be obtained by emigration, it became the duty of government to hold out every encouragement; they therefore ought not to make their terms of admission difficult.

Mr. Huntington said that the terms of the bill were indefinite—that it required the emigrant to take an oath, that he intended to reside in the united states, but how long and for what purpose were not ascertained in the law. He might determine to reside here till he accomplished a particular object, and might go into the most obscure part of the union to take his oath. The community would not be benefited by such emigrants, and therefore ought not to admit them to the privileges of citizens.

The mode of naturalization, said he, pointed out by this bill, is much too easy. In the state, to which I belong, no person can be naturalized, but by an act of the legislature: the same is the case in several of the other states, and in England, and I never knew a good inhabitant, who wished to be admitted to the rights of citizenship, that did not find this mode sufficiently easy.

The term that the emigrant should reside, ought to be long enough to give an opportunity to acquire a knowledge of the principles of the government, and of those who are most proper to administer it: otherwise he cannot exercise his privilege to the advantage of himself or the community. He wished therefore that the clause might be amended in such a way, as to leave the naturalization of foreigners to the state legislatures.

Mr. Clymer, after some introductory observations, said, that in his opinion, foreigners should be gradually admitted to the rights of citizens; that a residence, for a certain time, should entitle them to hold property, &c. but the higher rights of citizens, such as electing and being elected to office, should require a longer period. Permitting these rights to be assumed and exercised at a shorter period, would not operate as an inducement to persons to emigrate; as the great object in emigration is generally to procure a more comfortable subsistence, or to better the circumstances of the individuals: and the exercise of particular privileges is but a secondary consideration.

Mr. Page and Mr. Lee were in favour of an easy mode of admitting foreigners; and wished that the period, previous to their enjoying and exercising the rights of citizens, should be short; as this would tend greatly to encouraging emigrations into the united states.

Mr. Seney observed, that the united states have a right to impose the qualifications on the electors of officers for the general government—but have no right to

interfere in those of the electors of officers in the state governments : and while I am in favour, said he, of holding out proper encouragement to foreigners, and would very early admit them to hold property, yet I think it would be of dangerous tendency, to admit strangers suddenly to all the rights of citizens. He was opposed to adopting any mode that should interfere with the laws of the particular states, and in favour of referring the bill to a select committee.

Mr. Jackson was in favour of a recommitment. He said that there were so many propositions before the committee, that he should not know how to vote : he observed, that the ideas of some gentlemen, with respect to naturalization, would subject the united states to the inconveniences and impositions which took place in some of the individual states ; where it had been frequently the case, that in a warmly-contested election, the wharves and shipping had been stripped of sailors, who were carried in bodies to vote.

Mr. Burke spoke largely on the subject, reprobated a system that would produce corruption and a violation of the rights of the citizens in elections, and moved for the recommitment.

Mr. Clymer said he was in favour of the motion ; but thought it would be best to pass to the next clause first, which involved the case of that particular class of persons, denominated refugees.

Mr. Tucker proposed a clause, by which foreigners should be admitted to the rights of citizens, so far as to possess property, immediately after their arrival in the country, by taking an oath of fidelity to the united states, and giving a satisfactory evidence of their intention to reside therein—and that three years residence should be requisite to entitle them to the rights of election.

Mr. Livermore said, that if he could get through the labyrinth of order, he would move that the committee should rise, and that the bill should be recommitment to a select committee—he observed, that in the committee of the whole, the business was involved and perplexed, by motion after motion, in such a manner, that it put him in mind of a certain book which says, that in a certain assembly, one hath a psalm, a second hath a doctrine, and another hath a prophecy, &c. till the whole is in confusion.

He pointed out the difficulties that would result from not making residence a qualification of citizenship : upon the plan of some gentlemen, who would admit foreigners upon taking an oath, it is not the united states who make citizens of foreigners—they make themselves citizens.

Ordered, that the bill be recommitment to a select committee, consisting of a member from every state.

The house resumed the consideration of the bill for the actual enumeration of the inhabitants of the united state. It was moved to recommit the bill.

Mr. Sedgwick, adverting to the present rate of representation of the several states in congress, in which there was, he said, the most palpable inequality—observed, that it was absolutely necessary that such an enumeration, as would be competent to equalize the representation, should be made, previous to the next election. This was expected by the people on the idea of right and justice—and the constitution had wisely provided for it—nor would the people, who were not fully represented, be easy without enjoying that weight and influence in the national legislature to which they were entitled—mr. Sedgwick then read a proposition, which he meant to offer as a clause to be incorporated in the bill, when it should be recommitment.

Mr. Jackson made some animadversions on this proposition, and reprobated its principles generally, more especially as it would not allow sufficient time to complete the enumeration, and particularly as it proposed that the president of the united states should determine the number of inhabitants, from the returns he should receive from the marshals, and the ratio of representation on those returns.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) objected to the proposition, as not allowing sufficient time. He then went over the several periods, which must probably elapse, before the business of enumeration could be completed—from which it appeared that the object of the motion could not be effected so as to make any alteration in the next election proper.

Mr. White made some observations on the proposition, and pointed out the difficulties, which would attend the measure, as some of the states had passed laws regulating the time of elections; and presumed that the legislature would never delegate to any man, or men, the power of determining the ratio of representation.

Mr. Lawrence was in favour of recommitting the bill: he observed, that it appeared to him, that the rule or ratio of representation ought to be determined previous to ascertaining the number of inhabitants—as in all probability, that rule would be agreed to with less prejudice and partiality, while the contingencies which might affect it, were unknown.

Mr. Jackson observed, that this suggestion was an artifice, covered, however, with too thin a veil not to be seen through—it was too unsubstantial to support itself—the constitution had settled the point already. He then recited those clauses which particularly point out the number of representatives which each state was entitled to elect, previous to any actual enumeration—the constitution plainly directed an enumeration, therefore, before the ratio of a future representation should be settled.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) observed, that the ratio of representation was already proposed by congress, in the amendments sent out to the legislatures: he hoped that nothing would be done to impede the progress and ratification of those amendments.

Mr. Sedgwick said, that when he came forward with the proposition, he supposed it founded in such fair and equal principles, that he did not anticipate the smallest objection would have been made by any gentleman whatever.

It was a simple proposition, that justice should be done—that a more equal representation should be attempted, and effected—if inequalities existed—and that they did, was very evident—could any gentlemen object to a remedy?

Some other observations were made, and then the motion for recommitting the bill to a committee of the whole house, was put, and carried in the affirmative.

Friday, February 5.

In committee of the whole on the bill for the remission, or mitigation of fines, forfeitures and penalties, in certain cases. The bill was read and discussed in paragraphs. A motion was made that the following words, viz. "Offering to confess judgment for the same," previous to relief being granted, should be struck out.

Mr. Ames said he was indifferent whether the words were retained or struck out. He wished, however, that the principles of the bill should be well understood: he conceived that a strict adherence to rule, even though it should sometimes be attended with a degree of rigour, was a less evil than a lax mode of executing the laws; that it might be considered as a great grievance, to have frequent recourse to qualified interpretations of the laws: with regard to the revenue laws, it must strike every person, that a certainty in the rule should be maintained in all possible cases: still fines, penalties, and forfeitures might be incurred in such a way as might entitle to relief. The object of the bill was to grant such relief with the least risk to the revenue, and in such way as that the person might receive it as soon as possible.

Mr. Sedgwick was in favour of the motion. He pointed out the injustice of requiring a confession previous to granting relief, as it would violate the feelings of a person not conscious of guilt, besides subjecting him inevitably to the loss of one half of his property.

Mr. Burke wished the whole clause should be erased; he said it was like making a man confess murder, and then hanging him for his confession.

Mr. Wadsworth stated a case to shew that this law would make the situation of persons designed to be relieved by it, much worse than it was—and would eventually destroy the coasting trade.

Mr. Lawrence stated the process by the law as it now stands, by which persons, absolutely violating the laws unintentionally or through ignorance, are precluded from all relief. He therefore insisted that it was necessary that this confession of judgment should accompany the application for relief, in cases designed to be provided for by the bill: without this confession, the application appears to be absurd: he was therefore opposed to the motion for striking out the words.

Mr. Smith was in favour of striking out the words.

Mr. Sturges observed, that he did not conceive the relief proposed to be administered, ought to be considered in the light of mercy, but of justice. The mode of relief pointed out by this bill, let the circumstances be as they would, left the sufferer in a situation that no person ought to be liable to, who was not guilty of intentional and wilful violation of the laws: for at any rate he was to lose one half of his property. He thought the case, stated by the gentleman from South Carolina very pertinent to the present.

Mr. Fitzsimons said, he hoped if those words were struck out, that the whole clause would be erased, and that there would be a more equitable mode pointed out. He adverted to the practice in England, where the application for relief was made to the commissioners after trial.

Mr. Burke said that the bill, so far from affording the relief proposed, would prove a snare to the citizen; for a confession of guilt would inevitably involve the loss of one half of his property, whether he merited punishment or not.

The motion for striking out the words being put, was carried in the affirmative.

Mr. Fitzsimons then moved that the committee should rise—the committee rose, and the house agreed to the amendment.

Monday, February 8.

Pursuant to the order of the day, the report of the secretary of the treasury was taken up, and a part of it read over by the clerk.

Mr. Fitzsimons read sundry resolutions respecting the public finances, which were laid upon the table.

Tuesday, February 9.

In committee of the whole on the report of the secretary of the treasury.

The first of Mr. Fitzsimons's resolutions was agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That adequate provision ought to be made for fulfilling the engagements of the united states, in respect to their foreign debt.

The second resolution was then read, as follows:

Resolved, That permanent funds ought to be appropriated for the payment of interest on, and the gradual discharge of, the domestic debt of the united states.

Mr. Scott moved to amend this resolution, by adding thereto, the words, "as soon as the same shall have been ascertained and liquidated."

This occasioned a long debate, after which the house adjourned, without coming to a decision.

Wednesday, February 10.

Mr. Scott's amendment of yesterday after having been the subject of a considerable debate, was negatived by a large majority.

Thursday, February 11.

A memorial from the annual meeting of friends at Philadelphia, respecting the slave trade, and praying the interposition of congress for the mitigation of the evils, and final abolition of that pernicious traffic, was presented by Mr. Fitzsimons. Another memorial, on the same subject, from the meeting of friends in New York, was presented by Mr. Lawrence. These were both read, and on motion that they should be read a second time, in order to their being committed—a warm debate

ensued, which ended in withdrawing the motion for a second reading. The order of the day was then taken up, and the house went into a committee of the whole, on the report of the secretary of the treasury.

Mr. Madison rose, and observed, that no person had expressed more strongly than he felt the importance and difficulty of the subject; that although he had endeavoured to view it under all its aspects, and analyze it into all its principles, yet he had kept his mind open for the lights to be expected from the gentlemen who had entered into the discussion; that he would gladly have remained still longer a hearer, not a speaker, upon the subject: but that the turn, which the arguments had taken, made it requisite for him then, if at all, to trouble the committee with his reflexions, and the opinion in which they had terminated.

In order to understand, fully, the debt due to domestic creditors, he thought it proper to look back to the circumstances under which it was contracted. He remarked, that it was the debt, not of the government, but of the nation; that the united states contracted the debts; and that the government was the agent or organ only; that for the purpose of this contract, the united states had then a national capacity; that although, by the revolution just effected, other national capacities had been added, and a material change had taken place in the government—yet that the national identity of the united states, relative to the debts, was not affected; nor was the present government any thing more than the agent or organ of its constituents; that the political, as well as moral obligation, therefore, to discharge the debt, had undergone no variation whatever; that this was the language of the constitution, which expressly declared, that all debts should have the same validity against the united states, under their new, as under their old form of government.

A question had been started, as to the just amount of the debt due from the united states. This, he thought, admitted of a ready answer: the united states owed the value which they had received, which they had acknowledged, and which they had promised. No logic, no magic, could dissolve this obligation.

The true question to be decided was, to whom the payment was really due. He divided those connected with the liquidated debt into four classes:

1. Original creditors who had never alienated their securities.
2. Original creditors who had alienated.
3. Original holders of alienated securities.
4. Intermediate holders, through whose hands securities had circulated.

The only principles, which should govern the decision on their respective pretensions, he stated to be, 1. public justice; 2. public faith; 3. public credit; 4. public opinion.

With respect to the first class, there could be no difficulty. Justice was in their favour; for they had advanced the value which they claimed: public faith was in their favour; for the written promise was in their hands: respect for public credit was in their favour; for if claims so sacred were violated, all confidence must be at an end: public opinion was in their favour; for every honest citizen could not but be their advocate.

With respect to the last class, the intermediate holders, their pretensions, if they had any, would lead into a labyrinth, for which it was impossible to find a clue. This would be the less complained of, because this class were perfectly free, both in becoming and ceasing to be creditors: and because, in general, they must have gained in their speculations.

The only rival pretensions then, said Mr. Madison, are those of the original creditors, who have assigned, and of the present holders of the assignments.

The former may appeal to justice, because the value of the money, the service, or the property, advanced by them, has never been really paid to them.

They may appeal to good faith, because the value stipulated and expected, was

not satisfied by the steps taken by the government. The certificates put in the hands of the creditors, on closing their settlements with the public, were of less real value than was acknowledged to be due; they may be considered as having been forced, in fact, on the receivers. They cannot, therefore, be fairly adjudged an extinguishment of the debt. They may appeal to the motives for establishing public credit, for which justice and public faith form the natural foundation. They may appeal to the precedent furnished by the compensation allowed to the army during the war, for the depreciation of bills which nominally discharged the debts. They may appeal to humanity; for the sufferings of the military part of the creditors can never be forgotten, while sympathy is an American virtue. To say nothing of the singular hardship, so often mentioned, of requiring those who have lost four-fifths, or seven-eighths of their due, to contribute the remainder in favour of those who have gained in the contrary proportion.

On the other hand, the holders by assignment have claims which I by no means wish to depreciate. They will say, that whatever pretensions others may have against the public, these cannot affect the validity of theirs; that, if they gain by the risk taken upon themselves, it is but the just reward of that risk; that, as they hold the public promise, they have an undeniable demand on the public faith; that the best foundation of public credit is, that adherence to literal engagements, on which it has been erected by the most flourishing nations; that if the new government swerve from so essential a principle, it will be regarded by all the world, as inheriting the infirmities of the old. Such being the interfering claims on the public, one of three things must be done: either pay both; reject wholly one or other; or make a composition between them on some principle of equity. To pay both, is perhaps beyond the public faculties: and as it would far exceed the value received by the public, will not be expected by the world, nor even by the creditors themselves. To reject wholly the claims of either, is equally inadmissible. Such a sacrifice of those who possess the written engagements, would be fatal to the proposed establishment of public credit. It would, moreover, punish those who have put their trust in the public promises and resources. To make the other class the sole victims, is an idea at which human nature recoils.

A composition is the only expedient that remains. Let it be a liberal one in favour of the present holders. Let them have the highest price which has prevailed in the market: and let the residue belong to the original sufferers. This will not do perfect justice: but it will do more real justice, and perform more of the public faith, than any other expedient proposed. The present holders, where they have purchased at the lowest price of the securities, will have a profit which cannot be complained of. Where they have purchased at a higher price, the profit will be considerable: and even the few, who have purchased at the highest price, cannot well be losers with a well-funded interest of six per cent. The original sufferers will not be fully indemnified: but they will receive from their country a tribute due to their merits; which, if it do not entirely heal their wounds, will assuage the pain of them.

Mr. Madison then observed he was aware, that many plausible objections would lie against what he suggested: some, which he foresaw, he would take some notice of. It would be said, that the plan was impracticable. Should this be demonstrated, he was ready to renounce it: but it did not appear to him in that light. He acknowledged that such a scale, as had often been a subject of conversation, was impracticable.

The discrimination, proposed by him, required nothing more than a knowledge of the present holders, which would be shewn by the certificates—and of the original holders, which the office documents would shew. It might be objected, that if the government went beyond the literal into the equitable claims against the united states, it ought to go back to every case where injustice had been done. To this

the answer was obvious. The case in question was not only different from others, in point of magnitude and of practicability, but forced itself on the attention of the committee, as necessarily involved in the business before them. It might be objected, that the public credit would suffer, especially abroad. He thought this danger would be effectually obviated by the honesty and disinterestedness of the government displayed in the measure—by a continuance of the punctual discharge of foreign interest—by the full provision to be made for the whole foreign debt, and the equal punctuality he hoped to see in the future payments on the domestic debts. He trusted also, that all future loans would be founded on a previous establishment of adequate funds : and that a situation like the present, would be thereby rendered impossible.

He could not but regard the present case as so extraordinary, in many respects, that the ordinary maxims were not strictly applicable to it. The fluctuations of stock in Europe, so often referred to, bore no comparison to those in the united states. The former never exceeded fifty, sixty, or seventy per cent. Could it be said, that because a government thought this evil insufficient to justify an interference, it would view in the same light a fluctuation amounting to seven or eight hundred per cent. ?

He was of opinion, that were Great Britain, Holland, or any other country, to fund its debts, precisely in the situation of the American debt, some equitable interference of the government would take place. The South Sea scheme, in which a change, amounting to one thousand per cent. happened in the value of stock, was well known to have produced an interference, and without any injury whatever to the subsequent credit of the nation. It was true that, in many respects, the case differed from that of the united states ; but, in other respects, there was a degree of similitude which warranted the conjecture. It might be objected, that such a provision as he proposed, would exceed the public ability. He did not think the public unable to discharge honourably all its engagements, or that it would be unwilling, if the appropriations were satisfactory. He regretted, as much as any member, the unavoidable weight and duration of the burdens to be imposed, having never been a profelyte to the doctrine, that public debts are public benefits. He considered them on the contrary, as evils, which ought to be removed as fast as honour and justice would permit, and should heartily join in the means necessary for that purpose. He concluded with declaring his opinion, that if any case were to happen among individuals, bearing an analogy to that of the public, a court of equity would interpose its redress ; or that if a tribunal existed on earth, by which nations could be compelled to do right, the united states would be compelled to do something not dissimilar in its principles to what he contended for. Adjourned.

Friday, February 12.

A memorial from the Pennsylvania society for the abolition of slavery, signed by Benjamin Franklin, president, was read.

Mr. Hartley moved that the memorials presented yesterday should be read a second time, which was agreed to by a large majority. He then moved that they should be referred to a select committee, which motion brought on a debate, which lasted until nearly three o'clock.

The question being called for, Mr. Smith (S. C.) moved that it be determined by ayes and noes ; a sufficient number of members appearing in favour of this motion, it was determined, ayes 43, noes 11.

The memorials were referred to a committee of seven members.

On motion of Mr. Lawrence, the petition of George Bowne, of the society for the abolition of slavery in New York, on the same subject, was read, and referred to the same committee.

Adjourned until Monday next.

Monday, Feb. 15.

The amendments proposed to the second resolution of *mr. Fitzsimons*, by *mr. Madison*, were the subject of this day's debate.

Mr. Sedgwick said it would be necessary to enquire into that gentleman's premises, and determine whether the consequences flowing from them, would be such as the gentleman had mentioned; for his part, he did not conceive they were well founded. He had a high respect for the opinions of the gentleman; but he could not conceive that his arguments were well founded; he expatiated largely on the nature of public contracts, and the evidences of property held in certificates, which were as liable to and capable of being transferred as any other property. He reprobated the idea of composition, and said there was no proper way of discharging a contract, but by the specific thing mentioned. If there had been a voluntary failure in government, and it had been guilty of a breach of contract, it should make compensation. The old government had done all that was in their power; they had made requisitions for aid from the different states, but had received little.—He then dwelt upon the injustice of withholding any part from the present holders, as it would be taking from one class to put into the pockets of another. An assumption, on such principles as had been laid down in favour of discrimination, would be attended by breach of law, and loosen the credit of government; especially as there was no pretence of inability. The insecurity of government, since the peace, had made a revolution necessary to render transferable property more secure.

The propositions of the gentleman were not only impracticable, but might be attended with pernicious consequences.

Mr. Sedgwick then entered into a narrative of the circumstances which would arise, if an attempt were made to trace the original holders: he said a new host of speculators would be raised, if such a thing should take place, and it would require whole ages to rectify the frauds which would be practised. He concluded by saying, that if the gentleman's reasoning were to be admitted, the destruction of public faith and public credit would follow. He therefore hoped that this government would follow the example of other nations, by establishing their credit, &c.

Mr. Laurence, *mr. Smith* (S. C.) and *mr. Ames*, each spoke largely against the amendments, until half past three o'clock; when the committee rose and reported progress, and the house adjourned until eleven o'clock to-morrow.

Tuesday, February 16.

The house went into a committee of the whole, on the report of the secretary of the treasury; *mr. Madison's* proposition under discussion.—The debate was continued till near three o'clock this day—*mr. Jackson*, *mr. White*, and *mr. Moore*, spoke in favour of the motion—*mr. Benson*, *mr. Hartly*, *mr. Wadsworth*, and *mr. Goodhue*, in opposition to it. The committee rose without coming to a vote—and the house adjourned.

Wednesday February 17.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the resolution respecting public credit, and after some time spent thereon, rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

Thursday, February 18.

The order of the day was called for: *mr. Madison's* motion for a discrimination being under consideration.

Mr. Page advocated the motion; and *mr. Boudinot* opposed it, in a speech of two hours. The committee then rose, and the house adjourned.

Friday, February 19.

In committee of the whole on the report of the secretary of the treasury; *mr. Madison's* motion for a discrimination under consideration—A number of speakers pro and con this day—which terminated without any decision.

Saturday, February 20.

A message from the senate was received by their secretary, with the bill providing for the enumeration of the inhabitants of the united states—returned with sundry amendments.

In committee of the whole on the report of the secretary of the treasury—mr. Madison's motion for discrimination under consideration—mr. Scot and mr. Se-ney spoke in favour of the proposition—mr. Livermore, mr. Gerry, mr. Bland, and mr. Burke against it—the discussion of the subject was continued till near the moment of adjournment—the committee rose without coming to a vote—

Monday February 22.

The order of the day being called for, the house went into a committee of the whole on the report of the secretary of the treasury.

The question being put upon mr. Madison's amendment to the second resolution, brought in by mr. Fitzsimons, it was negatived by a large majority.

The question on the second resolution was then put; several amendments were proposed, which were negatived, and the resolution carried in the affirmative, without amendment, viz.

"Resolved, that permanent funds ought to be appropriated for the payment of the interest on, and the gradual discharge of the domestic debt of the united states."

The third resolution was then read, viz.

"Resolved, that the arrears of interest including indents issued in payment thereof, ought to be provided for on the same terms with the principal of the said debt."

Mr. Gerry said that it appeared to him that the indents, in the several state treasuries, and which, through negligence, have not been paid into the public treasury, agreeably to the requisitions of the late congress, ought not to be included in the provision. He moved an amendment to the resolution to that purport: this occasioned considerable debate; but the motion was finally negatived.

The fourth resolution was then read, viz.

"Resolved, that the debts of the respective states ought, with the consent of the creditors, to be assumed and provided for by the united states."

It was then moved that the committee rise, &c. which motion was adopted.

Tuesday, February 23.

The resolution for the assumption of the state debts under consideration.

The affirmative of this resolution was supported by messrs. Lawrence, Ames, Sherman, Clymer, Burke, Goodhue, Smith (S. C.) Fitzsimons, and Gerry.

And opposed by messrs. Livermore and Stone.

The discussion was continued until two o'clock, when the committee rose, so that no decision was had on the resolution.

Wednesday, February 24.

In committee of the whole on the report of the secretary of the treasury, the assumption of the state debts under consideration—

Mr. Madison proposed the following addition to the resolution, viz.

And at the same time, that effectual provision be made for the liquidation of, and crediting to the states, the whole of the expenses during the war, as the same have been, or may be stated for the purpose and that the best evidence of the same be taken, that the nature of the case will admit.

This proposition occasioned some conversation, but the committee rose without coming to a decision.

Thursday, February 25.

In committee of the whole, on the report of the secretary of the treasury; mr. Madison's amendment to the resolution for the assumption of the state debts under consideration.

Mr. Huntington said, that he did not object to the tenor of the proposition;

but thought the last clause, "that the best evidence shall be taken that the nature of the case will admit," would afford a dangerous latitude, as it might open the door to innumerable impositions, and would swell the public debt beyond all conception: if there were any peculiar cases, such as loss of vouchers by fire, devastations by war, and other casualties, provision might be made by congress for such cases. He hoped the words would be struck out.

Mr. White, after a speech of considerable length, moved that the following should be added to Mr. Madison's proposition, viz. provided such assumption shall not exceed the sum, which any state may have advanced above its just proportion, as the same shall appear upon its liquidation.

This produced a debate, which lasted the remainder of the day—and an adjournment being called for, precluded any determination on the motion.

Friday, Feb. 26.

In committee of the whole, on the report of the secretary of the treasury, the assumption of the state debts under consideration:

Mr. Madison's and Mr. White's amendments were read; the debate was resumed and continued by Mr. Stone, Mr. Burke, Mr. Clymer, Mr. Ames, Mr. Partridge, Mr. Fitzsimons, Mr. Sherman, and Mr. White; and the question being taken on Mr. White's motion, it passed in the negative: 32 to 15.

Mr. Madison's motion being again read, after a short introduction, he moved, that the following proviso should be added to it, viz. provided, that in case of a final liquidation and adjustment of the whole of such expenditures, and provision for the payment of the balances due from debtor states to creditor states, shall not be made before the day of the debts assumed shall be liquidated and admitted, among the states, according to the ratio of representation, and effectual provision shall be henceforth made, for paying the balances to the creditor states, at the expense of the debtor states.

The committee rose and reported progress.

Monday, March 1.

In committee of the whole, on the report of the secretary of the treasury.

The proposition for assuming the state debts and the amendments proposed thereto under consideration.

Mr. Madison withdrew the motion he had made on Friday: he then moved one to the following effect. That the amount of the debts actually paid by any state to its creditors since the day of shall be credited and paid to such state on the same terms, as shall be provided in case of individuals. Laid on the table.

Tuesday March 2.

A report from the secretary of the treasury, relative to the appropriation of money necessary for the present year, was read and referred to the committee appointed to bring in a bill for that purpose.

On motion of Mr. White, it was resolved that the secretary of the treasury be requested to furnish his plan of the intended resources to pay the interest of the state debts.

The house went again into a committee on the report of the secretary of the treasury, relative to a provision for the support of the public credit.

Mr. Benson in the chair—A motion was made and carried, to amend Mr. Madison's motion, by inserting after the words, "The amount of the debts actually paid,"—the following words, "as well principal as interest." This was agreed to.

The question was then taken on the motion as amended, and negatived—The committee then rose.

Wednesday, March 3.

Mr. Carroll introduced a resolution to the following effect—Resolved, That the committee of the whole house be discharged from the present consideration of that

part of the secretary's report, which relates to the assumption of the state debts; which was negatived by a considerable majority.

Thursday, March 4.

The bill, providing for the remission or mitigation of fines, forfeitures, and penalties, in certain cases, was read the second time, and referred to a committee of the whole house, to be taken up to-morrow.

Friday, March 5.

The house went into a committee on the bill to remit fines and forfeitures in certain cases; and having amended and agreed to the same it was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The house then went into committee on the bill to promote the progress of the useful arts; and having amended and agreed to the bill, ordered it to be engrossed.

Monday March 8.

The house went into a committee, on the report of the secretary of the treasury, the resolve for assuming the state debts being under consideration.

Mr. White, and Mr. Stone, spoke strenuously against the adoption of the measure at the present time, and Mr. Gerry in favour thereof; but the usual hour of adjournment being arrived, on motion of Mr. Vining, the committee rose.

A resolve of the senate, for giving further instructions to the collectors of the revenue, was read a second time.

This resolution enjoins a compliance with the state inspection laws, previously to clearing out vessels, and was referred to a committee, consisting of Messrs. White, Tucker, and Contee, who are instructed to bring in a bill pursuant thereto.

Mr. Hartly moved that the report of the committee on the memorials of the people called quakers should be taken up for a second reading, which motion being adopted, the report was read.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) moved that the above be referred to a committee of the whole, to be taken up the first Monday in May next.

Mr. Boudinot proposed the first Monday in April.

Considerable debate here ensued.

It was finally voted to take up the report to-morrow week.

Tuesday, March 9.

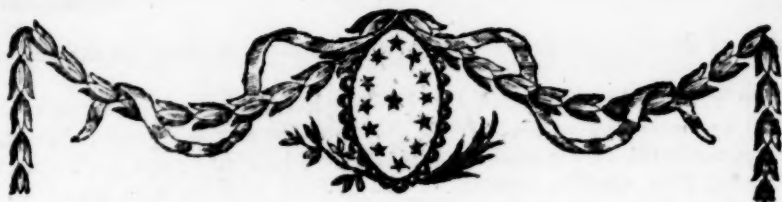
In committee of the whole, on the report of the secretary of the treasury; the proposition for the assumption of the state debts under consideration.

After some debate on this proposition, it was adopted, 31 to 26, as in the following words:

Resolved, that the debts of the respective states ought, with the consent of the creditors, to be assumed and provided for by the united states; and at the same time, that effectual provision be made for the liquidation of, and crediting to the states, the whole of their expenses during the war, as the same have been, or may be stated for the purpose—and that the best evidence of the same be taken, that the nature of the case will admit.

The next proposition was also agreed to, viz.

Resolved, that it is advisable to endeavour to effect a new modification of the domestic debt, including that of the particular states, with the voluntary consent of the creditors, by a loan, upon terms mutually beneficial to them and to the united states.



A P P E N D I X IV.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Ghent, November 17.

FRIDAY morning, a little before 8 o'clock, about 2000 patriots, who came from the district of Waes, appeared before the Saxon and Bruges gates of the city; and after a short contest made themselves masters of the city, driving away the soldiers, who guarded the gates; and being joined by many of the patriots in Ghent, soon overpowered the main guard, who were either killed or dispersed. During this, the troops in the casernes of St. Peter, having divided into two columns, those on the right marched to Water Port bridge, having the river in front: the other took post at the Kettle gate, having the afore said river also in front; so that these columns could not be attacked, except in front, and at a great disadvantage; for they had the command of the ground every way. Notwithstanding their several advantages, the patriots attacked them; and, after an obstinate engagement with cannon and musquetry, for ten hours, the military were driven to their casernes, leaving many dead and wounded, the exact number not known. The same night, a corps of 200 men, with three cannon, marched out of the casernes, into the suburbs, among the burghers; the same on Saturday; and on Sunday, the patriots attacked the troops, and drove them off; but the military returned at night; and began to wreak their vengeance in the most cruel manner, by fire, robbery, and murder. On Monday, at day break, they returned to the same quarter; but were beaten off by the patriots: they returned again at night, with such fury and vengeance, that they did not even spare sucking babes, at the breasts of their mothers.

During these commotions, there was a continual firing from the castle, with red hot and other cannon balls, which destroyed all the houses and buildings in the vicinity; and the garrison continued to sally out every night, to plunder, and drag all they could lay hands on, prisoners into the castle.

As the garrison, in the casernes, continued to kill, to murder, and destroy by fire, the patriots, under the command of the heer Van Rossum, animated with a determination to put an end to these excesses, about ten o'clock in the forenoon, attacked the garrison in the casernes, with such undaunted spirit, that, about four o'clock in the afternoon, they surrendered prisoners of war, consisting of more than 600 men, with their commandant, a major: and they were marched bare-headed through the city, and imprisoned in different cloysters. On Monday night, the garrison of the castle, finding themselves in a distressed situation, abandoned the same; and fled by Dumpport to Dendermond; so that at present, we are relieved from a band of desperate barbarians, who may truly be styled, regimented assassins.

London, Oct. 26. The resolutions of the nobility and clergy of Thoulouse are as follow:

“That the majesty of the sovereign is violated by the attempts of audacious men, who wish to govern the state, and substitute a real aristocracy for one which is only ideal, which they would fain create; that religion and the laws are profaned; the rights and franchises of provinces violated; and that the lawful au-

thority of the monarch, and his liberty, were lost in the cabals of the national assembly."

Nov. 7. The batteries which the Russians had taken near Elgso, were attacked by the Swedes, on the 6th Oct. and carried with fixed bayonets. The assailants amounted only to 160: the batteries were defended by 300 Russians.

London, Nov. 9. The intention of the national assembly to enforce martial law in Paris, will, it is expected, and dreaded, cause no small ferment in the provinces. It is disliked even in the capital: and, should the army hesitate to enforce this bloody government, the consequences must be fatal to the assembly with whom it originated.

Of the Turks' loss in their defeat by prince Cobourg—these are the returns:

Killed, 4,545.—Prisoners, 9,879.

The emperor, by having conquered Belgrade, becomes master of the fine province of Servia, a part of which in 1718 was ceded to the christians: but in 1739 the Turks being victorious, it was given back to them by the treaty of Belgrade. The following is the substance of the martial law lately resolved on in France.

1. "That the municipal officers shall be obliged to declare, that the military force is necessary as soon as it appears to them to be so; responsible, however, for what may happen.

2. "That, on the first appearance of tumult, the officers aforesaid shall demand of the persons assembled, the cause of their assembling, and the abuses, of which they desire redress.

3. "That, after declaring martial law, the red flag shall be hoisted at the hotel de ville, and paraded through the streets.

4. "That all riotous assemblies, formed, notwithstanding the signal of the red flag, shall be dispersed by military force.

5. "That, on the signal of the red flag, the *marchauffee*, the militia, and military of all descriptions, shall be obliged to exert all their force to protect the public interest.

6. "That the citizens, riotously assembled, shall be twice summoned to disperse.

7. "That force shall be employed against those, who shall refuse obedience to the summonses.

8. "If the people shall disperse quietly, the ringleaders only shall be punished, with three years imprisonment, if unarmed; if armed, with death.

9. "The same penalties on those who offer violence.

10. "Degradation and three years imprisonment to all officers and soldiers, who shall refuse to act; and death, if found guilty of promoting the riot.

11. "The municipal officers shall draw up an account of all that happens on such an occasion.

12. "After peace is established, the abolition of martial law shall be proclaimed: the red flag shall be taken down, and a white flag hoisted in its place, which shall also be paraded through the streets for eight days successively."

The most important matters which claim the public attention in France, are the resolutions of the national assembly, declaring the revenues of the clergy to be the property of the nation, which were carried on Saturday last, after a very long sitting, and a most violent debate; and the report of the committee of the war department, on the new modelling of the army.

Nov. 17. Accounts were received at Vienna, from Jassy, in Moldavia, that the Austrians had again defeated the Turks, near Brailow, taken thirty pieces of cannon from them, and made themselves master of that town.

Vassow was taken without a shot.

Marshal Loudohn intends, before he puts his army into winter-quarters, to penetrate further into Servia, in three different directions: one by Zworzyck and Ufilai, another by Nyssai, and the third by Orsovia.

Widdin is to be bombarded: and eighteen battalions of foot, and all the light horse, have been actually sent on that service.

Extract of a letter from Paris, Nov. 4.

"The news we receive from Brabant, announces another action near Ternout. Between two and three thousand patriots have perished. Count d'Anhalt Saxe, brother to the empress of Russia, is killed. The troops refused to fire a second time. The prince of Ligne, and the count de la March, both officers in the French service, are gone to join the patriots. M. de Trauttmansdorff, the burner of villages, has placed fifty guards at the dowager of Amberg's hotel, and as many at that of Malines, and at the capuchins' convent."

AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE.

Stockbridge, Dec. 29. The happy effects which the new constitution has already produced, upon the public credit of the united states, must be highly pleasing to every son and daughter of America. Not more than twelve months since, all public promises were reckoned on a par with depreciating paper currency; and the credit of the American congress had become proverbial of national infamy throughout all countries. But now, how changed the scene! Even the subjects of the British nation, who, a short time since, regarded our public faith no more than they would the promises of a worthless villain, are become anxious to vest their property in the American funds.

New-York, Dec. 23. By a letter, received by a gentleman in this city, from his correspondent in London, it appears, "that the American funds are at 50 per cent. on the exchange, and that there are many buyers."

Jan. 15. Yesterday, being the day appointed for reading the report of the secretary of the treasury, the galleries were unusually crowded.

After a lengthy, but necessary, introduction, the secretary observes, that whilst the public debt is unfunded, money will be scarce in the united states: he therefore recommends funding it. The decrease in the value of lands towards the northward, and the still greater decrease as we go southerly, are mentioned—and the rapid rise in the price of public securities, since the establishment of the present government. To pay the foreign debt at its original amount, is the idea of those who wish to support the credit of the union: but there is less unanimity in providing for the discharge of the domestic debt: and many are of opinion, that there should be a discrimination between the original holders of certificates, and purchasers. It would be a breach of contract to discriminate; for the purchasers or present holders stand in the place of the original possessors: the buyer, therefore, has a just right to principal and interest; for he took upon him a hazard; neither does it follow, that all original holders sold out through necessity, as the contrary is proved. It would be the height of impolicy to discriminate, so as to injure the buyers. It would have a fatal influence on the credit of the united states, to injure the lenders to government. The money, that will come into America from abroad, for the purchase of certificates, will be laid out in the end for the improvement of land, and the ultimate benefit of the people.

The report, in the next place, states the public debt with interest*, as well foreign as domestic; and then enumerates the amount of what revenue may be collected, from the impost and tonnage, which is about 2,169,000 dollars.

NOTE.

* The foreign debt is about 11,710,000 dollars, domestic debt about 27,383,900; arrears of interest 13,036,168; which, together with the amount of the debts of the different states, if assumed by the united states, will make the total about seventy millions of dollars; the annual interest whereof will be 4,537,000 dollars—to be provided for by the new duties on spirits, wine, tea, coffee, &c.

The next division of the report begins by recommending that the present law of the united states, respecting impost and tonnage, be repealed the first day of May next; from which time, a new law to take place, the form whereof is annexed to the report.

The report next goes on to recommend an inland excise; and states the means of collecting it, with strict provision for securing the citizens from hardship, and every species of damage, that could be expected to arise from any improper conduct in the officers, who may be appointed to collect the same. This inland excise, valued at 1,700,000 dollars together with the amount of tonnage and impost, before mentioned, complete the sum required "for providing for the support of public credit."

A new loan of twelve millions of dollars is amongst the articles enumerated, for the discharge of which a plan is proposed; together with the interest thereon, about 600,000 dollars.

The revenue arising from the post-office, he recommends to be appropriated in a sinking fund, under the care of commissioners,

To effect a reduction of the interest from five to a lower per cent. per annum, on the foreign debt, after 1790.

To purchase in public securities, when at an under value, may be a part of the business of the commissioners of the sinking fund.

To assume the debts of the different states by the united states, is another subject of consequence.

Philadelphia, Jan. 9. A letter from Charleston, dated Dec. 24, says, "Very large quantities of specie dollars are every day pouring into this place, yet such is the effect of the paper medium now in circulation, that the hard money is nothing but an article of commerce. There never was known so fine a crop of rice both in quantity and quality, as there is this year. Indigo is high, being from two to five shillings per lb. by the quantity."

The weather has been so remarkably mild at New-York, that there has been scarcely any appearance of frost in the earth this winter. Several persons in the suburbs of that city, were, on the 5th instant, employed in ploughing their grounds.

MARRIAGES.

NEW YORK. *In the capital.* Hon. Isaac Coles to miss Catharine Thomson. Mr. Joseph Hardie to mrs. Mary Deane.—*At Albany.* Mr. C. I. Wynkoop, to miss Polly Forsey.

PENNSYLVANIA. *In Philadelphia.* John Todd, esq. to miss Dolly Paine. Dr. Howell to miss Lydia Tucknesh.—*At Magnolio-grove.* John Lardner, esq. to miss Salter.

DELAWARE. Dr. John Brinkle to miss Betsey Gordon.

DEATHS.

CONNECTICUT. *At East Hartford.* William Pitkin, esq.

MASSACHUSETTS. *In Boston.* Mr. John Nourse.

NEW YORK. *In the capital.* Mr. John Kenney.

PENNSYLVANIA. *In Philadelphia.* Mrs. Lydia Darragh.—Miss Henderson.—Mrs. Rees. *In Carlisle.* Colonel Robert Magaw.

DELAWARE. *In Kent county.* Colonel John Parke.

MARYLAND. *In Kent county.* Edward Worrell, esq. *In Baltimore.* William Spear, esq.

NORTH CAROLINA. Hon. Richard Caswell, esq.

. Several pieces, intended for this number, are unavoidably deferred. Acknowledgments to correspondents shall be given in our next.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

London, November 9. Letters from Vienna, dated October 22, inform us, that, at the departure of the post, it was asserted, that Orlova was taken; and that the grand vizir, at the head of 30,000 men, was again defeated, and compelled to pass the Danube.

The imperial forces in Brabant, under general Dalton, have hung up every person they have found in arms. At Louvaine, several of the insurgents have been executed on a temporary gallows.

The emperor has deprived the archbishop of Malines of all his honours, and has ordered him to return all the insignia of his different orders into the hands of the governor of Brussels.

Wherever the patriots of Brabant have been victorious, they have sworn the inhabitants to be faithful to the cause of the revolution.



AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE.

Nassau, (New Providence,) Dec. 23. Accounts from Grenada announce a general alarm among all ranks of people in that island and its dependencies, on account of the king of Spain's proclamation, published in Trinidad, respecting runaway negroes, to whom offers of protection and security are openly made. In consequence of which the legislature have passed an act, compelling the owners of all canoes, boats, or pettiaguers, of fourteen feet keel and upwards, to give security in the secretary's office, and to take out a licence for navigating the same. They have also empowered the governor to fit out two armed vessels, for the purpose of guarding the coasts, and searching all suspicious vessels. The preamble to the act in question, reciting the necessity of the measures adopted, contains a very severe reflexion upon the Spanish monarch.

Mention is also made of a conspiracy among the slaves in Demarara being fortunately discovered upon the eve of its accomplishment, and that several of the wretches concerned in it, were to be executed in a short time.

Portsmouth, (N. H.) January 12. It must give pleasure to the public—it must cheer the hearts of the oppressed, in all places, to be informed, that, as a foreign missionary has arrived, and is exercising his office, in Boston, it is the determination of that wise, politic, and prudent town, to conduct towards him as becomes advocates for religious liberty, and friends to the equal and just rights of mankind; and that he is to be protected, in common with all others, by government; and himself and his communion spared, from that twin brother to the inquisition—from that vulgar refuge of bad men, in a bad cause, the deceitful and persecuting tongue.

Jan. 27. The general court of this state, after maturely considering the proposed amendments to the united states' constitution, has acceded to them all, except the second article, which it has rejected in gross.

Boston, January 23. We hear, the committee, appointed to investigate, whether persons holding offices under the government of the united states could retain their seats in the legislature, have reported, that persons, holding offices under the federal government, are not eligible to a seat in the state legislature.

The hon. majors-general Lincoln and Warner have resigned their commissions.

With satisfaction we announce to the public, that great numbers of the members of the general court, appear, the present session, in the manufactures of our own country. The fabric of the cloth is equal to any imported, and for strength of texture, superior—the fashionable colour is bottle-green—the trimmings are plain, and such as become true republicans.

In the house of representatives of this state on the 22d. inst. the following
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order was agreed to, That mr. Avery and mr. Breck, with such as the honourable senate may join, be a committee to take into consideration and make inquiry what encroachments the government of New Brunswick has made on the territories of this commonwealth on the eastern boundary, and make report what measures are necessary respecting the same.

Feb. 1. The question, respecting the propriety of federal officers of certain description holding their seats in the legislature, has subsided, by the resignation of mr. Gore being unanimously accepted—and by mr. Hill, from the eastward, having declined to take his seat in that honourable assembly. These circumstances, joined to mr. Peckman, of Newbury Port, having conceded in his letter the actual incompatibility of his continuing his seat, after being appointed an officer in the customs—and mr. Lincoln, of Hingham, having thought proper to plead official engagements, as his reason for not serving any longer in the general court, have brought this question to a point, as far as precedent can operate. The late almost unanimous opinion of the house of representatives, upon this subject, in which gentlemen of all parties have concurred, must evince the utter impropriety, and even indelicacy, in future, of any federal officer ever attempting to sit in the legislature after such a decision. It does seem absurd, not to say indecent, that officers, excluded by the constitution of that government, by which they are appointed, and to which they are amenable, from a seat in its legislature, should yet presume to bring into view a question of this nature, in the government of this commonwealth—when by the “words” of our most excellent constitution, “no attorney-general, no officer of the revenue, no judge of the supreme judicial court, &c. shall have a seat in the legislature.” It is not only, therefore, the “spirit,” but the language of this instrument, by which we are still bound.

A vessel which put into Newport, last Thursday, from Martinico, brought accounts of great disturbances there—the people having risen and taken possession of the capital.

Feb. 4. The amendments to the federal constitution, recommended by the legislature of the united states, were adopted, except the first and second articles, by the senate of this commonwealth on Friday last.

Tuesday, the above amendments were taken into consideration in the house of representatives; and after mature discussion, were adopted, except the first, 2d, and 12th.

The senate afterwards concurred with the house in rejecting the 12th article.

Mr. Thatcher, mr. Austin, mr. Fowler, of the senate—mr. Hill, mr. Goodman, mr. Sewall, and mr. Bacon, of the house, are appointed a joint committee, to take into consideration what further amendments to the federal constitution are necessary to be proposed to congress, and report.

Salem, January 12. A correspondent says, there is an evident preference given by people in general, to such home manufactures, as have any considerable degree of merit. The wear of the Beverly corduroys is already become very common: and the sale of them, in the different parts of the state, has been much more considerable, than could have been expected, in this infant stage of the manufacture, when it cannot be supposed to have attained to that degree of perfection, which it will derive from longer experience. Our country brethren, it is said, are determined to make use of this manufacture in preference to European, from the consideration that the increase of manufactures among us, will increase the demand for, and enhance the value of, the produce of their lands. The same principle of self-interest will undoubtedly induce our mechanics and labourers to do the same; as every branch of manufactures requires the aid of many other branches. It is like the hand raising food to the mouth, from which it afterwards receives strength and vigor.

Providence, January 23. A bill, presented by mr. Bourne, recommending

the appointment of a convention, on Friday passed the lower house of assembly of this state, by a majority of five : the consideration thereof was referred by the upper house to next day.

On Saturday evening, after a lengthy debate, the bill was non-concurred in the upper house, by a majority of one: four members voting for the bill, and five against it.

While this bill was pending in the upper house, they passed, and sent down for concurrence, a bill for ordering town meetings to be called, to instruct the deputies at next session, whether a convention should be recommended or not. This was non-concurred in the lower house, by a majority of 14 : and both houses adjourned to the next morning.

At the meeting of the lower house, a bill was presented by mr. Marchant, a member for Newport, nearly similar to that passed on Friday, with some alterations, as to the time of the meeting of the convention, &c. which passed by a majority of 21 : 32 voting for the bill, and 11 against it.

Just as this business was completed in the lower house, a bill was passed in the upper house, and sent down for concurrence, nearly similar to that sent down on Saturday, with the addition of a preamble, &c. This was negatived in the lower house, by nearly the same majority as that for passing the last bill.

About 12 o'clock, the upper house took the question on a concurrence with the last bill sent from the lower house; when there appeared four for a concurrence, and four against it—this left it with his excellency the governor to decide; who, after stating, in a speech of some length, the extreme distress we were reduced to, by being disconnected from the other states, and the probable accumulation of such distress by a further opposition to an adoption of the federal constitution, gave his vote for a concurrence.

Hartford, January 7. Since the first of September 1788, ten thousand two hundred and seventy-eight yards of woollen cloth have been made at the woollen manufactory in this city. It is with pleasure we add, that this manufactory is in a flourishing state—four thousand weight of wool has just come to hand from Spain, which, with what was before on hand, makes a large stock—a number of good workmen are employed: and broad and narrow cloths of various colours, superfine, middling, and low priced, are sold on as reasonable terms, as they can be imported.

New York, Feb. 3. The supreme court of the united states, met yesterday at 1 o'clock, pursuant to adjournment. By the arrival of the hon. John Blair, of Virginia, a sufficient number of the judges appeared to proceed to business. Mr. McKesson, the clerk, then read the commissions of the hon. John Jay, esq. chief justice of the united states; the hon. William Cushing, James Wilson, and John Blair, esquires, associate justices; and also the commission of the hon. Edmund Randolph, esq. attorney-general of the united states. After which the court adjourned till this day, one o'clock.

The district court for the district of New York, was opened yesterday by the hon. James Duane, judge of the said court.

The following is a copy of the report made by the committee, to whom was referred the petition of the quakers, on the subject of prohibiting all persons from fitting out vessels in this state for the slave trade.

“That although they agree in sentiment with the petitioners respecting the slave trade, yet as the right of regulation is vested exclusively in the congress of the united states, they are of opinion that any interference of the legislature will be improper.”

Charleston, (S. C.) Jan. 11. On the 24th of December last, the physicians of this city formed themselves into a society for promoting medical knowledge, by the name of the medical society of South Carolina; and the aftermentioned gen-

tllemen were elected into the following offices, viz. Peter Fayssoux, M. D. president. Alexander Baron, M. D. vice-president. Tucker Harris, M. D. secretary. David Ramsay, M. D. treasurer.

Pete sburg, Feb. 4. Indian corn is now as high as 15s. per barrel—and we are told that agents are employed in different parts of the state, to purchase all they can get, that lies convenient to navigation—we may therefore expect that it will still be higher.

In October last, the weather was here remarkably cold, and many of the farmers lost large quantities of tobacco, corn, and fodder, by several severe frosts; since which we have not had a frost or snow to last more than twelve hours—but generally disagreeable wet weather.

Richmond, January 27. By way of Charleston, we learn, that on the 16th ult. the general assembly of Georgia had, by a very great majority, passed into a law, an act, granting between fifteen and sixteen millions of acres of their unlocated western territory, lying along the Mississippi, Yafous, Tomhigbee, and Tennessee rivers, to three companies of gentlemen; the one styling itself the Virginia company, consisting of mr. Watkins, gov. Henry, mr. Rosa, mr. Venebles, and others; another called the Carolina company, consisting of col. Moultrie, major Washington, col. Huger, major Snipes, and others; and the third, called the Tennessee company, consisting of mr. Cox and others. These three grants are said to contain the best lands, and the most lucrative situations for every species of trade, in the western territory of the union.

The new king of Spain was lately proclaimed at Augustine, East Florida, with the usual formalities of that nation. Money was distributed to the populace: the town was brilliantly illuminated: and festivals, balls, and masquerades, crowned their rejoicings for a succession of evenings.

Winchester, (Virginia) January 13. Some travellers from Kentucke report, that as they passed through the wilderness, about the 23d of last month, they counted fourteen human bodies lying dead, at no great distance from each other. Our informants also add, that these unfortunate persons were all scalped, doubtless by the savages, but that such was their hurry, to avoid a similar fate, they did not stop to enter into a very minute examination of them.

Baltimore, Jan. 16. The following authentic information may serve, in some measure, to mark the progress of commerce, manufactures, and population, in certain states of the union:

Upwards of forty vessels sailed from Massachusetts, for the East Indies, in the year 1788.

Within the sphere of Philadelphia market, say in the states of Pennsylvania, Jersey, and Delaware, are sixty-three paper mills, which make one hundred thousand pounds worth of paper annually. There are also three tilt-hammers, for making iron work by water, which manufacture three hundred and fifty tons of steel, one hundred tons of slit iron for nails, tire, &c.

Besides these are manufactured one hundred thousand barrels of malt liquors annually.

Georgetown, (Maryland) January 27. A letter from an American gentleman, in New Orleans, to his friend, in this town, dated the 12th of Dec. 1789, says, "The sparks of liberty, which were discovered some time past, in South America, have now actually broken out into a flame. Yes, my friend, the American fever, which has shaken to their foundations, the thrones of enlightened Europe, has found its way to this land of ignorance: by accounts received over land from Mexico, all bids fair for a revolution. The inhabitants of that rich and fertile country, begin to open their eyes: they have refused to pay the fourth part of the produce of their mines to the king; in consequence of which the viceroy ordered the European troops to take possession of some of the most valuable mines, in the

neighbourhood of the city of Mexico. This happened in October last: and about the 20th of November, upwards of seven thousand of the inhabitants appeared under arms, among whom were the most respectable characters of the country. They marched, and attacked the troops, who had taken possession of their property. They were afterwards joined by a large body of Indians, who make the greater part of the inhabitants, and then proceeded to the city of Mexico, where they took possession of the king's magazine, arsenals, &c. the viceroy, the chief officers, the priests, and the jeuits, the most obnoxious to the natives, fled towards Carthagena: two expresses arrived here over land. Government wishes to conceal it from the people: but time will disclose the whole of this interesting affair."

Feb. 10. A letter from Louisville, (Kentucky) dated Dec. 20, 1789, says, "Our trade with the Spaniards has been very brisk for some time past; and promises fair to be more so in the spring of the year. Permits have been granted, by the Spanish government at New Orleans, to a number of persons, to import flour, wheat, tobacco, and all kinds of provisions. A great number of boats are preparing at this place, to convey the same down the Mississippi, as soon as the weather will admit of it. By the last accounts from New Orleans, flour sells at 7 dollars per barrel—tobacco at five dollars per cwt.—and every other kind of provisions proportionably high. Large magazines of the above articles are laid up by government: the reason, it is said, is the report of a civil war—and the scarcity of grain in South America. Should this be the case, and a free intercourse between us and the Spaniards take place, the exports of this country will be amazingly great. On account of the above intelligence, and the large purchases made by those who have embarked in this speculation, wheat has risen to 5s. corn to 2s. per bushel, flour to 22s. per barrel, and tobacco to 20s. per cwt. our currency."

A letter from Bourdeaux, dated November 24, 1789, says, "The king of Prussia has actually declared war against the emperor and Russians; his reason is, that if he suffer them to drive the Turks out of Europe, (which they are in a fair way of doing) the emperor would possess too great a weight in the political scale of Europe. In the upper and lower parts of Germany, the citizens are all in arms, cutting one another's throats. The patriotic rage has spread throughout that country: the emperor has marched an armed force to quell it. In Brabant, you know, the emperor has long been attempting to curb the clergy, and suppress the convents. However they have profited by the lessons from their neighbours, the French; and embrace the present moment to shake off the yoke—3000 men, calling themselves patriots, are in the field. Three days ago, accounts reached us, of an engagement between them and 2000 regular troops, whom the emperor had sent to disperse them; to burn and destroy every thing before them, and hang every man found in opposition. They met and came to action, between Ghent and Bruges. Violent was the conflict, and great the loss. The patriots defeated totally the imperial army; and took their commander, general Dalton, with most of his field officers, prisoners. It would take too much paper to give you a full detail of affairs in this country: suffice it to say, things are now growing tolerably quiet. The national assembly have the confidence of the people. They now sit in the palais de Louvre; and have lately made two or three fundamental strokes, towards liberty and freedom of conscience: the municipalities of the different provinces are now modelling. A law has passed, that the convents shall be suspended: and the property of the clergy is declared the property of the nation: liberal and fixed annuities are to be given to the ministers of religion. All the church plate and wealth (except what is absolutely necessary for divine service) has been given up. Committees of correspondence and safety are established throughout the kingdom: and we know no law in Bourdeaux, but what comes from the national assembly, or the ninety electors of the city."

Philadelphia, Jan. 19. The legislature of North Carolina, at their late session, passed an act to prevent the exportation of raw hides of neat cattle, and calf skins, and also of beaver, racoon, and fox furs.

A letter from Bourdeaux, dated November 17, 1789, says, "Matters are now perfectly quiet and peaceable at Paris; and the national assembly daily adopting measures to render this one of the most respectable and flourishing countries in Europe. There is not the shadow of danger of a national bankruptcy: and private property is as secure as in any part of the world."

A letter from Bourdeaux, dated November 19, 1789, says, "No doubt, you have heard before this of the commotions in some parts of this kingdom: but this province has been exempted from the like: and we have every prospect of peace continuing here. We think it necessary to inform you of this circumstance, lest you should apprehend your property not to be safe here."

Jan. 20. Good oak wood was sold this day on the wharves of this city, for 13s. per cord.

January 30. It is with a great degree of satisfaction, that we announce to the public, the entire discharge of the foreign debt of the commonwealth of Massachusetts; the treasurer of that state having been enabled, during the recess of the general court, to pay the same in specie. One of the demands, thus discharged, we are told, amounted to more than 60,000 dollars.

A letter from a gentleman in Cape Francois says, "Mr. O. Pollock, who is now in New Orleans, has got the contract, to supply that country and the Havana with flour for some years; and the foundation of it was laid by his excellency the count de Galvez, who was viceroy of Mexico; and at the time he commanded at New Orleans, recommended Mr. Pollock to his court, in the strongest terms. So now, my dear friend, I believe the Spanish islands will no longer be supplied in that round-about way. They say that the late count de Galvez's brother has succeeded to his title."

February 11. As little or no hemp will probably be imported after the present year, on account of the duty, which commences on the first of December next, we take the liberty early to remind our agricultural readers, from New Hampshire to Georgia, that flax and hemp are likely to reward their industry, if raised in quantities the ensuing season. The same hint is necessary as to cotton, for the same reason. The duty on flax is now 5 per cent; that on cotton will be three cents per pound; and that on hemp will be sixty cents per hundred weight.

A society, for the purpose of promoting the abolition of slavery, is forming in Richmond, Virginia.

Feb. 16. On Thursday last, the 11th of February, being the birth-day of his excellency George Washington, president of the united states of America, the volunteer company of artillery, commanded by capt. Jeremiah Fisher, joined by two companies of infantry, commanded by capt. W. Sproat, and by lieut. William Healy, fired a feu de joie upon the happy occasion. After some manœuvres were performed by them, the artillery company partook of a genteel repast, prepared for them, and drank the following toasts in the utmost harmony.

1. The united states of America.
2. The illustrious president thereof—may many such days be added to him, crowned with health and peace.
3. The vice-president of the union.
4. The senate and house of representatives.
5. The state of Pennsylvania.
6. His excellency the governor, and the executive council.
7. The convention and assembly now convened—may virtue and wisdom preside over their deliberations.
8. The commerce and manufactories of the united states.

9. The Pennsylvania artillery.

10. The memory of the brave men who fell in the righteous conflict for American independence.

11. May the federal government give protection and encouragement to those virtuous citizens, who arm themselves in defence of their country.

12. The marquis de la Fayette, and the soldiery of France, who served in America.

13. The national assembly of France, and the firm opposers of tyranny.

Febr. 16. On Tuesday last in the house of representatives of the united states, the following resolutions, introduced by mr. Fitzsimons, were taken into consideration in a committee of the whole house.

Resolved, that adequate provision ought to be made for fulfilling the engagements of the united states, in respect to their foreign debt.

Resolved, that permanent funds ought to be appropriated for the payment of interest on, and the gradual discharge of, the domestic debt of the united states.

Resolved, that the arrears of interest, including indents issued in payment thereof, ought to be provided for, on the same terms with the principal of the said debt.

Resolved, that the debts of the respective states ought, with the consent of the creditors, to be assumed and provided for by the united states.

Resolved, that it is advisable to endeavour to effect a new modification of the domestic debt, including that of the particular states, with the voluntary consent of the creditors, by a loan, upon terms mutually beneficial to them and to the united states.

Resolved, that for the purpose expressed in the last preceding resolution, subscriptions towards a loan ought to be opened, to the amount of the said domestic debt, including that of the respective states, upon the terms following, to wit:

That for every hundred dollars subscribed, payable in the said debt (as well interest as principal) the subscriber be entitled, at his option, either

To have two thirds funded at an annuity, or yearly interest, of six per cent. redeemable at the pleasure of the government, by payment of the principal; and to receive the other third in lands in the western territory, at the rate of twenty cents per acre. Or,

To have the whole sum funded at an annuity, or yearly interest, of four per cent. irredeemable by any payment, exceeding five dollars per annum, on account both of principal and interest; and to receive, as a compensation for the reduction of interest, fifteen dollars and eighty cents, payable in lands, as in the preceding case. Or,

To have sixty-six dollars and two-thirds of a dollar funded immediately, at an annuity, or yearly interest, of six per cent. irredeemable by any payment, exceeding four dollars and two thirds of a dollar per annum, on account both of principal and interest; and to have, at the end of ten years, twenty-six dollars and eighty eight cents, funded at the like interest and rate of redemption. Or,

To have an annuity for the remainder of life, upon the contingency of living to a given age, not less distant than ten years, computing interest at four per cent. Or,

To have an annuity for the remainder of life, upon the contingency of the survivorship of the youngest of two persons, computing interest, in this case also, at four per cent.

Resolved, that immediate provision ought to be made for the present debt of the united states; and that the faith of government ought to be pledged to make provision, at the next session, for so much of the debts of the respective states, as shall have been subscribed upon any of the terms expressed in the last resolution.

Resolved, that the funds, which shall be appropriated according to the second of the foregoing resolutions, be applied, in the first place, to the payment of interest on the sums subscribed towards the proposed loan; and that if any part of

the said domestic debt shall remain unsubscribed, the surplus of the said funds be applied, by a temporary appropriation, to the payment of interest on the unsubscribed part, so as not to exceed, for the present, four per cent. per annum: but this limitation shall not be understood to impair the right of the non-subscribing creditors to the residue of the interest on their respective debts: and in case the aforesaid surplus should prove insufficient to pay the non-subscribing creditors, at the aforesaid rate of four per cent. that the faith of government be pledged to make good such deficiency."

The first resolution was agreed to; but the second occasioned considerable debate.

Mr. Scott proposed an amendment to be added to this resolution, viz. "as soon as it shall be ascertained and liquidated."

This brought on lengthy debates; and the committee rose without determining on Mr. Scott's amendment; reported progress; and asked leave to sit again next day.

On Thursday last, in the house of representatives of the united states, Mr. Madison, after a lengthy speech, respecting the public debt, concluded with laying the following resolution before the house—

"Resolved, that adequate funds ought to be provided for paying the interest and principal of the domestic debt, as the same shall be liquidated; and that in such liquidation, the present holders of public securities, which have been alienated, shall be settled with, according to the highest rate of said securities; and that the balance of the sums due from the public, be paid in such proportion to the original holders of the said securities."

MARRIAGES.

NEW YORK. *In the capital.* Mr. Samuel Deremer to Miss Hester Anthony.

PENNSYLVANIA. *In Lancaster county.* Mr. James Simpson to Miss Clingan.

MARYLAND. *In Baltimore.* Mr. James Dale, to Miss Charlotte Lane. *In Hartford county.* Nathaniel Ramfay, esq. to Miss Charlotte Hall.

VIRGINIA. *In Berkely county.* Mr. James Hammond, to Miss Polly Rankin. *At Alexandria.* Mr. Daniel M'Pherson to Miss Polly Beeson. *In Orange county.* Mr. Benjamin Twentymen, aged 70, to Mrs. Betty Nutty, aged 50!!!

DEATHS.

NEW YORK. *In the capital.* Mr. Barbara Reid.

NEW JERSEY. *At New Brunswick.* Col. Azariah Dunham.

PENNSYLVANIA. *In Philadelphia.* Rev. Dr. George Duffield.—Henry Hale Graham, esq.—Mrs. Lux.—Capt. Alexander M'Clinto.—*At Marple.* Dr. Bernard Vanleer, aged 104.—*At Haverford.* Mrs. Elizabeth Humphreys, aged 87.—*At Warminster.* Mr. Jonathan Walter.—*At Middlesex, near Carlisle.* James R. Reid, esq.

DELAWARE. *In Wilmington.* Mr. Thomas Crow.

MARYLAND. *In Baltimore.* Dr. John Boyd.—Mr. John Morgan Bowene.—Mr. Horatio Hollingsworth.

VIRGINIA. *At Petersburg.* Mr. Walter Buchanan. *At Richmond.* Mr. Arthur Stewart.—Mrs. Lucy Latill.—Mr. Hugh Patton. *At Norfolk.* Mr. Patrick Macauley.

SOUTH CAROLINA. *In Charleston.* Mrs. Hannah Moultrie.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Namur, Nov. 27. The number of dead at the siege of Ghent, was so considerable, that, after the surrendering of the place, 150 of the imperial troops were found in one of the barrack-wells; they were thrown into it by their comrades as they fell under the patriots' arms; nine hundred of the garrison, who could not escape, were taken prisoners. After that expedition the patriot army was divided into three lines; one went towards Brussels, the other towards this town, and the third marched into the duchy of Luxemburg, to oppose the troops the emperor may send into the Netherlands. No less than 10,000 Frenchmen have joined the standard of liberty. The soldiers are well paid; the artillery-men have half a crown a day, and a simple fuzileer a shilling. The army of the patriots is reckoned now at 100,000 men. Prussia and Holland will certainly come to the assistance of the Belgic provinces. A price has been set on D'Alton's head, and on those of some of the anti-patriots.

Brussels, Nov. 25. His majesty, the emperor, has sent a dispatch to the council of Brabant, charging them (as nothing now hinders them from continuing their functions, he having revoked the ordinance of the eighteenth of June last, by one dated the twenty-first instant) to assemble immediately, and continue their sessions and deliberations on the old footing.

His majesty has also addressed one to the deputies of the states of Brabant, dated the twenty third instant, ordering them to proceed in the exercise of their several functions, as soon as possible.

A dispatch, of the same date, has been sent to the provincial commissioners of Brabant, charging them to proceed immediately in the delivery of the archives and registers of the banks of the states, to the said deputies of the states of Brabant, informing that their functions, and those of the commissioners provisionally employed for those banks, now cease entirely.

The emperor has published an ordinance, dated the twenty-first instant, stating, that he has removed, by his declaration of the twentieth instant, all further cause of inquietude from his Belgic people in general, and each individual in particular, relative to their religion, rights of liberty, safety, property, &c. which he never meant to deprive them of: he hopes it will prevent any further bloodshed, and put a stop to the unhappy divisions, which have brought on the fatal crisis, which has threatened the provinces. The reluctance, his majesty says, with which he issued the severe edict against the states and council of Brabant, of the eleventh of June, which the circumstances and the attack upon his dignity, required, was sufficiently shewn in that of the same month: which also proves, that, far from having any thoughts of an attempt upon their proper rights and privileges, he only meant to reform the obscure and dubious articles, which, by admitting many false interpretations, gave opportunities to factious minds, to disturb the public tranquility (the support of which is the chief object of every constitution): and to clear up all doubts on that head, his majesty revokes the edict of the eighteenth of June, and restores things to the same footing they were upon, at the time of his dispatch of the fifteenth of February, this present year; and declares his willingness to examine, agreeably to the desire of the two first orders of the states of Brabant, any articles of the Joyeuse Entrée, susceptible of an interpretation: In consequence of which, his majesty expresses his hopes, that the people will take advantage of the amnesty, and the prolongation of it, granted by the declaration of the twentieth instant, and return to their duty, and thereby restore peace and tranquility. He finishes by mentioning, that he has convened an assembly of the states, to endeavour, in concert with them, to prevent the renewal of such extreme and fatal disorders, as have lately occurred.

Dec. 20. On the 16th, the patriotic army, under general Van der Merck, VOL. VII. [cc]

entered this capital. To paint the honest exultation and tumultuous raptures of the people, were, in truth, a theme worthy the eloquence of a Tacitus; if even a Tacitus, in such circumstances, would not have avowed the hopelessness of the attempt.

The burghesses of Brussels exchanged congratulations with the patriotic soldiers. The females, whose husbands and sons made the flower of general Van der Merck's army, whose exhortations and reproaches had so powerfully stimulated the citizens to revolt, received their heroes with open arms.

But the Washington of the Netherlands did not suffer Brussels to divert his attention, or enervate his troops by scenes of festivity and joy. He resigned the capital to the protection of the gallant citizens who had wrested it from their oppressors. He resolved, without delay, to pursue the dastardly bravo, who had fled to Luxemburg with the remnant of the Austrian troops, which was spared by victory and undebauched by desertion.

Ghent, Dec. 24. All seems to be lost for the emperor in the Netherlands: his authority is gone past recovery. The manifesto, signed by Van der Noot, has been published at Brussels and Louvain, and consequently Joseph the second is declared to be no longer sovereign of Brabant. 15000 patriots arrived at Louvain, and were received in triumph: and all the imperialists have evacuated that place, except those who chose to wear the patriotic cockade, of whom there is a great number. Burgher guards were placed to prevent the plundering of some houses belonging to persons of the emperor's party: but this did not entirely prevent the populace from committing some excesses. From Louvain the patriots went to the province of Limburgh, and to Namur, which latter place they have taken; from whence, they will march to Luxemburg, the conquest of which will complete their triumph.

Paris, Nov. 24. The harbour of Cherburgh is now so far completed, as to be able to contain 103 sail of line of battle ships, and to screen them from the severest gales. There are 200 vessels constantly employed sinking stones and rubbish, to strengthen the foundation.

The American trade grows better in every sense. The orders increase: and the payments are much more certain than heretofore.

The productions of our country increase in value in America daily. The last ships from Philadelphia and other ports, brought large sums for our merchants.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY. *November 26.*

The sitting, in the morning of this day, was remarkable for the extraordinary progress made in the organization of the primary and intermediate assemblies.

A deputy from Gaudaloupe proposed, in the name of the West India deputies, to appoint a committee of planters and merchants, to receive and examine all plans of constitution for the colonies; to which, he observed, the principles of constitution for the continent were not properly applicable. The consideration of this proposition was postponed.

December 19. M. Threilhard read a report from the committee of ecclesiastical affairs, consisting of seventeen articles; the most material of which were, that all persons, who had taken monastic vows, shall declare within three months, their intention of relinquishing or adhering to the rules of their respective orders; that pensions, from seven hundred to one thousand livres, shall be assigned to those who choose to relinquish the rules of their order, in proportion to their ages; that they shall be capable of becoming vicars or curates, with a proportional abatement of pension, but of no inheritance or testamentary succession; that no monastic vows shall be taken in future; and that every monastery, the members of which shall be reduced to less than fifteen, shall be considered as virtually abolished.

The bishop of Clermont, although a member of the committee, said, he felt

himself bound to protest against several articles of the report; which, however, was ordered to be printed.

The grand business of finance was entered on next; and a memorial from M. Neckar was read, setting forth the objections to the plan of M. de la Borde. A plan was then ready, concerted by M. Neckar, the committee of finance, and the directors of the *caisse d'escompte*. In it, the necessity of supporting the credit of the *caisse d'escompte*, and avoiding a national bankruptcy, was strongly insisted on. For this purpose it proposed to give circulation to the notes of the *caisse* till July next, at which time they should begin to be taken up; and that the *caisse* should, in the mean time, advance the necessary sums to government; that twenty-five thousand new shares should be created, the dividend fixed at six per cent. and the surplus thrown into a sinking fund. To provide for gradually calling in the notes of the *caisse d'escompte*, that four hundred millions of livres should be raised, on the sale of the crown lands, and property of the church, to be regulated by the assemblies of department; and the sums so raised, with the produce of the patriotic contributions, to be carried to a new bank, established for the purpose; by which means it was computed that the whole due, or likely to be due, by the nation to the *caisse d'escompte*, would be discharged in five years.

M. Threilhard proposed, as a means of seconding the plan before the assembly, to put the whole property of the church under the management of the assemblies of administration of department; to farm it out on leases of twelve or eighteen years, each farmer paying one year in advance, to be applied to the urgent necessities of the state; and to carry the annual revenue ever after to a bank established for the purpose, charged with the expense of divine worship, and the maintenance of its ministers: the surplus to be paid into the public treasury, and applied to the liquidation of the national debt.

The consideration of this motion was adjourned till Tuesday.

A letter was read from M. Tronchin, minister of Geneva, addressed to M. Neckar, containing an offer of nine hundred thousand livres raised by a patriotic society, as a testimony of gratitude, for the protection which France had always afforded to that republic. It was observed, that this offer was most probably meant as the price of favours expected, while it professed to be a mark of gratitude for favours received: at any rate, the nation was not in a situation to receive alms, and it was beneath the dignity of the national assembly to accept such an offer. The matter was left undetermined.

Dec. 25. It was proposed, in M. de la Tuque's motion, instead of non-catholics to insert non-catholic christians.

M. Beaumetz observed, that the law, in its wisdom, undertook only to protect the religion by law established; that all other modes of faith, of the importance and truth of which God alone could judge, were indifferent in the eye of the law; and that to make a distinction was to raise altar against altar, and sow dissension and enmity between the votaries of each.

The amendment was rejected: and the assembly decreed, in terms no less general, than honourable to the liberality and wisdom of its members,

"That non-catholics, who, in other respects, shall have fulfilled all the conditions required by the former decrees, to elect and be elected, shall be capable of being elected in all the degrees of administration, without exception.

"That non-catholics shall be capable of all employments, civil and military, as other citizens; the case of the Jews only being reserved for consideration by the national assembly. Furthermore, no grounds of exclusion shall be opposed to the eligibility of any citizens, but such as result from constitutional decrees."

Thus are all the political and civil rights of citizens extended to men of all persuasions, christians, mahomedans, or Hindoos, in France, the Jews only excepted: and, from the complexion of the national assembly, there is every reason to believe that they also will be included.

Liege, Nov. 27. All our differences are arranged; the king of Prussia has done us justice: an express arrived last night with a decree, investing the citizens with full power to choose their own magistrates,—a power which episcopal despotism has withheld from them since 1684; all the conditions of accommodation are accepted here. To-morrow we expect the Prussian troops, and the citizens will go and meet them. The event has caused universal joy.

December 3. A letter from Paris, dated Nov. 18, says, "The marquis de la Fayette, sensible that the return of the king's body guards to his majesty, would be attended with very disagreeable consequences, said to his majesty, "though it is my own measure, and I could wish to see it executed, yet as I perceive bad effects will follow, from the present complexion of the times, it will be necessary to relinquish it." The king replied, "I think so."

"The marquis then addressing the queen, (to whom the expectation of the return of the guards had been very flattering) on the same business, her majesty with great composure and address made answer, "*J'entre dans tous vos sentimens!*"

"A courier arrived here yesterday from the court of Madrid. The news here, respecting Spain, is, that the people of Catalonia are ripe for a revolution; and that the Spanish cabinet is in the utmost consternation on this account.

"The king of Spain is not more chagrined at the imprisoned fate of the most christian king, than the king of Sardinia is: and the latter monarch is considerably reinforcing his army. Some politicians think, that if once there were a favourable opportunity of liberating the king of France, and restoring him to his lost prerogatives, the Sardinian monarch would powerfully assist his royal brother with a considerable body of troops, which would march to his relief through Dauphiny."

Dec. 15. The Russians are in full possession of the whole country of Wallachia. The conquest of the empires in this part of the world has been astonishingly rapid; and we find the Turks routed in every action. If some European powers do not give a check to the combined armies of the two imperial courts, the balance of power will be lost in the aggrandizement of these two sovereigns.

SIEGE of BRUSSELS.

The official account of the capture of Brussels, published by the patriots, is as under. It is dated the 12th of December.

"At length, notwithstanding the armistice, and every other pretence, 500 brave patriots of Brussels have dared to engage in battle with 6000 Austrians: the action commenced yesterday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. The first attempt was to make prisoners of all the soldiers who guarded the mint, and those who were quartered in the different convents. General d'Alton did his utmost from six o'clock in the morning to negotiate an armistice. About seven o'clock, 800 men of Benden-D'Alost entered the city with two pieces of cannon, which they planted on the grand place. About ten o'clock general d'Alton thought proper to send a large detachment in order to release, by forcible means, the officers and privates made prisoners at the Basseville. This was the signal for a new engagement, which will be ever memorable for its victory. The patriots, no longer able to contain themselves, routed the whole detachment. To the number of 500, at the utmost, they invested the great market, and after a most obstinate conflict, they made themselves masters of the corps de garde, and two pieces of cannon, and took about 400 Austrians prisoners. About the same time the engagement recommenced in all quarters of the city; and in less than two hours, the patriots made themselves masters of the barracks of the military, and of the magazines, in which they found near 2,000 muskets, besides cartridges, ammunition, &c. Towards noon, they attacked the park and the palais royale, where the greatest body of the troops were concentrated, with twelve pieces of cannon. After a very heavy firing on both sides, D'Alton perceiving that the place was no longer tenable against so much bravery,

capitulated for the immediate retreat of his own garrison; and the request having been acceded to, about one o'clock they departed, with great precipitation, through the porte de Namur. But as the soldiers are not equally inclined to follow him, at the moment this is writing, they are squabbling among themselves, without the city. Already, we have gotten more than 3,000 prisoners; but few killed, and no houses plundered.

Authenticitatem testor,

(Signed)

G. B. Schellekens,

Greffier."

London, Dec. 2. The king of Spain, whilst he holds out to his people the idea, that their grievances are all to be redressed on the assembling of the cortes, is taking every precaution to prevent encroachments on his prerogative, when that event takes place. Alliances are forming with the Italian courts, the garrisons are reinforcing throughout the kingdom, and as much vigour is used in putting the frontiers in a state of defence, as if he were on the eve of a war.

The number of convicts going to Botany Bay, in the fleet now under sailing orders, amounts to 1000; 500 with the Neptune, captain Gilbert, at Plymouth; 250 with the Scarborough, Captain Marshall; and 250 with the Surprise, capt. Thrale, at Spithead.

The Gorgon is the only king's ship that goes at present on the above voyage: and she is to make the best of her way, without any sort of regard to the transports. The Gorgon carries out the Botany Bay rangers, consisting of about 300 men: and her own compliment of officers and seamen, exceeds 190.

Dec. 5. On Thursday last, was effected the greatest object of internal navigation in this kingdom. The Severn was united to the Thames, by an intermediate canal, ascending by Stroud, through the vale of Chalford, to the height of 343 feet, by 40 locks: then entering a funnel through the hill of Superton, for the length of two miles and three furlongs, and descending by 22 locks, it joins the Thames near Lechlade.

Dec. 30. The principal impediment against the importation of American wheat, is, that HERE it must pay a duty of 6d. per quarter, whilst in France it bears a bounty of 4s.

There was lately laid before the admiralty-board, the model of a ship worked by steam, which is so constructed as to sail against wind and tide. This ingenuity is to be rewarded with a patent.

A junction of the Belgic league being proposed by the states of Flanders, if effected, must raise up a most formidable power in Europe, as it will comprehend the people of the seven united provinces, the Flemings, and those of the Austrian netherlands. To this association will be added, as allies, the king of Prussia, as duke of Cleves, &c. and also Hanover, Brunswick, and Hesse.

The affair of Liege is likely to produce some troubles, though the Prussians have quiet possession of it with 9000 chosen men: but the imperial chamber of Wetzlaer, on the 4th inst. gave notice, that they will not listen to any terms of accommodation: and insist upon the prince being re-established, directly, in all the powers he formerly enjoyed.

In consequence of this the Prussian minister refuses to act until he receive further instructions: but in the mean time the troops keep possession, and their commandant has issued public notice, that peace is fully established, and no person, either foreigner or native, has any thing to fear respecting his property.

When the American congress first declared themselves independent of Great Britain, the majority of that assembly, in favour of the measure, was not very great: but among the states of Flanders, we do not find there was a dissenting voice, against throwing off all subjection to the emperor. This bold and decisive mode must raise them high in the estimation of all Europe, though much blood may be spilled before their independence will be finally confirmed. They

have gone too far now to retract : nor will the most humiliating concession, on the part of their rejected sovereign, be of any avail. That the Flemings would have so soon joined the Netherlanders, was a circumstance little expected.

The patriotic furor of freedom, which so highly dignifies the present period, has at length extended to the British islands of Jersey and Guernsey ; in both of which the standard of liberty is erected. The points resolved upon are—grand juries, trials by juries, and an abolition of appeal and jurisdiction. The friends of government have strenuously endeavoured to oppose those resolutions : but the patriots have carried them by a prodigious majority.

Dec. 31. The French minister, it is said, has made a proposition to the Dutch, to sell them the debt due from the American congress, for their service last war, which, it is said, has been accepted of. The Americans have given their consent to the transfer, by which means a very considerable sum of money will be raised at once for the service of the French king. Our court had the first offer of purchasing the debt, but refused it.

The slave trade is abolished in Bengal. Lord Cornwallis has just issued a proclamation which has been published in the different languages of the country, declaring, that all persons, who may hereafter be found, either directly or indirectly, concerned therein, shall be prosecuted in the supreme court. A reward of one hundred sicca rupees is offered for the conviction of any offender against the proclamation ; and fifty rupees more for every person delivered from slavery, or illegal confinement, by the discovery.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

The court at St. James's, the 2d. Dec. 1789 : present, the king's most excellent majesty, in council.

Whereas, by order in council, of the 25th of June, 1788, the importation of wheat, of the growth of any of the territories belonging to the united states of America, was prohibited until his majesty's pleasure should be further signified : and whereas it has been represented to his majesty, at this board, that it appears—by accounts received from his majesty's consul-general at New York, and by the information of several merchants of the city of London, and others trading to America—that the Hessian fly, by which the wheat of the growth of the territories of the said united states of America, was infected in former years, had this season wholly disappeared : his majesty, taking the same into consideration, is pleased, with the advice of his privy council, to order that the said prohibition, laid by order in council, of the 25th June, 1788, be, and the same is hereby taken off. And the right honourable the lords commissioners of his majesty's treasury, are to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

WILLIAM FAWKENER.



AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE.

Stockbridge, Feb. 16. The committee, appointed by the legislature of this state, to consider and report on the subject of a tax, have reported in favour of one, for raising 95,000*l.* in specie, or certificates for interest on consolidated notes. The polls are set, in this report, at six shillings and three pence.

Salem, Feb. 16. The government of St. Domingo have continued the permission for importing flour and biscuit from foreign ports to that island, till the first of June next.

PHILADELPHIA.

Feb. 25. Very spirited propositions were lately submitted to the legislature of Jamaica, insisting upon the absurdity, impropriety, and injustice of the late proceedings of the British parliament, in regard to prohibiting the future purchase of

slaves on the African coast. "From these proceedings," says the writer, "the British nation seems to have acquired a new character, that of tenderness, and humanity. Jamaica was settled, and the slave trade established, under the faith of charters, and the most solemn acts of government: how then can one of our most essential rights, without the exercise of which we dwindle into insignificance, be invaded at this time, without dissolving the original compact?—Any force," continues he, "will be deemed oppressive and unjust, which shall attempt to interrupt the Jamaica slave trade: and the king of Jamaica ought to be told so in plain terms, that he may at once relinquish his claims over us, rather than punish us, without offence, and ruin us with his ideas of justice and humanity. The power and influence of Jamaica are capable of protecting her, whenever she is no longer the object of British ambition: and every power, that dares to injure a free and loyal people, ought to be opposed and repelled. The people of Great Britain may, for themselves, renounce the slave trade and welcome: but what right have the inhabitants of Middlesex, Kent, Surry, &c. to punish the people of Jamaica, who have given them no offence?"

Proclamation of the king of France, for granting bounties on the importation of grain.

THE king being informed, that in many of the ports of the kingdom, the merchants would be disposed to import foreign grain, if they could expect to receive the like bounties as were granted until the first of September last: his majesty, being desirous to induce the merchants to pursue measures so conducive to the supplying his people with provisions, has thought proper to grant this encouragement: his majesty has therefore ordained, and does ordain as follows:

Article 1. That there shall be paid to all French and foreign merchants, who, from the 1st December, 1789, to the 1st July 1790, shall import wheat, rye, and barley, and the flour thereof, from the different ports of Europe, or of the united states of America, the following bounties, viz. thirty sous per quintal on wheat—forty sous per quintal on wheat-flour—twenty-four sous per quintal on rye—thirty-two sous per quintal on rye flour—twenty sous per quintal on barley—and twenty-seven sous per quintal on barley flour.

Art. 2. The said bounties shall be paid by the receivers of the farm duties in the ports of the kingdom, where the said grain and flour shall arrive, on the declarations furnished by the captains of the vessels, who shall be bound to annex thereto a legal copy of the bill of lading of their cargo.

All the vessels indiscriminately, which, during the space of time above specified, shall import into the kingdom wheat and flour, coming from the different ports of Europe, and those of the united states of America, shall be exempt from the duty of freight, on account of the said importations. His majesty enjoins the persons employed in the farms to conform to, and carry into execution the present proclamation, which shall be read, published, &c.

Done at Paris, the 5th of Nov. 1789.

(SIGNED)

DE SAINT PRIEST.

Feb. 25. The late lengthy debates in congress were in consequence of a proposed amendment, by mr. Madison, to the following, being the second of mr. Fitzsimons's propositions, viz.

Resolved, that permanent funds ought to be appropriated for the payment of interest on, and the gradual discharge of, the domestic debt of the united states."

The proposed amendment was:

"Resolved, That adequate funds ought to be provided for paying the interest and principal of the domestic debt, as the same shall be liquidated: and that in such liquidation, the present holders of public securities, which have been alienated, shall be settled with, according to the highest rate of said securities; and

that the balance of the sums due from the public, be paid in such proportion, to the original holders of the said securities."

This amendment was negatived on Monday last : and the above-recited resolve was agreed to.

March 3. Friday morning last, the convention, appointed to alter and amend the constitution of this state, adjourned, to meet again on the 9th of August. Previous to the adjournment, it was unanimously resolved, that the thanks of the convention be presented to his excellency the president, for his able and impartial execution of the duties of his station.

March 13. A letter from New York, dated March 10, says, "Yesterday congress determined to assume the state debts : and this day they resolved, in committee to adopt the secretary's report of 6 per cent. or two thirds, and one third to be paid in land, at 25 cents per acre, at the option of the holder."

MARRIAGES.

MASSACHUSETTS BAY. *In Boston.* Edward Dowse, esq. to Miss Sally Phillips.

NEW YORK. *In the capital.* Mr. Frederic Turk to miss Jane Anthony. Mr. Francis Wainwright to Miss Maria Staples.

NEW-JERSEY. *At Monmouth.* Mr. John Carle to miss Lydia Prince.

PENNSYLVANIA. *In Philadelphia.* Robert Patton, esq. to miss Bridges.

MARYLAND. *In Baltimore.* Capt. Jonathan Davenport to miss Polly Drehart. Dr. John Carlisle to miss Betty Lane. *At Chester town.* Mr. Andrew Van Bibber to miss Sally Forman.

VIRGINIA. *At Staunton.* Mr. John Boys to miss Ann St. Clair.

DEATHS.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. *At Exeter.* Mr. Thomas Hayley. *At Lyndborough.* Mr. Ellingwood.

MASSACHUSETTS. *At Charlestown.* Richard Carey, esq. aged 73. *At Wells.* Mr. Sherman. *At Watertown.* Mr. David Bemis. *At Hingham,* Mr. Hezekiah Cushing. *IN BOSTON.* Capt. Thomas Flinn. Mr. John Anderson. Mrs. Sarah Brazer. Mrs. Jerusha Roberts. Mr. Samuel Healy. Mrs. Eliza Barnard. Capt. Job Prince. *In Worcester.* Mr. Palmer Goulding.

CONNECTICUT. *At Glastonburg.* Mr. Martha Harris.

NEW YORK. *Near the capital.* Leonard Lifpenarde, esq. Mrs. Charlotte Hicks. Col. Anthony Hoffman.

At Albany. Mr. Isaac Jerom.

NEW JERSEY. *In New Brunswick.* Mr. Ogden, aged 85. Mr. James Brown, aged 67. Mr. Talmage, aged 68. David Nevins. *In Middlesex.* Col. Joseph Olden, esq. president of the court of common pleas.

PENNSYLVANIA. *In Philadelphia.* Mrs. Mary Swift. *At Penn's valley.* Major general Potter.

DELAWARE. *Near Newcastle.* Mr. Thomas Moore, aged 67. Captain Morton Morton.

MARYLAND. *In Baltimore.* Mrs. Mary Cox.

GEORGIA. Killed at Savannah, Baron Glaubeck.

Brussels, December 19.

THE states of Flanders, and the high court of justice, have removed to this place from Ghent; and the city is again tolerably quiet. The patriotic leader, Vander Noot, arrived yesterday. He was drawn into the town in triumph preceded by a large body of horse and foot, with drums beating and colours flying. He was seated in an open chariot. The first place he went to, was the cathedral church of St. Gudula, where Te Deum was sung, and after service, he repaired to the English hotel, where he was crowned by the people with laurels. The mob sang some verses, while this was performing.

The magistracy of the city have taken the oath of allegiance to the states of Brabant; and the new government has already begun to exercise its functions.

December 30. An estafette which arrived here yesterday, brings intelligence that fort Lillo, with its garri on, surrendered to a corps of patriots commanded by captain Lyffens. The garri on were conducted as prisoners of war, to Antwerp.

Our readers will recollect, that fort Lillo commands the entire navigation of the Scheldt, and consequently is a place of the first importance to the patriots.

Paris, Dec. 31.

The discovery of a late conspiracy, and the commitment of the marquis de la Faveras, and his lady (who is princess of Anhalt Chambourg,) engross the whole attention of the magistracy. The reports are various, concerning the precise object of this plot, but all agree, that a plan had been laid for removing his majesty out of the kingdom.

To effect this, the M. de la Fayette, and M. Bailli, the mayor, were to have been murdered; and three thousand gentlemen volunteers were to have waited at St. Dennis, to escort his majesty and the queen to Lisle in Flanders. It is said that the guard at the barrier towns had been bribed over to let his majesty pass, and that a loan of three or four millions had been raised to assist this scheme.

The resolutions of the committee of enquiry on this subject, dated the twenty-sixth instant, throw some further light on the conspiracy. The report is in the following words:

"The committee of enquiry being informed, that the enemies of public liberty had formed a conspiracy against the system established by the nation and the king; that, towards the success of this plot, they had laid a plan to introduce some armed men into the city at night, to attack the guard set over his majesty, to carry off the great seal, and with it their majesties, who were to be conducted to Peronne—

"Being likewise informed that they had attempted to bribe over some of the national guards by promises, and by the clandestine circulation of incendiary libels among them;

"That further they have had several conferences with certain bankers and others, to procure a considerable loan of money to extend this conspiracy into different provinces;

"The committee after having heard the marquis de la Faveras and his wife—having read the verbal process made on the twenty-fourth instant, by M. Grondin, and also the letters and papers seized on the marquis de la Faveras, and in his house—are of opinion that the attorney-general of the commons ought to impeach the marquis, his wife, and their accomplices, of the above crimes, &c.

(Signed)

BAILLI, &c.

The strictest search is making after the persons who circulated the hand-bills, attacking the character of monsieur, the king's brother.

Besides the above conspiracy, the inhabitants have been extremely alarmed at a murder, committed yesterday morning, at half past five o'clock, on one of the national guards on duty in the district of Marais. Being in his sentry box, he

was suddenly attacked by a tall, ill-looking, stout man, who plunged a dagger through his neck, and immediately escaped. At the time of relieving the guard, which was soon after, he was found bleeding with the dagger in his throat, on which was tied a paper with a label, and these words—'Go attend on la Fayette.'

Jan. 2. Martial law has been published at Vienne, Valance, and other towns in Dauphiny: but they have not yet ventured to proclaim it at Grenoble.

The national assembly have deputed sixty of their members, to compliment their majesties on the new year, and to assure them of its respect and fidelity.

London, Dec. 17.

Prospects become more and more sanguine, of the recovery of the lost decads of Livy, among the libraries of the emperor of Morocco, and also of several other valuable classics, of which the existence has long been despaired of.

The letters from France, of yesterday, mention some fresh disturbances having broken out in Catalonia in Spain.

Jan. 15. The sultan has sent all his plate to the mint, and the great officers of state have followed his example; by these means, it is said, an immediate supply of thirty-three millions of dollars, has been procured.

The sultan has strictly forbidden all his subjects the use of gold and silver for ornament or luxury; and has issued orders, that all the males in his dominions, from the age of fifteen to sixty, hold themselves in readiness to march, if they be summoned, for the defence of their country and religion.

Should the grand duke of Tuscany shortly succeed to the imperial crown of Germany, a considerable change in the posture of affairs in Europe will be the immediate consequence. Peter Leopold is not of an aspiring turn: he will seek no new acquisition to the territories which will fall to him: but if we may judge by his conduct to his Italian subjects, the Germans will become so happy, under his sovereignty, that the Flemings themselves, whom the most oppressive tyranny has driven to revolt, will pant for his fostering protection.

Jan. 12. The preparations, making by the Turks, for another campaign, are great beyond example. They will go near to ruin the Turkish empire, as well as the imperial courts, who must employ an army to resist them. Three hundred and ten thousand men are in the present pay of the grand signior.

The Turkish fleet on the black sea is returned into port, very much damaged by tempestuous weather, and with the loss of two thousand sailors; a loss which the Turks will find very difficult to repair.

Bohemia and Hungary are both in a state of insurrection, very little short of the most decided revolt. The peasants and the nobles are equally alienated from the emperor: the first class seek to enlarge their privileges; the second to recover some equivalent for those they have lost in the chasses, corvees, &c. &c.

The history of the revolution in Flanders will stain the annals of a civilized age by the barbarities it must record.

The diet are sitting at Warsaw most assiduously, and with more unanimity than was expected. On the fourteenth of December they had an extraordinary council. The leading consideration is in substance as follows—a reformed constitution, according to the report of the committee—of which the king of Prussia has declared himself the protector and guarantee.

The emperor's dissolution was daily expected when the last accounts left Vienna.

The intent of pursuing a fur trade from our settlements in India to Kamtschatka, is laid aside. Two ships, fitted out from the Ganges, about three years ago, were disappointed in their voyage, though the gentlemen who navigated them possessed very great professional abilities.

The idea on which the subscribers to these voyages proceeded, was flattering. The fur-trade was then thought of as the most probable. It was believed tha

the natives of Kamtschatka were ignorant of its value, and would exchange their valuable furs for the most trifling toys.

These flattering hopes were in a great measure owing to a report, that a ship which had arrived at China had procured, for almost nothing, a cargo of furs of immense value.

Jan. 9. The flame of liberty has at length reached Rome, where the populace, headed by many of the most ancient families, have already demanded a municipal and free government. His holiness the pope was at Fiescati, when our advices left Italy; but his return was fixed for Christmas eve, when a categorical answer to the popular requisitions was expected.



AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE.

Charleston, March 18.

A letter from St. Pierre, Martinique, dated March 3, says: "I have been here for ten days, unable to transact the least business, from the confusion that prevails. A very serious dispute arose the day I arrived here, between the citizens and soldiers. The latter were obliged to leave town, and join the remainder of the regiment at Port Royal, which is about twenty miles from this. The troops have been expected by the citizens, who are all armed, and prepared to receive them. Not less than six hundred of the inhabitants mount guard every night. A message arrived this day, with a paper, signed by all the officers and soldiers, demanding an apology from the people for their conduct; which if not immediately complied with, would bring them to this place. They were answered in a very spirited manner, and defiance sent them. I am seriously of opinion that it will end disagreeably: but if they will only be quiet till to-morrow, I shall be clear of them, as I propose going to Guadaloupe. All the Americans here are friends to the citizens. We all wear the national cockade: I have put up a very flashy one."

Newbury port, March 3.

A manufactory in New York, which has not been set up a year, now gives employment to upwards of 100 persons, principally such as would most probably have been idle, and perhaps suffering for the necessities of life, but for that institution. It was first set on foot by about 200 subscribers, who have paid into the hands of the treasurer 2200l. New York currency, with which they have built a factory house, which cost 900l.; and caused to be made a carding machine, two spinning jennies, 18 looms, about 140 spinning wheels, 30 reels, 8 hutchels, a warping mill, a quantity of reeds and loom geers, a small out house at the bleach ground, and sundry other articles which cost about 500l. so that they have 200l. left to carry on their business with. How much for the honour, as well as interest of other towns in the united states, would it be to "go and do likewise," and thereby relieve numbers, who now undergo hunger, cold, nakedness, and all the horrors and miseries attendant on extreme poverty!

Newbern, March 18.

By a gentleman from Hispaniola, we are informed that the utmost commotion prevails in that island—that the inhabitants of Cape Francois have declared themselves independent on the king and national assembly of France—raised an armed force, under the name of the "patriots of Cape Francois"—established a house of legislature, and appointed a governor. The first operation of the new administration has been to declare their port open to the vessels of every nation, and to permit the importation of all sorts of commodities.

By a letter from Hillsborough, of the 8th instant, we learn, that the greatest part of that town had been destroyed by fire a few days before.

Winchester, March 3.

This week, several persons have passed through this town from Kentucke; by them we learn, that four men were killed in the wilderness, about the 14th of last month, by a party of Indians—that the barbarians had left their war clubs on the spot, where they committed the horrid massacre—that one of the unfortunate sufferers was on his way home from New Orleans, where he had been trading, and had near two hundred guineas with him, which fell into the hands of the bloody miscreants—that the savages in the neighbourhood of Kentucke, are continually committing depredations on the property of the white inhabitants, particularly in stealing horses—that many persons have been murdered by them in that quarter (thirty three within the last four months) to the certain knowledge of the informants—that the ensuing summer is expected to be a very bloody one, as undoubted intelligence has been received in Kentucke, of the determined resolution of the Shawanese to wage war; who, it is feared, will be joined by other hostile tribes—and that a prisoner had arrived at the falls, who lately made his escape from the Shawanese, and informed, that fifty warriors of that nation are now on their march, to watch the trace of the wilderness.

Wilmington, March 6.

We learn that some people in the neighbourhood of Maurice river (in New Jersey) having discovered that rattlesnakes winter about springs' heads; in order to destroy those venomous reptiles, a day was fixed this winter for digging out their burrows, when a number of inhabitants met and destroyed upwards of two hundred of them. A great many other snakes, from the mildness of the season, and their situation lying in spring water, with their heads only out, were not so torpid as they would have been, had the weather been colder. This circumstance made it rather a dangerous undertaking, for the snakes were very active; some were found with eighteen rattles. This information is communicated for the benefit of people, living in countries infested with reptiles.

*Boston, March 20.**British encroachments, circumstantially related by a correspondent.*

There are three rivers that empty themselves into the bay of Passamaquady, the easternmost always called by the native Indians and French St. Croix, and the middle one Schooduck. Before the commencement of the late war, gov. Bernard sent mr. Mitchell, a surveyor, and several others, to explore the bay of Passamaquady, to examine the natives, and to find out which was the true river St. Croix. They did accordingly, and reporting it to be the easternmost river, returned plans of their survey as such. At the forming the treaty of peace, the commissioners had Mitchell's maps, and in fixing the boundary between that part of Nova Scotia, now called New Brunswick, and this commonwealth, they considered it to be the river laid down by him. After the peace, the subjects of the British king took possession of all the lands, between St. Croix and Schooduck rivers (which tract is nearly as large as the state of New Hampshire) and now hold possession of the same, under pretence that the Schooduck is the true river St. Croix: they also claim all the islands in the bay of Passamaquady, although many of them lie several miles to the westward of the river, which they call the boundary; and have in a number of instances, exercised, by force, jurisdiction over the subjects of this commonwealth, living on those islands. The British sheriff, from St. Andrew's, with an armed force, took a mr. Tuttle (formerly a lieutenant in the American army) from a house on Moor island, and conveyed him to St. Andrew's goal, where he was confined a considerable time: their court have repeatedly fined the inhabitants of those islands for refusing to obey, when summoned as jurymen: and they have taken several of their vessels lying close under those islands, and carried them to St. John's, where they detained them a considerable time before the owners could obtain their release. In the late instance, capt. Dunn, their high-

sheriff, for Charlotte county, with David Owen, esq. one of their principal magistrates, and four men armed with muskets, pistols, &c. in a hostile and violent manner, went on Frederick island (above five miles west of what they call the river St. Croix) and attempted to break open Mr. Delefeldnier's house, to search for property which they said belonged to a British subject. Mr. Delefeldnier opposing them, armed with an axe, prevented their succeeding on the house; but they finding a cow on the island, forcibly carried her off with them. Mr. Delefeldnier, not having any assistance, could not prevent it. Mr. Delefeldnier is the collector of the customs for the united states, and keeps his office in the house they endeavoured to break open. It is presumed, that lord Dorchester, governor-general of the British colonies in America, would not countenance such proceedings; but it is to be wished that measures may be speedily taken to prevent such insults in future.

March 23. It is said, that the flour, grain, &c. exported from the united states to foreign ports, in 1789, at the average price thereof, in Europe and the West Indies, amount to fifteen million dollars.

The report of the committee, on the further amendments to the federal constitution, was read in the senate, and voted by a large majority to be considered: but other business intervening, and it being late in the session, it was not acted upon, but stands referred to the next session of the general court.

A letter from Shenectady, dated March 16, says, "From fresh accounts, we learn, that the English are constantly employed in adding to the strength of the forts and posts on our north western frontier; that they keep a very watchful eye over all visitants, and seem extremely jealous least any of the united states' people should be observant of their proceedings. One would conclude from all this, that their nation still has some designs on this country—several of the old American refugees, who are mostly very poor, and depend wholly upon the royal rations, are said to be resident in those posts."

On the 12th of February, at seven in the evening, a tremendous fire broke out at Point Petre, in Guadaloupe, and was not extinguished till midnight. There were 25 capital buildings consumed, besides a number of smaller ones: the loss is estimated at six millions of livres. We are happy to add, that a number of vessels, belonging to the united states, were lying in the harbour, the masters and crews of which exerted themselves in the most signal manner, on this distressing occasion: and the assistance they lent, was esteemed so important, as to entitle them to receive the thanks of the public, by a committee from the citizens of the town.

A letter from Charleston, dated March 11, says: "Although the theatre is prohibited, we are not without other amusements, much better adapted to the general taste. Dancing on the wire and slack rope goes on gloriously: and it seems hardly worth a man's while, to place such dependence upon his head, while the world so liberally encourages the performances of the heels. There is a gentleman here who has himself sewed up in a bag almost every night and in that situation walks, dances, and plays tricks upon a wire on full swing. He is in a fair way of making his fortune, if he do not speedily break his neck by some accident."

March 23. By authentic information we learn that, about the first of February a small party of Indians, belonging to the banditti Cherokees, who have been driven from their own tribes, and reside north-west of the Ohio, surprised, near the Sciota, a boat going down the Ohio, killed four persons, and took the rest prisoners.

This information was given to the commanding officer at Fort Harmar, by some friendly Wiandots, who met the said banditti Cherokees, in the woods, with two prisoners. The Wiandots further informed, that the remnant of the Shawanese and the said Cherokees seem determined on mischief the ensuing season.

March 27. A late Connecticut paper mentions, that the additional duties of

three livres eight sous tournois, on every quintal of cod fish and pickled fish imported into the French leeward islands, are taken off.

Philadelphia, March 20.

The late passengers from France, we are informed, were furnished with passports to depart the kingdom upon application to government, in consequence of the declaration by the national assembly, that the changing of residence at pleasure is one of the natural rights of man.

The proprietors of salt licks, in the interior and western parts of the united states, will take measures, it is hoped, this summer, to establish manufactories of salt. The exigencies of government will require the foreign salt-duty, to be raised, probably to 12 cents, which will be a bounty upon the produce of those licks.

A letter from Pittsburg, dated Feb. 18, says: "Every inducement is held forth by the Louisiana Spaniards, to prevail upon our western settlers to cross the Mississippi, and become subjects of their government. To accomplish this desirable purpose, even the severity of religion yields to state policy, and a protestant at Marietta may speak his sentiments in religious matters, without fear of inquisitors, or ecclesiastical censures. This evidently shews that the court of Spain wishes to discourage the settlement of our western country, as much as possible, as she dreads nothing more than an enterprising, active nation in the vicinity of her Mexican settlements."

March 26. Notwithstanding the immense exportation of grain and flour from this state, we are happy in being able to inform our readers, from good authority, that no more than a fourth part of all the grain, of last year's growth, has been brought to market from the most plentiful wheat counties of this state. This circumstance shews, in an eminent degree, the importance of Pennsylvania to the union, as well as to foreign countries.

March 27. We are authorised to assure the public, that dispatches have been received from Paris, of the sixteenth of January, from which it appears, that the king of France was then in his capital, and the national assembly pursuing their deliberations.

A letter from St. Eustatia, dated Feb. 9, says: "This minute, a part of the hill of this place gave way, and buried a number of the inhabitants of the lower town in the ruins. The number, who fell victims in this unhappy catastrophe, is not yet ascertained."

March 28. Last Wednesday night, about eleven o'clock, a fire was discovered in the counting house of the cotton manufactory, at the upper end of Market street, in this city, which suddenly spread through the whole of the building, and entirely consumed the same, together with the raw materials there, about twenty pieces of unfinished goods, and a principal part of the machinery. Owing to the vigilance of the citizens, the dwelling house adjoining was preserved, with part of the machinery and the account books. Fortunately, a large quantity of finished and unfinished had been removed from the factory a few days previous to the disaster. The loss is computed at about one thousand pounds, exclusive of the buildings.

Nineteen sail of square rigged vessels (that is, ships and brigs) were launched in this port, in 1789, of which the whole were southern live-oak, and southern cedar frames, equal to any in the world. The number of new vessels already engaged for the present year, is nearly as great as the whole of those built last year.

On Monday the 15th inst. an examination of candidates for the degree of bachelor in medicine, was held in the hall of the university, in presence of his excellency the president of the commonwealth, the council and assembly, and the trustees of the institution, together with a numerous and respectable concourse of lite-

rary characters—when the following gentlemen appeared as candidates (having been previously examined in private, and approved of) viz.

JOHN BALDWIN, of the city of Philadelphia,

GEORGE CABELL, of Virginia.

THEOPHILUS ELMER, of Cumberland county, West New Jersey.

W. B. DUFFIELD, of Philadelphia.

PLUNKET F. GLENTWORTH, of Philadelphia.

MATTHEW HENDERSON, Lancaster-county, Pennsylvania.

JOHNATHAN KEARSLEY, of Cumberland ditto, ditto.

JOHN LAWS, of Suffex county, Delaware.

JOHN WALLACE, of Dauphin county, Pennsylvania.

April 7. In consequence of an advertisement in the public papers, a large number of respectable citizens assembled at the state house on Saturday last, to take into consideration the plan for organizing the militia of the united states, as reported by the secretary of war; and having elected a chairman and secretary, after some discussion, and expressing the strongest disapprobation of the plan, they proceeded to choose a committee of seven gentlemen, who were requested, in case congress should take up the report, and be likely to carry the plan into execution, to prepare a memorial, stating the objections to be laid before a meeting of the citizens, which on such event they were directed to convene.

A letter from Liverpool, dated February 12, says: "Wheat and flour have both declined in price since our last. Sixty sail of vessels have arrived here within twelve days laden with these articles.

"We do not conceive that there was any real scarcity of grain even in this kingdom or France. Wheat eight shillings per seventy pounds. Superfine flour nineteen shillings per one hundred and twelve pounds."

On the nineteenth of January, was held in Liverpool, a full and respectable meeting of dissenters of all denominations, and other friends of civil and religious liberty. The occasion of this meeting was to take into consideration the religious test act, and if possible, to fall upon some method to procure its repeal. Seventeen resolutions were unanimously agreed to, the substance of which is as follows: that the exercise of private judgment in religious matters is not only a right but a duty—that all laws that infringe such rights and duties, are at variance with good government, and ought to be repealed. That the test law comes under this description, and ought therefore to be repealed, as well as because it prostitutes one of the most solemn of all religious rites to a secular and political purpose; a profanation unknown among other nations; and moreover presents no barrier to profligacy and atheism, but excludes from civil offices the pious and conscientious only, the very men who are most worthy of trust. That such a law as the test is not necessary to support the present church establishment, as appears from the practice of other nations where no such laws exist, and yet their establishment seems perfectly secure: and lastly, that they will unite with the friends of civil and religious liberty throughout the kingdom in bringing their claim before the legislature, and using every peaceable means of supporting it.

April 8. On Monday evening there was a numerous and respectable meeting, at the state house, of the Hibernian society for the relief of emigrants from Ireland, at which meeting the constitution was finally ratified, and the officers of the society elected, viz.

PRESIDENT.—The hon. Thomas McKean, esq. L. L. D.

VICE-PRESIDENT.—General Walter Stewart.

SECRETARY.—Mr. Mathew Carey.

TREASURER.—Mr. John Taylor.

PHYSICIANS.—Dr. Cunningham and Dr. Carson.

COUNSELLORS.—Charles Heatly and Jasper Moylan, esqrs.

ACTING COMMITTEE.—Messrs. John Shea, Paul Coxe, John Leamy, Patrick Moore, Thomas Lea, Alexander Nesbit, Thomas Procter, Robert Rainey, Charles Risk, John Brown, John Strawbridge, and Richard Adams.

COMMITTEE OF CORRESPONDENCE. Blair M'Clenachan, esq. John Maxwell Nesbit, esq. and Mr. Hugh Boyle.

April 9. Tuesday, the honourable the general assembly of this commonwealth, adjourned, to meet on the fourth Tuesday, in August next, at three o'clock, P. M. in this city.

In the debates, which took place in the house of representatives of the united states, on the memorial of the people called Quakers, respecting slavery, Mr. Scott, Mr. Vining, Mr. Gerry, Mr. Boudinot, and other members, advocated the cause of the memorialists, and vindicated their characters, with great ability, eloquence, and liberality—in opposition to Mr. Jackson, Mr. Burke, Mr. Smith, (S. C.) &c. who not only opposed the object of the memorialists, but treated them, as a society, with a degree of acrimony and invective, which ill become American legislators, in particular, and must inevitably lessen that respect which the ingenuity of their arguments might otherwise have inspired.

MARRIAGES.

MASSACHUSETTS. *In Boston.* Mr. William Little to Miss Frances Boyd.

NEW YORK. *In the capital.* Hon. John Page, esq. to Miss Lowther. Thomas White, esq. to Miss Marston. Robert M'Dernelt esq. to Miss Susan Arden. Mr. Robert Roe to Miss Mary Rankin.

DELAWARE. *At Camden.* Mr. Zadok Truett to Miss Rebecca Pennell. *In Brandywine hundred.* Mr. John Welsh to Miss Peggy Elliot.

MARYLAND. *In Baltimore.* Capt Benjamin Bradhurst to Miss Dalilah Young. *In Baltimore county.* Robert Turnbull, esq. to Miss Sarah Buchanan. *At Fairhill.* Mr. William Dorsey to Miss Nancy Brooks.

SOUTH CAROLINA. *In Charleston.* Mr. John Markland to Miss Eliza Childs.

GEORGIA. *At Savanna.* Mr. Peter Henry Morrell to Miss Nancy Valleau.

DEATHS.

MASSACHUSETTS.—*At Boston.* Mrs. L. Kilcup, aged 92. Miss Abigail Otis. Mr. R. W. Stimpson, aged 62. Miss Sally Appleton.—*At Little Cambridge.* Peter Faneuil, esq.—*At Cambridge.* Mrs. Mary Holyoke, aged 91.—*At Great Barrington.* Mrs. Chapman, aged 101.—*At Stockbridge.* Mrs. Hannah Rieve.

CONNECTICUT.—*At Bethlehem.* Rev. Joseph Bellamy, D. D. aged 71.

NEW YORK.—*In the capital.* Col. Anthony Hoffman. Mr. Isaac Norton. Miss Mary French, aged 71.

PENNSYLVANIA.—*In Philadelphia.* Dr. Abraham Chovet. Mrs. Hannah Hiltzheimer. Mrs. Sewall.—*In Cumberland township.* Mr. Samuel Getty.—*At Whitemarsh.* Mr. Matthias Bush.—*At Marsh creek.* Col David McClellan.

DELAWARE.—*Near Dover.* Mr. James Caldwell.

MARYLAND.—*At Upper Marlborough, Prince George's county.* Frank Leeke, esq.—*In Talbot co.* Rev. John Gordon, aged 77. *At Baltimore.* Mr. John Crockett. Mrs. Sarah Spelman.—*At Annapolis.* Mrs. Mary Duvall. *In Hartford co.* Benjamin Bradford Norris, esq.—*At Elkton.* Hon. Joseph Gilpin. Mrs. Sarah Williams, and in fourteen days afterwards, her husband Baruch Williams, esq.

VIRGINIA.—*At Dumfries.* William Grayton, esq.—*In Caroline co.* Dr. George Tod.—*In Stafford co.* Mrs. Eliza Fitzhugh.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—*At Charleston.* Mr. Chambers Ruffel.

KENTUCKY. *In Nelson county.* Mr. John Purviance.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Vienna, January 11.

FIELD Marshal Laudohn was never in better health. It is generally reported that, should circumstances require it, this gallant and fortunate veteran will take upon him the command of the army in Silesia, which, at this moment, consists of 75,000 men: for not a single company has been drafted from it to reinforce the other army, which began to form on the 4th instant, towards the frontiers of Gallicia.

So much does our cabinet expect that Poland will take part against us, that Choczim, lately taken from the Turks, has been put in such a state of defence, as will enable it to withstand the Poles, who, it is expected, will commence hostilities by laying siege to that place.

Feb. 24. The emperor's body lay in state till yesterday morning, in the royal chapel; and was buried in the evening in one of the vaults appropriated to the Austrian family.

Leopold II. succeeds the emperor Joseph, and is expected in this capital to-morrow.

Paris, Jan. 18. The following are the precise words of the national decree in favour of the Jews.

"The national assembly decrees, that the Jews known in France under the name of Portuguese, Spanish, or Avignon Jews, shall continue to enjoy all the rights of actual citizens, as soon as they shall have qualified themselves, in the manner prescribed by the decrees of the assembly already passed."

This resolution met with great opposition; but was carried by a majority of 360 votes against 225.

February 12. The national assembly has lately adopted the following memorable decree:

"The national assembly decrees, as a constitutional article, that the law shall not authorise monastic vows from persons of either sex: declares, in consequence, that all religious orders, which exact such vows, are and shall forever continue suppressed in France, to the exclusion of any similar establishments in future.

"All the religious of either sex may, on making a declaration to their municipality, quit the cloyster: and proper pensions shall be without delay provided for their support, as well as houses of retreat for those who do not desire to avail themselves of the liberty granted.

"The assembly excepts houses charged with education on charity, until it shall finally decide concerning these objects. The nuns may remain in their own convents—the national assembly expressly excepting them from the operation of that decree which enjoins the union of several houses into one."

Feb. 13. On Tuesday evening, the committee of reports presented an account of the outrages committed in the neighbourhood of Quercy, Perigord, and Limosin, where several noblemen's houses have been burned, and six or seven lives lost. These excesses have originated in the hatred of the lower class of people to the ancient feudal system. Inflamed by a zeal, which they believe to be lawful, troops of them associate, and conceive that they are forwarding the great work of the new constitution, by burning the castles and the charters of their late feudal task-masters.

The assembly decreed, "That the king shall be requested to give immediate orders for putting in execution the decree of the 10th of August, for the preservation of public tranquillity.

"That the president shall write to the municipalities where the disturbances exist, signifying, how much the assembly laments the continuance of disorders, which must call for the utmost rigour of the executive power.

"That all persons, taken into custody, shall be forthwith brought to trial, and the guilty punished in the most exemplary manner.

"That all seditious assemblies, whether in town or country—even those formed on pretence of the chace—shall be instantly dispersed by the troops on the simple requisition of the municipalities.

"That in every city, town, and district, a list shall be made out, of such persons as have no trade, profession, or fixed place of residence, who shall be immediately disarmed, and the national troops directed to keep a watchful eye on their conduct."

Feb. 16. The property of the French protestants who took refuge in the different countries of Europe, and particularly in England, after the revocation in 1685, of the famous edict of Nantz, promulgated by Henry IV. in 1598, has ever since that epoch remained in the possession of the crown: and will be shortly offered to such of the descendants of the refugees, as shall choose to reside in France.

March 12. On the 20th of February, at six in the morning, his imperial majesty, Joseph 2d, emperor of Germany, departed this life. He died with the greatest firmness and composure, perfectly retaining his senses to the last moment. Previously to his death, he made the necessary arrangements with regard to his successor, whose arrival at Vienna was hourly expected at the time of the emperor's death.

London, Jan. 21. An attempt has been made to excite the people of French Flanders, Cambray, and Hainault, to desert France, and connect themselves with the Austrian provinces: but it has utterly failed. This may be considered as the last expiring effort of the clergy and noblesse: and now in no part of France does there exist even the appearance of an opposition to the new system, so happily established in that great empire.

February 9. A letter from Constantinople, dated January 2, says, "The divan has met daily, for three weeks past, on affairs of the utmost importance. Our British minister and the French have frequent audiences of the new sultan, at his palace in the Haghkalth; and are almost the only foreign ambassadors, except the Spanish, who are frequently with the signior. There is no talk of peace here: on the contrary, every thing bears the appearance of war. Upwards of 1000 men, many of them Europeans, are employed in the two arsenals, making preparations. The sultan goes out with the prophetic standard in March. This is positive."

Feb. 15. The progress towards the reduction of the national debt is so rapid, that the accumulating fund, provided by Mr. Pitt, will, in 1813, amount to the annual sum of four millions. This calculation is founded on the supposition of a permanent peace; and is contained in a scheme which is distributed to the members of both houses of parliament.

Letters from Moscow mention, that the spirit of liberty has actually animated the noblesse of Russia, who have demanded a redress of grievances: and that many of the boors, irritated by the oppressive levies of the war, have joined them, and thus rendered their body too formidable to be slighted.

A treaty is permanently arranged, between the king of Prussia and the grand signior, by which Prussia is engaged to espouse the cause of the Turks, till an honourable and equitable peace can be obtained.

The king of Prussia, at this moment, has a large body of troops on their march to join the Ottoman forces, and check the further progress of the Austrian arms.

Feb. 19. The citadel of Antwerp capitulated on the evening of Friday the 5th—The garrison amounted to 1200 men. Famine is the obvious cause of its fall. Thus has the last residue of the Austrian power in Brabant yielded. The terms of capitulation permit the garrison a free retreat, with all the honours of war, to Luxemburg.

Feb. 20. The extension of war depends on the part which the powers of Europe take in making a peace between the belligerent powers.

If it should extend, marshal Laudohn commands in Bohemia, and the head quarters are to be at Cœniggratz.



AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE.

Philadelphia, April 14.

The circuit court for the district of Pennsylvania was opened on Monday last by the hon. James Wilson and Francis Hopkinson, esquires, judges of the said court. His honour judge Wilson gave a most excellent charge to the grand jury.

A letter from New York, dated April 10, says: "This day, the proposition for the assumption of the state debts was rejected in a committee of the whole house—31 against 29. The messrs. Muhlenbergs, mr. Scott, and gen. Heiter, of your state, were in the majority. Under certain conditions and limitations, an assumption might be acceptable. For instance, let the states discharge their requisitions—let the accounts be settled—and then assume the balances: but under the late doctrine of burning the books, assumption would have been political madness."

April 24. Wednesday afternoon, at four o'clock, were interred the remains of the illustrious and venerable BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, L. L. D. with every mark of respectful sorrow, which an affectionate family, devoted to him—friends truly sensible of his worth—or an intelligent and grateful city could shew.

The ships in the harbour, even those of Great Britain, hung their flags half-mast high.

The following was the order of the procession observed on the above occasion.

All the clergy of the city, including the ministers of the Hebrew congregation, before the corpse.

The corpse, carried by citizens. The pall supported by the president of the state, the chief justice, the president of the bank, Samuel Powell, William Bingham, and David Rittenhouse, esqrs.

Mourners, consisting of the family of the deceased, with a number of particular friends.

The secretary and the members of the supreme executive council.

The speaker and members of the general assembly.

Judges of the supreme court and other officers of government.

The gentlemen of the bar.

The mayor and corporation of the city of Philadelphia.

The printers of the city, with their journeymen and apprentices.

The philosophical society—the college of physicians—the Cincinnati—

The college of Philadelphia.

And sundry other societies, together with a numerous and respectable body of citizens.

The concourse of spectators was greater than ever was known on the like occasion. It is computed that not less than twenty thousand persons attended and witnessed the funeral. The order and silence which prevailed, during the procession, deeply evinced the heartfelt sense, entertained by all classes of citizens, of the unparalleled virtues, talents, and services of the deceased.

Thursday the supreme executive council of this state, and also the house of representatives of the united states, agreed to wear mourning for one month, in memory of their great and good fellow-citizen, dr. Franklin.

April 27. Letters, we understand, have been received by the late arrivals from England, which mention that the court of London had issued orders for the immediate equipment of twenty-four ships of the line, and for the recall of all the

officers on half pay—the posture of political affairs in Europe having rendered the measure absolutely necessary.

The philosophical society have unanimously voted a funeral oration, to be delivered by one of their members, in honour of their late illustrious president, dr. Franklin.

The following committees are appointed to carry into execution the plan for improving the condition of free blacks, agreed upon by the Pennsylvania society for promoting the abolition of slavery :

Committee of inspection. N. Collin, J. Evans, T. Harrison, N. Boys, J. M'Crea, A. Gregg. *Committee of guardians.* T. Armat, J. Cruikshank, W. M'Ilhenney, J. P. Norris, A. Liddon, B. Say. *Committee of education.* J. Pemberton, J. Todd, S. P. Griffiths, C. Lownes, R. Wells, W. Rogers. *Committee of employ.* R. Jones, T. Rogers, S. Coates, J. Blakeley, M. Hale, W. Lippincott.

In the debates, which lately took place in the house of representatives of the united states, on the memorials of the people called quakers, respecting slavery, mr. Scott, mr. Vining, mr. Gerry, mr. Boudinot, and other members, advocated the cause of the memorialists, and vindicated their characters, with great ability, eloquence and liberality—in opposition to mr. Jackson, mr. Burke, mr. Smith (S. C.) &c. who not only opposed the object of the memorialists, but treated them, as a society, with a degree of acrimony and invective, which ill become American legislators, in particular, and must inevitably lessen that respect which the ingenuity of their arguments might otherwise have inspired.

MARRIAGES.

NEW YORK. *In the capital.* Honourable Lewis Wm. Otto to miss Fanny de Crevecoeur. Mr. Anthony Rutgers to miss Cornelia Gaine. Mr. Robert Cornell to miss Ann Lyons.

MARYLAND. *In Baltimore.* Mr. Patrick M^r Sherry to miss Betsey Clements. Zebulon Hollingworth, esq. to miss Betsey Ireland. Captain James Read to miss Nelly Taylor. *At Indian Spring.* Mr. Jesse Tyson to miss Peggy Hopkins.

NORTH CAROLINA. *In Newbern.* Mr. William Attmore to miss Sally Sitgreaves.

SOUTH CAROLINA. *In Charleston.* William Hort, esq. to miss Simons.

DEATHS.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. *At Kensington.* Benjamin Row, esq. aged 70.

MASSACHUSETTS. *In Boston.* Mrs. Deborah Cushing. Mr. Nicholas Bowes, Col. Joseph Jackson. Mrs. Matilda Williams, Major Joseph Eayres. Mrs. Grace Williams, aged 71.

At Foxborough. Mr. Joseph Warren, son of the late major-general Warren. *At Southborough.* Mrs. Newtown, aged 106. *At Stockbridge.* Mr. Matthew Wyman. *At Cambridge.* Mrs. Mary Holyoke, aged 92. *At Dorchester.* Mrs. Sarah Davis, aged 87.

CONNECTICUT. *At Newhaven.* Mr. Z. Denison. Mr. Joseph Stacy. *At Hampden.* Mrs. Mary Deforest Bristol. *At Lisbon.* Mrs. Abigail Knight, aged 91. *At Canterbury.* Mr. Adolphus Fuller, aged 98.

NEW YORK. *In the capital.* Mrs. Elizabeth Lynch, aged 104.

NEW JERSEY. *At New Brunswick.* Mrs. Van Emburgh aged 80. *At Middleburgh.* Mr. Garret Voorhees.

PENNSYLVANIA. *In Philadelphia.* April 17, Benjamin Franklin, esq. L. L. D. aged 84 years and 3 months—Mrs. Grace Cox.—Mr. Robert Lewis, aged seventy-six.

DELAWARE. *In Lewes.* Rev. Matthew Wilson, D. D.

MARYLAND. *In Charles county.* Robert Hanson Harrison, esq. *At Fort Tobacco.* Mr. Thomas Howe Ridgate. *At Fell's Point.* Dr. Joseph Harrison.

London, March 16.

The peace of Europe now depends upon the person elected emperor; should the amiable archduke of Tuscany, now king of Hungary and Bohemia, succeed his brother in the imperial dignity, such is the benevolence of his disposition, that a general peace would ensue.

The duke of Tuscany is now in his forty third year: he married an infant of Spain, by whom he has had issue eight sons, and four daughters.

The emperor of Germany does not enjoy, as emperor, a greater revenue than fifteen thousand pounds a year: so that if his own hereditary dominions be not great, the imperial dignity can be only an incumbrance to him.

A grant to the right honourable Charles Stanhope, for his new invented method of conducting vessels without sails, against wind, waves, current, and tide, has passed the great seal.

The late application of the American merchants, to mr. Pitt, was not concerning the debts contracted by the subjects of the united states, since the year 1776, but before that period: a list of which debts, not liquidated on the 31st of December last, they then presented to the minister. The merchants of London, Bristol, Liverpool, Whitehaven, and Glasgow, on a former application to mr. Pitt on this subject, were enjoined by him to take the step of collecting the amount of their debts, previously to any thing which could be done to obtain the payment of them. It is supposed the matter will be brought before parliament in the course of the present session.

March 17. We learn by letters from Prague, that recruits arrive very fast in Bohemia, and that every other preparation is making to resist an enemy, as an invasion was expected on the part of the Prussians.

Accounts from Berlin prove the necessity of the above measures: the war-like preparations were continued with great alacrity, and the march of several regiments was directed towards the frontiers of Silesia.

Letters from Berlin, dated the 2d of this month, advise, that in virtue of a convention concluded with Poland, the city of Dantzic, with the district on this side of the Wharta, will make part of the dominions of the king of Prussia on the first of July next!

The following articles are said to have been signed at Berlin on the 9th of January last, by the ministers of the king of Great Britain, the king of Prussia, and their high mightinesses, the states general of the united (Dutch) provinces.

Whereas the troubles in the Netherlands are of a nature to interest the high contracting parties, and which may possibly call for their interference, the following general articles have been provisionally agreed to, which they severally bind themselves to carry into execution.

Article I. They will not take any part in those troubles, unless invited or compelled so to do by circumstances.

II. Having an interest in the preservation of the privileges of the Netherlands, the high contracting parties shall invite his imperial majesty to secure them, and see that the Prussian and Dutch frontiers be not hereafter disturbed or alarmed.

III. Should the Netherlands become free and independent, then the high contracting parties will take into consideration the nature of the constitution, and deliberate whether they will recognize their independence.

IV. No foreign power shall be suffered to accede and become a party in this treaty, without the consent of the present high contracting parties.

V. Whatever may be the consequences, which this treaty may produce, the high contracting parties will stand by each other, and make a common cause of it.

March 23. There are apprehensions at Turin of a revolution similar to that of France or Brabant. Several of the provinces have begun to murmur on ac-

count of the imposts. The valley of Aoste has made some energetic remonstrances, which are likely to be enforced by 6,000 men in arms.

Conditions of peace offered by prince Potemkin, on the part of the empress of Russia, to the commissioners of the grand signior, who were sent to Jassy to negotiate with him.

These commissioners had scarcely left Jassy, after having broken up the negotiation entered into by them and prince Potemkin, on account of the grand concessions insisted on by the latter, when they returned thither again on the 28th of January, accompanied by two new commissioners. It is yet unknown whether they have since received further instructions to comply with these demands, but it is probable they have. In the mean time the following is an abstract of the proposals, which prince Potemkin insisted on, as the ultimatum of his sovereign.

1st. The portesshall cede to Russia, forever, the Crimea, the Cuban, Oczakow, and that part of Tartary which bears that name.

2d. It shall, in like manner, cede Akiermann and Katschieba, so that the Dniester shall in future become the frontier of the two empires.

3d. On the other hand, Russia shall restore Bender and Besserabia.

FRENCH COMMERCE.

The committee of agriculture and commerce in France have proposed to the national assembly, the following decree relative to the privileges of the East India company, which was ordered to be printed.

The national assembly, considering that the licence of the sea is the universal tie of nations—that shackles on commerce tend to check genius, and throw a damp upon industry—that the system of monopoly, while it gives strength to a small part of the body politic, leaves the greatest part torpid and inert, decree as follows—

I. The exclusive privileges of commerce to India and China, granted to a company, by the arrêts of council of the 14th of April 1785, and the 27th of September 1786, are hereby revoked.

II. From henceforth every citizen of France shall have free liberty to trade to India, China, and all other places, contained in the exclusive privileges of the company, without the necessity of any passport or permission, provided always the ordinances and edicts of the admiralty be attended to.

III. All vessels, employed in trading to India, China, and other countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope, shall, by a pass, certify their return at Port L'Orient.

IV. All commodities, of the growth of India and China, shall be liable to a tax of five per cent. ad valorem; and those of the growth of the isles of France and Bourbon, to a tax of four per cent.

V. The India company shall be exempted from such tax on all commodities and merchandises, lying in the company's ware-house at L'Orient; and also on those merchandises imported from India on account of the company.

The following is translated from a late Paris Daily Gazette.

"It is highly proper and laudable for the united states of North America to make agriculture and commerce the foundation of their power: and it is possible we may charge them unjustly, when we say we have reason to suspect, that they have no objection to depopulating France, provided they could thereby advance their own population—a measure which would not be permitted, even by nations actually in a state of hostility with each other. Is it then possible to suppose, that the American states mean to make so ungrateful a return to France, for the succour she has afforded them?

"An association, however, known by the name of the Sciota company, actually exists in Paris, who have opened an office in New-Street (Rue Neuve) No. 162. This company have already printed and published advertisements, the sole

design of which is to persuade the French to emigrate to North America. The offers they hold out are very tempting—a passage free of expense—a short and easy service after their arrival—and lands given them in return for such service. They have even the assurance to say, “That this is conferring a benefit upon France, considering her present situation, in disburdening her of her superfluous population, at once distressing and dangerous.” It is not probable that the French government will consent to such emigrations. France has new lands to cultivate as well as the united states of America, and labour enough to employ all her citizens. How comes it, then, that such an office, as that of the Sciota association, should be allowed in Paris, and the publication of their pamphlets permitted?

New York, June 1. By the arrival of captain Carey, we have received the authentic information, that the convention of Rhode Island did, on Saturday last, adopt the constitution of the united states, by a majority of two. The yeas were thirty-four—the nays thirty-two.

It is expected the governor of Rhode-Island will immediately convene the legislature of that state, in order that they may proceed to the choice of two senators to the congress of the united states.

Philadelphia, May 4. Bills of exchange on England now sell in New York, at 12, and $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. below par.

May 17. The late extraordinary demand for the produce of our country has given an extraordinary spring to the exertions of the cultivators of the soil—in some parts of the united states, one half the produce of the last year, has been sown the present; so that under the smiles of providence, there is a prospect of the united states becoming the granary of the world.

May 21. By the last letters from New York, we have the most pleasing information of the president's being not only much better, but out of all danger.

May 24. We have authority to assure the public, that governor St. Clair and major Sargent were well on the 17th of March last; letters having been received from the governor dated on that day.

May 31. A citizen of Burlington has undertaken and contracted to manufacture and deliver in Philadelphia and Burlington, fifty-thousand pounds weight of home-made sugar, at a price not higher than that imported from the American islands, that is to say, about seven pence per pound. This quantity, it is true, is small, but nevertheless, will be a saving of upwards of 1600*l.* to the country; and would others exert themselves in like manner, not a single hoghead need be imported from abroad: indeed the sugar-maple tree so abounds in many of the uncultivated parts of these states, it is said, as to supply a sufficiency for twice the actual number of inhabitants. The small winter grape ought also to be attended to; which affords a most excellent wine; and was, before the war, made in such perfection in Pennsylvania, that the London wine-merchants offered 40*l.* sterling per ton for any quantity that might be sent them.

Pittsburg, April 17. On Friday the 9th instant, six persons crossed the Ohio river, about five miles on this side of Holliday's cove, to the Indian side, as it is commonly called, where they were attacked by a party of Indians, and five of them made prisoners: the other got as far as the river, and attempted to cross, but was pursued by the Indians, who fired at him several times, and as it is supposed killed him, as he has not since been heard of. This account may be relied on as authentic, as we have it from a gentleman immediately from the spot.

We are sorry to remark, says a correspondent, that the accounts from Kentucky, and the danger in going down the river, are very alarming. It appears evident, that the Indians are determined on hostilities: and although they are not seen in large bodies, yet the great number of small parties which keep continually watching the river bank, and cutting off the frontier inhabitants, bears an aspect

which is by no means favourable, but seems rather to threaten the people of Kentucke with a troublesome summer.

Richmond, May 13. On Thursday last, the convention of the clergy and lay deputies of the protestant episcopal church met, at the capitol, in this city, when a very pathetic discourse, suitable to the occasion, was delivered by the rev. mr. Walker. During their sitting, they nominated and voted in the rev. James Madison, D. D. president of William and Mary, as a bishop for this state, who it is expected, will shortly be consecrated.

Fredericktown, May 15. A gentleman from the western country, on whose veracity we may depend, informs, that on the 7th of last month, three boats, having on board three families, from Pennsylvania, consisting of thirty-two white, and twelve black people, were captured by the Indians. Their names we have not been able to learn.

Boston, May 22. A gentleman from Halifax informs us that the four regiments of British troops, lately stationed at that place, have embarked for Quebec—to be stationed in the western posts.

The debt of this state is fifty hundred thousand dollars—the annual interest is three hundred thousand dollars—and all contracted in the late glorious revolution. Can our southern brethren wish to see us groaning under this heavy, heavy burthen—and, while almost free themselves, not lend the helping hand to ease us? Enlarged, open policy exclaims, No, they cannot: and when reflexion shall illumine their minds, they will see, that justice and humanity call loudly for the assumption.

May 26. A letter from Paris, dated Feb. 20, says, "The national assembly yesterday determined on the salaries which would be allowed to the monks on quitting their cloisters, when it was resolved:

"That a salary of 700 livres, to be paid quarterly, and in advance, should be paid to every mendicant friar under the age of fifty—of 800 livres, from the age of 50 to 70—and 1200 livres, if above that age.

"That the jesuits resident in France, not possessing any benefices or pensions, from the state, should enjoy similar privileges with the other religious orders of the same class."

MARRIAGES.

NEW YORK. *In the capital.* Mr. John Van Reed to miss Rebecca Hardinbrook. Samuel Sterett, esq. to miss Rebecca Sears.

MARYLAND. *In Baltimore.* Dr. Andrew Wiefenthal to miss Sally Vandyke.

PENNSYLVANIA. *In Philadelphia.* Mr. Joseph Bend to miss Mary Hetfield. Captain Florence Donovan to miss Eleanor Cooke.

DEATHS.

MASSACHUSETTS. *In Boston.* Rev. Thomas Gair. Mr. John Scottow, aged 89. Mr. John Peck, aged 64. Miss Mary Pomeroy, aged 67. *At Charlestown.* Mr. John Austin, aged 84. *At Malden.* Captain John Dexter, aged 85. *At Dorchester.* Mrs. Elizabeth Wiswell, 87.

NEW YORK. *In the capital.* The honourable Theodorick Bland, esq.—John Foxcroft, esq.—Miss Cornelia Remsen.—Mr. Stephen Crossfield.—Mr. Edward Bryce Smith.—*On Long Island.* Miss Clow, of Philadelphia.

NEW JERSEY. *At Princeton.* Colonel George Henry.

PENNSYLVANIA. *In Philadelphia.* Capt. Joseph Rice.

MARYLAND. *In Baltimore.* John White, esq.—Mr. John M'Henry. *At Eason,* Matthew Tilghman, esq.

VIRGINIA. *At Williamsburg.* Mr. John Carter, aged 90. *Laneville.* Richard Cobin, esq. aged 77. *Dinwiddie county.* Mrs. Ann Williams aged 87.

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